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Roll 5

RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE:

COMMUNICATIONS FROM SPECIAL AGENTS

Volume 5

August 4, 1817 - September 21, 1823

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "5 / Special Agents / 1817 / Jeremy Robinson / Department / of State." It contains letters to the Department of State from Jeremy Robinson, who had been appointed on March 24, 1817, as agent of the United States for commerce and seamen in Peru and Chile. Though his appointment was revoked for unspecified reasons on November 13, 1817, he nevertheless proceeded to South America, from which, during nearly five years, he sent unofficial letters on South American affairs to the Department of State. The letters in this volume were written at New York (August 4 - November 1, 1817), Santiago, Chile (May 16 and June 8, 1818), Lima (August 12 - December 6, 1818), Santiago, Valparaiso, and Coquimbo, Chile (January 19, 1819 - February 21, 1823), and Washington (September 21, 1823).

In referring to the volume, scholars may wish to indicate that it is among the records of the Department of State in The National Archives. Since the leaves upon which the letters are mounted are numbered, and the folios of the documents themselves are numbered in pencil 1-190, 20-64, and 1-19, citation by folio number might cause confusion. The following form of citation is therefore suggested: State Department, Special Agents, vol. 5, letter of January 14, 1823.

J 30682
735 pam.

JEREMY ROBINSON

August 4, ~~MARCH 24~~, 1817

PERU AND CHILE

Jeremy Robinson

New York 4th. August 1817.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the the receipte of your letter of the 24th ultimo informing me of the appointment of Robt. John B. Prevost as special agent of the United States for the Provences of Peru and Chile in South America, with consequent instructions to which I shall duly conform. —

I regret Sir extremely that illness which has detained me in the United States till the present moment has preventet me from embracing the opportunities of conveyance to my destination, which have hitherto offered. —

My health has so far improved as to enable me to encounter the fatigues incident to a Sea voyage, and I have the prospect of a passage from this place direct to the Coast of Chile in the course of three or four

weeks

weeks, but being anxious to acquit myself of the trust committed to me as speedily as possible, I am desirous of embarking at an earlier period, and therefore take the liberty respectfully to suggest that if it is not incompatible with the views of the President and the arrangements of the Government, I should be peculiarly obliged by a passage in a public vessel to the destination assigned me, or so far towards it as such vessel may proceed.

Perhaps it would be convenient to accommodate me in the Ontario, or other U States vessel on board of which Mr Prevost will embark, having understood from him that such an arrangement would be agreeable to him. — This might also be eligible inasmuch as it might tend to promote a mutual good intelligence, and to facilitate more effectually the attainment of the objects contemplated by the Government. —

I have the

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with the greatest respect
Your most obt. Hble Servant.
J. Robinson. —

To
The Honorable
Richard Rush
Secretary of State.
Washington City. —

August 1. 1817.

Jeremy Robinson

New York.

Requests a passage on the Ontario

New York
October 24th 1817

Sir

Having been disappointed in the prospects of obtaining a passage direct to Peru — which presented when I had the honor to address the Department of State last August, I am detained in the United States.

A very fast sailing vessel will leave this port on the first day of next month for Chili, to touch at Buenos Ayres (merely) for refreshments and information, on board of which I shall proceed round Cape Horn, towards my destination: — I therefore embrace this occasion to apprise the Government of the circumstance, that should you wish to communicate with me

before my departure, or to make me the bearer of letters or dispatches, the Government may avail itself of the opportunity.

With the greatest respect,

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your Obedient humble Servant

J. Robinson.

To

The Honorable

John Quincy Adams

Secretary of State

Washington City

New York
November 1st 1817.

Sir,

Since I had the honor to write to you on the 24th ultimo, it has been ascertained that the vessel I purpose to embark in, will not sail before the 10th or 12th of this month. —

As I shall leave this country after you have entered upon the duties of the Office of Secretary of State, I beg leave to suggest whether it would not be proper for me to receive new Passports and Certificates of appointment from you, in order to prevent such objections and interrogations as may otherwise arise in relation to my recognition abroad, from presenting those so long since issued by the late Acting Secretary.

Should it be deemed unexpedient

to grant new Credentials, a letter from you, ex-
pressive of your approbation of that I now have,
would probably answer every purpose.

With the greatest respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Most obedient humble Servt

S. Robinson.

To

The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State,
Washington City

P.S. Letters addressed to me here will be duly receiv

Your obd.t Servt.

Santiago de Chile May 16th 1818.

Sir

Since I have the honour to address you on my arrival at Valparaiso the enclosed copies & documents have taken with my Commission

No 1. Is a deposition of John Arquibar Robinson a native citizen of the United States, which details the circumstances of his detention, & the treatment he & the Spanish authorities in Chile and Peru together with some interesting facts respecting this country, & the country generally in this quarter of the world, & which deserves the attention of the officers of the government to whose powers they

No 2. Is an intercepted letter from the Governments and Vice Roys of the Spanish Provinces in relation to an adjustment of claims between Spain and the United States from the Minister of the King at Buenos Ayres dated 31st July addressed to the Vice Roy of Peru. This document was found on board a Spanish armed corvette in the Chile Bay of Arica. Thinking it might be of some value to the Government I collected the copy, and have done every thing in my power to procure the original. Should I succeed, I will transmit it to the Department of State by the first safe opportunity.

This Province although the capital city contains

arch, are emancipated from Spanish authority, is not wholly [illegible] nor entirely occupied by the Patriots. Spanish forces in [illegible] Talcahuana and Concepcion the banks of the River Maule and [illegible] Rio Bio and the[illegible] any separate plan for their conquest and would [illegible] them detract and upon a vindictive. Efforts are making the country [illegible] must to pay the troops of Chile and to create a Marine, but as yet [illegible] is novel, and no regular system of Government [illegible] marine is established, embarrassments and obstacles have occurred to cause delays yet I believe they will be surmounted and a squadron fitted out and sent to sea, notwithstanding there are four different contending parties in Chile. There are no native seamen in Chile, therefore the state will be dependent upon foreign nations for a time for seamen until they can be formed; and chiefly on the United States England, almost the only nations, who have commerce on the coast here. Hence I will with great deference submit a suggestion, of the necessity for the employment of a respectable marine force in these seas by the Government of the United States, to be commanded by discreet, independent, civil & public officers to prevent the seduction of American seamen, to protect American commerce, and to redress promptly and efficiently, to represent and protect the honor and interest of the nation. As depredations are committed by both of the contending parties, perhaps a large frigate and a sloop of war would be the best force adequate to the accomplishment of the proposed end. Two frigates and two or more sloops would be more eligible. In either case a frigate could be stationed at Peru, and the sloops alternately to windward and leeward upon the coasts of Chile California and the Pacific ocean. They could also occasionally visit the Islands in the Pacific ocean and be employed on [illegible] service. The mere exhibition of the force with a suitable spirit of conduct would probably check aggression, and a repetition or aggravation of depredations such as have been recently committed, and to which I fear the citizens of the United States will be exposed upon the final departure of the Ontario,

unless she is soon succeeded by other vessels of war.

The wanton seizure, by the rapacious hand of military violence, of the Beaver and Cantor, two American vessels, which had touched in good faith at Talcahuana in want of supplies and in distress, when they were so kindly received afterwards informally arrested, and condemned, ostensibly to colour and justify the preceding acts, committed in direct violation of every principle of right and international faith, must likely would not have happened, had there been a competent maritime force present. Their immediate release, might be expected, if a force was now present to awe the Government of Talcahuana and Penco into a due sense of justice, what it will be extremely difficult, if not impracticable to argue or reason them into, and a speedy indemnification for the loss of them enormous cargoes anticipated.

The whole power of this government is at present vested in one person, General O'Higgins, under the title of Supreme Director, derived chiefly from General San Martin and the influence of the Government of Buenos Ayres. He is a plain soldier, incapable of estimating all the means and measures connected with sound civil polity, and the permanent prosperity of the State. It is said he is a good man, yet some violent acts have been sanctioned by him, and others may be looked for.

Rojas speaks of General San Martin as a man of address, and not of virtue and benevolence. He is devoted to England.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Irisarri is a little Despatic, extremely mercenary, and more extensive in his views, than competent to the formation of extensive systems of political economy, as respects the best interests of this government, both internal and external relations, and is a decided instrument in his own interest and the projects of his employment and appointment. He is said to be a paragraphical satirist and was once Secretary of Embassy to Mexico. Neither of these men are natives of Chile. The La Reine party support them both, as they are both

moderately opposed, together with the Buenos Ayreans by the Royalists, Carrera, and another party in exile.

To counteract these deleterious elements will require time, effected by immediate external danger which will

The Chilians are friendly to the people and government United States, whilst the Buenos Ayreans are equally if not more to England and to Englishmen. The Buenos Ayreans have been suspected of collusion with the Portuguese court at Brazil, which was true I know not. The grand confederacy of the independent States South America has been extended unto Buenos Ayres claiming superiority, and requiring it's sister states to acknowledge it.

Tucuman has resisted it, but has no objection to unite on set in concert for purposes of defence. Artigas a Gaucho, brave able chief, without classical education, possesses the and confidence of his followers and soldiers, and with it the Entre Rios and Banda Oriental, (a fertile delightful country) refuses to submit to Buenos Ayres, but is ready, as he says, to unite on incorporate with that Government as an equal. He is now engaged in a war with both Portugal and Buenos ayres, and fights both successfully. The road which leads from Buenos to Mendoza at the foot of the Cordillera, is occasionally occupied by his troops and irregulars, and he might have cut off the communication by that route with Chile, if he had been thus disposed. His troops

Here discord will I apprehend retard the establishment of a great national confederacy on this side of the Andes, and for a time prevent the realization of the otherwise auspicious anticipations of a change of governments, but perhaps it may prove to be a political concussion, that will purify the atmosphere like electric shock. The impulse being given, whether theoretical improvements cannot be easily checked;— possibly the course may be diverted

There is no natural connexion, either in events or habits, between the people of Chile and those of Buenos Ayres, La Plata and Paraguay, which might not be dispensed with. In geographical situation, Chile is isolated. It is most of the products of Europe, the vine & the olive, the wheat & the maize or Paraguay plant.

Buenos Ayres which will be as a depot capable of supplying by sea to Europe the Atlantic and China, and by a mutual exchange of several commodities with Peru so long as mutual commerce is encouraged & prevent it is nearly secured by extensive duties in many articles. The Buenos Ayrean, rather unfriendly affects a superiority over the inhabitants of Chile. The latter are equally and in turn dislike the former. The deputy or minister from Buenos Ayres resident here, is a man, very well versed in men and politicks, whose talents and acquirements are not often found in the first rank of polite and diplomatic life, & principled with a strong thirst of rectitude.

Should Chile maintain her independence, and establish an equitable government containing principles that guarantee durability, she cannot fail to be respected by the commercial and seafaring political interest of the U. States, as results of that government are seen in speech or form a republican character. From her we should take copper, the precious metals and some other productions. She in turn, would consume some of our surplus and receive the manufactures of Europe and Asia, at a cheaper rate than now from the European nations. Free exchange would open an extensive field, for an increase of the intelligence and enterprize of American citizens, and to the employment of American shipping. Whilst these great points are decided, the U. States have much to gain by the presence of a naval force and intelligent men, who can stamp a favorable impression and make the U. States respected in a two fold degree. This season from 20 to 25 sail of american merchantmen vessels, have touched and carried their cargoes. These cargoes average in amount from 50 to 150 000 dollars each.

It is understood that a patriotic individual, whose services for the defence of the capital and state when recently invaded, and at the battle of Maypu, it is said saved the existence of the patriot party, became so unpopular [illegible]

[illegible] is to be regretted.

The Government is a military despotism, perhaps necessary
for the present, if the circumstances of the time which prevent a
different organization, and the habits of the people are considered. A
liberal constitution is contemplated, which is to be adopted or
rejected by a majority of adult citizens, for or against it. A wide
distinction between the governors and governed must be allowed.
The people of Chile, with few exceptions, are brave, hospitable, docile
and amiable, and fond of liberty. The want of knowledge and virtue,
among the leaders and rulers, is every where and the presence of the
British European troops, is more convenient to them and the government
than necessary to the defence & the security or happiness of the
people, who are numerous, — able and willing to defend themselves.
Sacerdotal power is circumscribed, so far as despotic & political
dictation; but the clergy retain a wonderful influence over the mind
of the community. Education is neglected. The colleges,
seminaries and judiciary are upon a bad footing. Primary
schools for children and youths are scarcely known. Consequently,
but few of the inhabitants read, and still fewer write. There are two
printing presses, both under the direction of the government and
are employed in constant operation.

The monasteries and convents are supported, although
the old and feeble system is partially abolished. The number has
been much increased by enlightened & liberal. The army consists of
about 5000 men, tolerably well appointed, under the direction of General
O'Higgins, and commanded in the absence of General O'Higgins by
General Freire. Gen'l Don Martin is Brigadier
General. The Marine consists of the Lautaro of 50 guns,
commanded by Lord Cochrane, a Corvette
of 16 guns, 2 gun boats and the Consolation Portuguese Corvette
of 24 guns. The ship is intended for, but not to be
mounted with more than Brig and a Corvette's Rigs. The

The purchase of the Lantaro was strongly recommended by Mr Prevost Mr Higginson did not command her on his last cruize, but was interested by subscription in the Ship. Mr Washington and Mr Hill, the Consul, both acquired a property in that vessel in the same way at that time.

No further military or maritime operations will be undertaken this season - it being now private, and the Rainy season declared by Law. The success of military measures in the Spring, will depend upon the spirit of union, and the reinforcement which Spain may send to Peru. In the meantime, the Spanish troops at Valcahuana, and in the Province of Conception might be easily reinforced. an expedition to Peru is talked of - I do not think it will be sent.

I have not the means to reimburse the Government at this time and must request indulgence in that respect a little longer.

The facts set forth in this letter, have passed under my observation, and nothing but a desire to be accurate has compelled me to transmit them you; in so doing, I hope I have not offended, but must apologize for having written so long and so disconnected a letter.

With the greatest respect,
I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient and
very humble servant

J. Robinson.

The Honorable
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State
Washington City.

P.S. The Captains with Mr Prevost on board, sailed from Valpa-
raiso about a month ago, for the Lima and the North west coast
Judge Boland arrived from Buenos Ayres a few days since
& whalers are prevented from touching here for refreshments, since
the war, & their crews and spanish captains afterwards.
Seduction and impressment of seamen by this Govt.
when the Lautaro went out last
was very inconvenient to several American merchant-ships who
are obliged in consequence to sea short-handed.
Many american ships will be still more distressed when the
remaining ones are now in port & permitted to sail.
About a year ago the Brig Rambler of Providence R.I. was
forcibly taken and employed as a cruiser by this Government.
This Government has levied some loans & contributions on individuals
particularly on Spaniards & others who are suspected of favoring
their cause. The Custom and other revenue amounts to about $200
dollars. The expenditures to a larger sum. It is questionable whether
completely free and elective Government can be formed in Chile
or would at present be best adapted to the inhabitants and circum-
stances of the inhabitants. Independence as it will carry in its train a free
commerce, and an entire communication with strangers are the first
steps which will be in a few steps, towards those desirable results
& which are frequently referred to.

Post

Robinson Jonathan - 1821 June 21 - Journal of voyage

Be it remembered, that on the Eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord, One thousand, eight hundred and eighteen, personally appeared before me, Henry Hill, Vice Consul of the United States at Valparaiso, John Franklin Robinson, aged twenty six years, and upwards, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose, and say. That he the deponent is a native of the State of Connecticut of the United States, and that he has followed the Sea, from early life. That he sailed from New York, about the 12th of July, as chief mate of the Ship Hope under the command of Captain Obediah Chase, bound to the North West Coast of America, near Chiloe Islands, a boat was sent on shore, in search of Wood, and Water, containing an Officer, and six men. That two days thereafter, to wit. on the 25th day of March, the Boat returned with only five men, the Officer, and one of the men being detained, on shore in custody, with a message from the Governor, stating, that she might enter, and procure any requisments, which she might require, and that the Officer, & man thus detained, would be kept, untill she entered accordingly. That the Ship, immediately thereupon, proceeded to the place designated to wit. the Port of San Carlos, where she anchored under the orders

of the Pilot. That while making their preparations for Sea to wit, on Monday the 27th following, the said Ship was taken possession of by the Captain of the Port, who together with about fifty Soldiers remained on board — That this deponent, on the Sunday was taken together with thirteen of the Crew, who were impressed, and confined, until the 24th of May following, that this deponent was examined privately, and allowed to return on board, until the 24th of June the Government still forcibly retaining said Ship, when She, together with eight of her Crew were put on board of the Cayuca, a Spanish Ship, in which they sailed for Valdivia, at which place they arrived on the 2nd June following. That on the 12th of the same month, this deponent, together with the eight men shipped with him were imprisoned, and confined until the 30th July. That within a few days after the imprisonment of this deponent, he was taken ill, transfered to a Hospital, where he was kept for four days, without nourishment and in chains. That on the same 30th July, he was again taken on board the Ship together, with his companions, and that the latter were kept in Irons, until they had proceeded to Sea, when the Vessel sprung a leak, and this deponent offered to save her, if they would liberate his Companions, That they were liberated accordingly, and She placed under the orders of this deponent, who by the exertions of the eight Americans, kept her above water, and succeeded in getting into the same port, from which they had sailed. That on landing the Men were again imprisoned, until the 2nd October, when they were reembarked, and put in Irons, and remained until the arrival of the Ship at Callao, when they

were transfered, together with this deponent, to the Prison of San Philip, and put in Irons. That this deponent remained there until the second day of January, and some of the others, for a twelvemonth, and upwards. That on the second day of January following, this deponent effected his escape, and went to Lima, where he found a Mr. Samuel Carson, an American, with whom he remained about three months, when he was again taken up, and returned to the Prison of San Philip. That on the third day of October following, he again effected his escape, and returned to the house of Mr. Carson, where he was concealed until the fifteenth day of April following, being April 1815. That the said Samuel Carson, together with this deponent was then arrested, and placed on board the ___ an armed Spanish Ship, in which the said S. Carson was compelled to proceed to Spain, but from which this deponent effected his escape, and concealed himself for some days on board an English Whaler, then lying in the port, until he could get into the interior of the County. That at the expiration of eight days, the deponent succeeded in his escape into the interior, and remained upwards of a year labouring at the Mines for a subsistence. That having reason to suspect his arrest, there, he returned, and secreted himself in the Capital until the eighteenth day of July 1817. when he shipped himself on board of the ___ an English Ship, of which Francis Hanby was Master, then lying at Callao, where he remained on board, assisting in taking in her Cargo until the eleventh day of January 1818. when he sailed in her, as Chief mate for Talcahuano at which place they arrived on the 29th of March last, when he purchased a small boat from the Captain, and escaped

in company with seven others to this port. That two of his companions are Americans, one of the Ship Beaver, and the other from some other Ship. That this deponent has been informed, and believes it to be true, that fifteen of the Crew of the Beaver are imprisoned in Talcahuano. That Abel Bacon, one of the crew of the Ship Hope, together with Joseph, or William Morse, both Americans the latter of the ——— are both imprisoned in State Callao at Lima. That Reuben Cash, and many other Americans are imprisoned in San Phillip, are all in Irons. That such is the treatment, and our Countrymen, generally without provocation on their part. That not an article was smuggled or attempted to be landed from the Hope, before or after her entry into Port, and that the invitation to enter; was a trick on the part of the Government, and was never contemplated by the Captain.

And further saith not.

(signed) John J. Robinson

Taken, and sworn before me, at my office, the day, and year above mentioned

In Jeremy Robinson's Letter of 8th May 1818.

(signed) Henry Hill
Vice Consul of the United States at Valparaiso

A true Copy.

J. N

Excelentísimo Señor = El Señor Secretario del despacho de Estado en oficio reservado de 24 de junio último, me dice lo que sigue.

" Desde el año de 1802. se halla pendiente entre el Gobierno de España, y el de Estados unidos de America un arreglo que tiene por objeto el calcular y satisfacerse recíprocamente las indemnizaciones que recíprocamente se hayan ocasionado el Gobierno y los Vasallos Españoles por una parte y el Gobierno y los Ciudadanos Americanos por la otra, en contravencion del derecho de gentes y del tratado existente entre las dos naciones; empezando á contarse dichas indemnizaciones los perjuicios que la motivaron desde la epoca de la guerra entre España é Inglaterra que concluyó para la paz de 1801. Es probable que el metodo de avaluar y calificar dichos perjuicios, y las indemnizaciones correspondientes, sea el establecimiento de una comision mista de individuos de ambas naciones, la que decida sobre los casos que se presenten. pero como tambien podria suceder que ambos Gobiernos tomasen el partido de arreglar en Europa el referido punto de indemnizaciones, se hace muy preciso el reunir de todas partes, y con mas especialidad de los diferentes puntos de la America Española, varios datos que aunque no tengan para lo menos la suficiente para que S. M. pueda formar idea de las reclamaciones que para su parte tiene derecho á pretender del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos por los perjuicios que los Agentes de este ó sus Ciudadanos hayan ocasionado al Gobierno y Vasallos Españoles en contravencion del derecho de gentes y del tratado existente desde la Epoca de la guerra que concluyó para la paz de 1801, asta el dia de hoy: la investigacion presente no tiene para objeto el examinar la naturaleza de los agravios baxo su aspecto politico, ni tampoco menoscabar el grado de conveniencia ó omision que pueda haber habido de parte del Gobierno ó sus agentes en los agravios ó perjuicios ocasionados, sino el calificar la existencia de estos: estimar el importe de los daños causados, y suministrar los datos ó fundamentos en que se apoye la prueba de los hechos. este es el metodo que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos emplea para poner en claro los perjuicios ocasionados á el y a sus Ciudadanos por los agentes del Gobierno ó Vasallos Españoles: y este mismo es el que S. M. desea tambien se siga para la justa

A este objeto quiere el Rey que para todos los minis-
terios en los Ramos de su respectiva competencia
se proceda a hacer una averiguacion (aunque sea
la mas aproximacion) de los perjuicios que el Gobierno
y Vasallos Españoles puedan haberse irrogado para parte de
los agentes del Gobierno y Ciudadanos Americanos en la
epoca que queda referida, Espidiendose al efecto las or-
denes correspondientes á las autoridades dependientes de
cada ministerio que puedan estar informadas de los hechos
sus efectos y circunstancias - como todavia no estamos
en el caso de proceder á un examen ó liquidacion for-
mal, y si solo en el de formar un calculo para apro-
ximacion, es la voluntad de S. M. que se evite cuida-
dosamente para ahora toda publicidad y anuncio
sobre el particular, que pudieran bajo otros conceptos
producir algun mal efecto; y si solo para las Autor-
idades y Consulados de comercio respectivos, con las no-
ticias que tengan ó adquieran, suministren aquellos
datos que puedan servir para formar el juicio para
mayor que ahora se dicea = entre los perjuicios ocas-
ionados para los agentes de Gobierno y Ciudadanos
Americanos á la España y Vasallos Españoles
sobre los quales han de solicitarse indemnisacion-
es, deben tener lugar todos aquellos actos cometidos para
ciudadanos Americanos que han tenido por objeto hos-
tilizar las posesiones de S. M. y fomentar la rebelion
-cion de aquellos dominios desde la espedicion del Gen.
Francisco Miranda en el año de 1806 hasta el presente
dias para consiguiente hacerse un calculo de los perju-
icios ocasionados al Real Erario y á los particulares en
las agresiones contra las Floridas y Provincias internas
en los años de 1810. 1811. y siguientes, con espediciones ar-
madas y preparadas en el territorio de los Estados Unidos
y dirigidas por Ciudadanos de estos en todo ó en parte
á daño ocasionado para espediciones marinas de la mis-
ma especie que han contribuido á fomentar la rebe-
lion y auxiliar á los insurgentes en los diferentes
puntos de su dominio en ultramar. Los armamentos de

corsarios y otros buques en los Estados Unidos que hayan hostilizado nuestro comercio: y para ultimo qualquiera acto hecho del territorio de los Estados Unidos ó cometido por Ciudadanos desde la citada epoca hasta el presente. Cuyo efecto haya sido perjudicar al Gobierno y Vasallos Españoles. Las autoridades á quienes V.E. pida estos informes, no deben perder de vista que el objeto principal de esta investigacion no es tanto sobre la hostilidad de los actos en question, como sobre sus efectos pecuniarios, ó sea el calculo de los perjuicios causados. Deben pues limitarse á investigar la certeza de los actos, su origen en el territorio Americano ó la cooperacion en ellos por agentes de Gobierno ó Ciudadanos de los estados Unidos: manifestando en lo que se ha contravenido para ellos al derecho de gentes y a las estipulaciones del tratado existente, desde la epoca de la guerra que concluyó con la paz de 1801. hasta el presente: el importe de los perjuicios que para dichos actos hayan resultado al Real Erario ó á los Vasallos Españoles, y a la facilidad ó dificultad de producir una prueba completente de todo ello =

Como es urgente el reunir estos datos en el ministerio de mi cargo y para ahora no se requiere toda la exactitud que sería necesaria quando llegase el caso de un examen ó liquidacion formal: quiere S. M. prevenga V.E. á las autoridades dependientes del ministerio de su cargo procuren remitir quanto antes los datos ó noticias que tengan ó adquieren sobre el asunto para que desde luego pueda formar algun juicio sobre las indemnizaciones que S.M. pueda pretender; sin que esto impida el que despues con mas conocimiento pueden, si fuese necesario, rectificarse y perfeccionarse los datos y noticias que se adquieran sobre el asunto: en la inteligencia de que con esta fecha comunico tambien por mi parte las ordenes correspondientes al ministro y consules de S. M. en los Estados Unidos de America para la misma averiguacion para parte de aquellos empleados en los respectivamente les corresponda"

Lo que de Real orden traslado reservadamente á Vuestra Excelencia para su inteligencia

gobierno y pronta remisión de los documentos que
se expresan anteriormente = Dios gue a V.E. m.s a
Madrid 31. de Julio de 1817 = Eguía -

Señor Virrey del Peru -

Santiago de Chile. May 15th 1818.
A true copy in Spanish of the
Original intercepted letter
- Observation.
by Lord [illegible]

No. 2.

in Secretary Robinson's letter of
16 May 1818

OFICIOS

QUE EL EXCMO. SOR. CAPITAN GENERAL D. JOSE DE SAN-MARTIN HA DIRIGIDO AL VIREY DEL PERU DESPUES DE LA VICTORIA MEMORABLE DEL 5 EN LOS CAMPOS DE MAYPO.

Excmo. Sor.—La suerte de las armas ha puesto en mis manos el 5. del corriente en los campos de Maypo todo el Exto. en que V. E. habia confiado la conquista de este hermoso Pais, y á excepcion del General Osorio, que probablemente tendrá el mismo destino, no han escapado del valor de mis tropas ni reliquias de la memorable expedicion de V. E. En este estado el Derecho de represalia me autorizaba en el consejo de todos los hombres para executar en los prisioneros el horrible trato á que se preparaban ellos con mis Soldados en caso de vencer, conforme á las barbaras Ordenes de su Gefe, pero la humanidad se resiente de aumentar el conflicto de nuestros semejantes, y me ha compadecido la existencia de unos miserables bastante castigados con el desengaño de su orgullo impotente.

Todos los prisioneros, entre los quales existen la mayor parte de los Gefes, cerca de 200 Oficiales, y 3000 Soldados han recibido la hospitalidad inseparable de mi caracter, y en su situacion desgraciada he procurado aliviarles con quanto ha estado á mis alcances.

Mas ya que está en manos de V. E. restituir una parte de ellos á sus hogares aceptando el cange que meses há propuse por los Oficiales de las Provincias Unidas presos en Casas-matas, espero que V. E. si adhiere á los terminos que entonces expuse, me envie los Gefes y Oficiales, comprehendidos en la relacion que V. E. me remitió, seguro baxo el solemne empeño de mi honor, de que en el acto enviaré á esa Capital igual numero rango por rango, siendo respectivamente de cuenta de ambos el transporte y manutencion de los cangeados.

Como el tratamiento que experimentó el mayor Torres no correspondió al de un Oficial parlamentario en una comision de paz, y por otra parte he querido remover en circunstancias tan dificiles todo motivo de desconfianza, conduce esta Comunicacion el prisionero Teniente Coronel graduado D. Pedro Nolasco, que no dudo me lo devolverá V. E. si no tuviere á bien aceptar el cange conforme á la Ley comun de la Guerra.=Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Santiago de Chile Abril 11 de 1818.=*Jose de San Martin*=Excmo. Sor. Virey de Lima Dn. Joaquin de la Pezuela.

Excmo Señor=Despues de haber destruido las tropas de mi mando el 5 del corriente al poderoso Exército que envió V. E. á conquistar á Chile, y de pues de hallarse aniquilados los recursos de esa Capital para oponer una resistencia feliz á las armas triunfantes de la Patria, parece prudente que la razon ocupe el lugar de las pasiones, y que la suerte de los Pueblos llame exclusivamente la atencion de los que los presiden Por una fatalidad incomprensible ha sido la guerra desde el 25 de Mayo de 810 el unico termino de las diferencias entre los Españoles, y los Americanos qué han reclamado sus derechos: se han cerrado los oydos á nuestros clamores por la paz; y se han olvidado con un espiritu tenaz los medios de arribar á una transacion racional.

V. E. no ignora que la guerra es un azote desolador, que en el punto á que ha subido en la America la lleva á su aniquilacion, y que la fortuna de las armas ha inclinado ya la decision en favor de las pretensiones de la parte meridional del nuevo mundo. V. E. ha podido descubrir tambien en el periodo de siete años que las Provincias Unidas, y Chile solo apetecen UNA CONSTITUCION LIBERAL, Y UNA LIBERTAD MODERADA; y que los habitantes del Virreynato de Lima, cuya sangre se ha hecho derramar contra sus hermanos, tengan parte en su destino político, y se eleven del abatimiento colonial á la dignidad de las dos naciones colindantes.

Ninguna de estas aspiraciones está por cierto en oposicion con la amistad, con la prosperidad y grandeza de la Metropoli Española: ninguna de estas pretensiones es un crimen; y por el contrario ninguna de ellas dexa de ser en el presente siglo el eco uniforme de los ilustrados de la culta Europa. Querer contener con la bayoneta el torrente de la opinion universal de la America es como intentar la esclavitud de la naturaleza. Examine V. E. con imparcialidad el resultado de los esfuerzos del Gobierno Español en tantos años, y sin detenerse en los triunfos efimeros de las armas del Rey, descubrirá su impotencia contra el espiritu de LIBERTAD.

Por muy rapidamente que se fixe la consideracion sobre la moral de esta Capital, y demas provincias sugetas aun á la jurisdiccion de V. E., se divisa un campo preparado á convulsiones politicas, y porcion de elementos que me es facil mover para trastornar el orden actual de sus goviernos, para escitar conspiraciones simultaneas, y conmoverlo todo contra los mandatarios Españoles. Los ensayos repetidos desde 809 en la Paz, Cusco, Arequipa, Costa Occidental, y las fermentaciones sofocadas en el corazon de ese Pueblo abonan la prevision del menos avisado, pues que la sangre derramada de los innovadores no ha hecho otra cosa que apagar momentaneamente el fuego que se ha renovado en el pecho de todo Americano.

Si V. E. ha leido imparcialmente la situacion dificil en que está colocado, y penetra la extension á que pueden dilatarse los recursos de dos Estados intimamente unidos, la preponderancia de sus exercitos, la solidez que dá el triunfo á sus relaciones exteriores, y en una palabra la desigualdad en la lucha que le amenaza, nadie sino V. E. será responsable á la humanidad, y á esos infortunados habitantes de los efectos de la guerra que será indispensable, si V. E. no adopta el partido que aconseja la prudencia, la justicia, y la necesidad. Convoquese á ese ilustrado Vecindario: representensele de buena fé los deseos candorosos de los Gobiernos de Chile, y Provincias Unidas: oigaseles en la exposicion publica de sus derechos: decida el Pueblo baxo los auspicios de V. E. la forma de Gobierno que conviene á sus intereses adoptar: escuchese igualmente con verdadera libertad á las demas Provincias sugetas por la fuerza; y sus deliberaciones espontaneas serán la suprema Ley á que sugetaré mis operaciones ulteriores, segun me está prevenido por mi Gobierno.

Con este paso ú otro equivalente previene V. E. los males de la guerra civil, y la destruccion de las fortunas, fixando asi los preliminares de una transacion pacifica, que restablesca las relaciones amigables de este continente. De otro modo los Exercitos Unidos destruirán las restricciones que V. E. imponga, y abrirán el paso á la prosperidad de esos pueblos, que huye cada dia mas baxo el sistema actual de su administracion.

Quando V. E. recuerde los medios que poseo para adelantar la obra, yo creo hará justicia al candor de mis sentimientos: anhelo solo al bien de mis semejantes: procuro el termino de la guerra; y mis solisitaciones son tan cinceras á este sagrado objeto, como firme mi resolucion, sino son admitidas, de no perdonar sacrificio por la Libertad, por la seguridad, y por la dignidad de la PATRIA = Dios guarde á V.E. muchos años. Santiago de Chile Abril 11 de 1818 = *José de San Martin* = Excmo Señor Virey de Lima Don Joaquin de la Pezuela.

JORNADA DE MAIPO.

Del Gobierno Supremo de Chile.

EXMO. SEÑOR.

En este momento recibo del Exmo. Sr. General en Xefe D José de San Martin el parte siguiente=Exmo. Sr. Acabamos de triunfar completamente del audaz Osorio y sus sequaces en el llano de Maipo: desde la una hasta las seis de la tarde se ha dado la batalla, que sin aventurar podemos decir afianza la libertad de América. El general de infantería D. Antonio Gouzalez Balcarce, los xefes de division de la derecha D. Juan Gregorio de las Heras, de la izquierda D. Rudesindo Alvarado, de la reserva D. Hilarion de la Quintana, y en fin todos los comandantes de los cuerpos se han portado con un denuedo y bizarria inimitable. El enemigo quedò destrozado enteramente; toda su artillería y parque está en nuestro poder. Pasan de mil quinientos los prisioneros; entre ellos mas de cinquenta oficiales, el general Ordoñez, y el xefe de su estado mayor Primo de Rivera. Los muertos aún no pueden calcularse; sus dispersos aun siguen acuchillándose por nuestra valiente caballería: nuestra pérdida ha sido muy escasa: todo corona la victoria de este gran dia. El detall de esta gloriosa accion lo daré à V. E. luego que menos apurados momentos lo permitan. Por ahora me complazco de felicitar á V. E. y en su persona à todos los pueblos de su Estado.—Dios guarde à V. E. muchos años. Quartel general en el campo de batalla Llanos de Maipo, Abril 5 de1818, à las seis de la tarde.—Exmo. Sr. —*José de San Martin.*— Exmo. Sr.—Tengo el honor de copiarlo à V. E. para su satisfaccion.——Dios guarde à V. E. muchos años. Santiago de Chile, Abril 5 de 1818.—*Bernardo O' Higgins.*— Exmo. Sr. Director Supremo de las Provincias-Unidas de Sud-América.

OTRO.

Oficio del Exmo. Sr. Capitan general D. José de S. Martin al Gobierno Supremo de estas Provincias.

EXMO. SEÑOR.

Los contrastes de las armas de la América son precursores de la libertad. Ya sabe V. E. que una incalculable sorpresa y no el valor del enemigo, ni la timidez de nuestras tropas les dió sobre Lircay una victoria momentánea, dispersándose con la obscuridad de la noche una parte de nuestro exército; pero el honor y constancia de los defensores de la Patria han triunfado hoy completamente.

El enemigo que adquirió confianza y un orgullo propio de su ridìcula altivéz, tuvo la arrogancia de acercarse hasta las inmediaciones de Santiago donde se habian replegado nuestras fuerzas.

Tres dias ha que habia pasado el Maipo. Sus movimientos tortuosos indicaban que queria, favorecido de las sombras, repetir la escena del diez y nueve anterior, pero nuestros valientes, que le conocian, se han ido hoy sobre él à la bayoneta á la una de la tarde à pesar que resistia el ataque, y que ocupaba sobre alturas una posicion dominante. El ha sido completamente derrotado mas de 1500 prisioneros hay en nuestro poder con toda su artillería y parque. Los muertos aún no pueden calcularse. Su dispersion ha sido completa, aùn se le persigue por nuestra caballería. Entre muchos oficiales tenemos prisioneros al general Ordoñez, y al xefe de su Estado mayor Primo de Rivera.

Recomiendo à V. E. y à la América toda la brillantez con que se han comportado el general Brigadier D. Antonio Gonzalez Balcarce y los xefes de division de la derecha coronel D. Juan Gregorio de las Heras, de la izquierda teniente coronel D. Rudesindo Alvarado, y de reserva D. Hilarion de la Quintana, asi como toda la oficialidad y tropa. Nuestros muertos han sido muy pocos. No son estos instantes, Exmo. Sr. para dar un detall: protexto exhibirlo breve à V. E.

Dios guarde à V. E. muchos años quartel general en al campo de batalla Llano de Maipo inmediaciones de Santiago de Chile Abril 5 de 1818 à las seis de la tarde.— Exmo. Sr. ***José de S. Martin.***. Exmo. Sr. Supremo Director de las Provincias-Unidas de Sud-América.

Con la misma fecha, pero por un nuevo extraordinario acaba de recibirse el suguiente oficio.

Exmo. Sr..—Nada existe del exército enemigo, el que no ha sido muerto, es prisionero. Artillería, 160 oficiales, todos sus generales, excepto Osorio están en nuestro poder: yo espero que este último me lo traigan hoy: la accion del 19 ha sido reemplazada con usura: en una palabra, ya no hay enemigos en Chile.—Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Quartel general en el campo de Maipo 5 de Abril de 1818.—Exmo. Sr.— *José de San Martin.*— Exmo. Sr. Supremo Director de las Provincias-Unidas de Sud-América.

¡San Martin! ¡Héroe de Chacabuco y Maipo! ¡Todos los Patriotas pronuncian tu nombre con entusiasmo y con locura entre los transportes y las lágrimas! ¡Todos los pueblos te consagran un reconocimiento eterno y lo legan en herencia à las generaciones venideras! ¡No dexarás de ser amado en una Patria que has salvado dos veces coronandola de laureles en las llanuras, y en los cerros!

Mañana á las diez del dia se tributarán al Dios de los exércitos acciones de gracias en la Santa Iglesia Catedral à cuya solemnidad asistirá S. E. el Supremo Director del Estado y corporaciones.

Habrà tres noches de iluminaciones en toda la ciudad. Buenos-Ayres Abril 17 de 1818.—De órden de S. E.—*Gregorio Tagle.*

IMPRENTA DE LOS EXPOSITOS.

MANIFIESTO DEL
GOBIERNO A LOS PUEBLOS
QUE FORMAN EL ESTADO DE CHILE.

TOdos los Pueblos de la tierra tienen un derecho imprescriptible al establecimiento de su libertad; pero pocos consiguen disfrutarla, por que los grandes sacrificios que ella exige, son superiores al terror que inspira el despotismo á las almas debiles. Ellas saben que el primer paso en esta empresa es resolverse á perderlo todo antes que sucumbir en ella; y que para reformar las instituciones politicas de un pueblo, es preciso que la mayor parte renuncie su existencia, abandone sus intereses, pierda su tranquilidad, y comprometa muchas veces su misma reputacion. En el curso de una revolucion calculada para innovar el destino de la mitad del mundo y quizá del mundo entero, es bien dificil que haya un solo individuo que á su turno dexe de pasar por la alternativa de todos áquellos sacrificios. El pueblo Chileno ha conocido yá por su propia experiencia la necesidad de correr este periodo intermedio de escollos y vicisitudes, antes de consolidar las reformas que exige el siglo en que vivimos, y las actuales relaciones del genero humano. Pero ni el quadro de los horrores de una guerra sostenida con ferocidad por el Gobierno Español, ni el peso de las calamidades que causa el choque de las pasiones inexpertas de un pais naciente; nada ha podido hacerle variar los sentimientos que mostró en la celebre revolucion del 18. de septiembre del año diez. Desde aquella epoca hasta el I. de octubre de 814. hicimos el primer ensayo de nuestras fuerzas, y pudimos desde luego conocer que ellas eran bastantes para sostener las quexas de un pueblo ofendido, siempre que los conflictos interiores no debilitasen los recursos que debia proporcionar la union de los que estaban animados de un mismo interes, y amenazados de iguales peligros,

Nosotros no podiamos substraernos á esa antigua Ley de la naturaleza que fixa el orden que siguen todos los seres en su organizacion fisica ó moral. Puestos en marcha hacía nuestro destino empezamos á concebir ideas, formar opiniones, y executar proyectos que al paso que descubrian la tendencia de nuestras miras, manifestaban que no se hallaba en nuestro arbitrio acertar con la verdad salvando todos los errores, mover las pasiones publicas, y precaver siempre los efectos de su rivalidad; resistir en fin á los enemigos interiores y exteriores, sin que algunas veces tuviesemos que ceder al impulso de la fuerza, ó al plan hostil de sus maniobras. Estas causas obraron de tal modo sobre nuestras combinaciones, que el enemigo triunfó del entusiasmo y de los sacrificios que hizo Chile desde que emprendió la obra de su regeneracion. El Pais cayó nuevamente baxo el yugo Español, y sus habitantes fueron tratados como rebeldes, por que toda revolucion es un crimen, quando el buen exito no releva la justicia de su causa. La opresion y los ultrages que antes habia sufrido Chile, respecto de las atrocidades de que

fue victima en aquella epoca, eran como el sueño de un grande incendio, ó el quadro de un espantoso naufragio, comparados con la realidad de estas catastrofes. Un torrente de calamidades inundó este hermoso Pais: el odio y la venganza dictaron la Ley á que debian someter los Chilenos todás sus acciones, y la tierra misma su fecundidad. El opresor calculaba que podia yá dormir tranquilo sobre sus laureles, y que el fruto de su victoria seria una esclavitud sin termino, que al fin hiciese olvidar á la America aun el origen de sus pretensiones y derechos. Pero el no tenia presente que el impulso estaba dado, y que el movimiento habia quedado impreso sobre un vasto continente cuyas partes no podian dexar de seguir la direccion del todo.

Las Provincias Unidas existian baxo su nueva forma, y siendo los intereses de Chile inseparables de los suyos, era preciso que hiciesen los ultimos exfuerzos para salvarlo, ó quedar anbos sepultados baxo sus ruinas: despues de algun tiempo se organizó el Exercito de los Andes, y el 18. de Febrero de 817 volvió á poner en nuestras manos el destino á que aspirabamos. Restituida entonces la libertad á Chile, era tiempo de recordar la historia de las vicisitudes pasadas, para que el plan de los negocios publicos guardase armonia en lo sucesivo con las ideas practicas que constituyen la verdadera libertad, y no tocasemos en el escollo de adoptar principios que conducen á la anarquia y convierten el zelo en fanatismo. El primer paso fue nombrar la persona que debia encargarse del Gobierno executivo en tan dificiles circunstancias: la Capital de Santiago me llamó á aquel destino por la aclamacion universal de sus habitantes; y este mismo voto siguieron uniformemente las Provincias y pueblos del Estado. Yó entre á la administracion, y conocí desde luego que solo un Gobierno vigoroso y energico podia mantener la tranquilidad y el orden, y preparar el espiritu publico á recibir en tiempo las instituciones convenientes. Para esto era preciso arrojar de nuestro suelo á los riváles del nombre Americano, y tomar precauciones contra áquellos que por un falso calculo de sus intereses podian extraviar la opinion de los incautos. Estas medidas eran tanto mas urgentes, quanto que el enemigo habia replegado á la Provincia de Concepcion los restos que pudo salvar en Chacabuco, y esperaba recibir en Talcahuano auxilios de Lima para tomar de nuevo la ofensiva. En todo caso convenia organizar una fuerza respetable, capaz de asegurar el pais, y de imponer respeto al invasor. Yó dirigí á este fin todas mis miras, y los resultados llenaron la extension de mis deseos: baxo la conducta del General San Martín se puso en breve el Exercito Unido en un pie que hacia honor á la America, y nos daba derecho á esperar un triunfo decisivo en la primer batalla. Pero una fuerza tan considerable no podia mantenerse sin grandes sacrificios: los gastos extraordinarios de la guerra, y demas ramos de la administracion dexaban un *deficit* en nuestras rentas, que era preciso llenar á todo trance. El Gobierno veía con dolor al mismo tiempo que obstruidos todos los canales de la riqueza nacional y casi agotado el Pais por la depredacion de los Españoles, apenas le quedaban arbitrios para hacer frente á tantos gastos. La economia y el zelo generoso del pueblo Chileno eran los unicos fondos, que ni el transtorno de la guerra, ni el entredicho universal de nuestras relaciones mercantiles habian podido destruir: con ellos aunque á costa de grandes priva-

ciónes se mantuvo el Exercito, y se atendieron las demas urgencias del Estado, asi en el tiempo que administré inmediatamente los negocios publicos, como despues que las atenciones de la guerra me llamaron á tomar el mando del Exercito del Sud, y tube que delegar el exercicio de la Direccion Suprema en diferentes personas. La marcha que han seguido en este intervalo los Gobiernos delegados, me há sido en extremo satisfactoria por la actividad con que han llenado sus deberes. Para todos será siempre glorioso el recordar, que enmedio de tan graves apuros, jamas se han interrunpido nuestras empresas, y al fin hemos logrado el resultado mas importante de ellas.

Entre tanto el Exercito enemigo permanecía encerrado en Talcahuano, y prevalido de su fuerte posicion, insultaba nuestro valor sin exponerse al riesgo de provarlo. Yo conocia muy bien las dificultades de un asalto; pero despues de una Campaña dilatada y penosa, era yá imposible reprimir la impaciencia del corage, hasta que el 5. de octubre ultimo emprendimos sobre los sitiados; y aunque el ataque fue glorioso para nuestras armas, tubimos sin embargo que ceder, por que el triunfo no siempre es la recompensa de los brabos. Hacia tiempo que se anunciaba una expedicion de Lima que unida á las tropas de Talcahuano, bastaria para restablecer la antigua dominacion, segun los calculos del General Ossorio que venia encargado de ella. El 18 de Enero arrivó el comboy á Talcahuano, y es preciso confesar que la fuerza preparada contra nosotros era superior á todas las que se han visto en Campaña contra la America desde el principio de nuestra revolucion.

Aqui enpieza la epoca en que Chile há llevado hasta el extremo sus sacrificios, y en que el Gobierno ha desplegado todos los resortes de su poder, para burlar el orgullo y la arrogancia de los enemigos. La jornada del 19. de Marzo, es uno de áquellos acontecimientos que el valor nunca puede prevenir, y que la timidez misma es incapaz de rezelar. Vn Exercito respetable, ánsioso del combate, habituado al orden, y dirigido por el General San Martin, se ve átacado éntre las tinieblas de la noche, y én el momento mismo que mudaba de posicion para desplegar su brabura al dia siguente: despues de sostener el primer choque, una parte de nuestras tropas se dispersa, pone en confusion el resto, y abandona el campo al enemigo. Este inesperado reves éxcita un pavor universal que causa la consternacion del Pais, y debilita la influencia del Gobierno, por que los peligros de que cada uno se cree ámenazado relaxan la obediencia, y dexan áislada la autoridad. La idea da la ferocidad española, y el temor de caer baxo su dominacion, prevalecen á toda esperanza. La mayor parte de los patriotas abandonan sus casas y familias, ó émigran con ellas, sin mas recursos que los precisos para salvar la vida. Este conjunto de circunstancias hace mas dificil la reorganizacion del Exercito, mas ápesar de éllas, los brabos no trepidan y en breve se hallan reunidos á las inmediaciones de Santiago. Todo es extraordinario, todo és grande en el detall historico de estos dias: desde el 19. de Marzo hasta el 4. de Abril hemos visto dispersarse el mejor Exercito, hacer una retirada de 80. leguas sin disolverse, conservar el órden en medio de la confusion misma, reponer sus perdidas sin embargo de la éscasez de recursos, y prepararse á una Batalla que en la révolucion del nuevo mundo será tan memorable como lo és en el ántiguo la que decidió la suerte de Europa én el campo de Waterlow. El 5 de Abril se presento el énemigo en

los llanos del Maypo: su fuerza éra superior ála nuestra, su posicion parecia calculada para una Victoria, y su brabura correspondia al tamaño de su órgullo: lo unico que le faltaba para presagiar su triunfo con certeza eran las tinieblas de la noche. El General San Martin émprende el átaque al mediodia: nuestros soldados recuerdan que son los vencedores de Chacabuco, y despues de seis horas de combate en que ya la tierra éstaba cansada de émpaparse en sangre, queda todo el Exercito énemigo en nuestro poder, y solo éscapa el General Ossorio con su Escolta. En los ánales de la guerra no hay memoria de un tríunfo mas completo, ni en que el corage haya sido mas óbstinado de ámbas partes, así como tampoco hay memoria de un suceso tan fecundo en resultados como el presente.

Chile no pertenecerá yá, sino á simismo: su numerosa poblacion la fertilidad de su suelo, la riqueza de sus minas, y las ventajas que ófrece su dilatada costa, solo servirán en ádelante para proporcionarnos los medios de ser felices, y vivír comodamente. Nuestras relaciones con los paises éxtrangeros tendran por unica vase la reciprocidad de íntereses, y no dista mucho la epoca en que el Gobierno ácabe de realizar sus émpresas, para que desaparezcan las trabas de nuestro comercio, se facilite la éxportacion de nuestros frutos, y puedan redoblar su industria las clases productoras, seguras de éncontrar una demanda que recompense, y anime su trabajo. Entre tanto seria ínutil ádoptar proyectos parciales, cuya éxecucion solo puede sér el resultado de nuestras combinaciones en grande: aunque el Pais está ya casi enteramente libre de enemigos, la preponderancia maritima está de su parte, el mercado mas inmediato de nuestros productos gime baxo el peso del monopolio español, y tiene que carecer de los articulos mas necesarios para su consumo. Es verdad que la Batalla del cinco de Abril ha ábierto una brecha al sistema exclusivo que nos ponia á una inmensa distancia de los puertos de Lima; pero aun necesitamos hacer nuevos esfuerzos para quedar tan cerca unos de otros, como la naturaleza y el interes mutuo exigen que lo estemos. Lima no puede substraerse por mas tiempo á la ley general que óbedece la America, y es preciso que sus principios se uniformen con los que han proclamado Chile, y las Provincias Unidas: el concurso simultaneo de nuestras fuerzas, y el ascendiente de la opinion pública en el alto Perú, decidirán si es posible formar en el continente Americano una grande confederacion capaz de sostener irrevocáblemente su libertad politica y civil, qualesquiera que sea la forma de Gobierno que establezcan los Paises confederados. El Juramento que hicieron las Provincias Unidas el 9. de Julio del año 16., y el que nosotros pronunciamos el 12. de Febrero último, se repertirá bien presto en la Capital del Perú, y algun dia será este el vinculo que una á todos los Pueblos del nuevo mundo. Hace medio siglo que empezó á romperse la cadena que ligaba la America á las Potencias Europeas ácostumbradas á mirarla como una propiedad éxclusiva de la parte mas pequeña del Globo. Los Estados Unidos dieron el primer exemplo: el vive, y es imposible destruirlo: el Brasil aunque siguiendo principios diferentes, ha dexado tambien de pertenecer á la Europa, y hoy és la segunda Potencia de la America: los tiempos no pueden retrogradar: el consejo universal de los hombres ha fixado practicamente la diferencia que hay entre la autori-

dad y el despotismo, entre la obediencia y la esclavitud, entre la libertad y la licencia. La ilustracion ha quebrado el cetro de los despotas, y la experiencia de los males que han afligido á la Europa en nuestros dias, es una barrera que defiende á los pueblos contra las brillantes teorías de los anarquistas.

Marchemos firmemente á nuestro destino, pero sin declinar de la senda que la justicia, y el espíritu de órden nos prescriben: se acerca el momento en que la voluntad del pueblo Chileno sea la única garantía de sus instituciones: la reunion de un congreso general es el solemne pensamiento que me ocupa: si mis ardientes deseos bastasen para acelerarla, hoy estariamos en la víspera de este gran dia. Mas para poner las vasas del sistema representativo á que aspiramos, es preciso que el numero de los representantes del Pueblo, guarde la mayor proporcion posible con el de los representados: este calculo es inverificable, mientras no preceda la formacion de un censo general. Yó he mandado que se haga inmediatamente, y mi Secretario de Gobierno queda encargado de la execucion de este decreto, y de comunicar á todas las municipalidades del Estado las instrucciones convenientes, sobre el medio de practicar con exactitud aquella operacion. Mientras élla se realiza, he tenido á bien igualmente mandar se formen dos comisiones, cuyo nombramiento se publicará en la primer gazeta ministerial, la una con el fin de presentar un estatuto provisorio, que deberá regir hasta la celebracion del congreso con la sancion de todos los Pueblos del Estado; y la otra con el de preparar un proyecto de constitucion, para que reunido el congreso, entre desde luego en su examen, y establezca la division de los poderes supremos segun la voluntad del Pueblo, y conforme al plan que indican nuestras actuales relaciones. Yó espero bien del zelo de los Cuerpos Municipales, que coadyuvando mis esfuerzos, apresurarán por su parte la inauguracion del congreso chileno, y no tardará el dia en que yó dé cuenta á la representacion nacional, del poder extraordinario que me han confiado los pueblos baxo la salvaguardia de mi responsabilidad. Entretanto, continuaré como hasta aquí en el exercicio de las grandes funciones que son propias de la Suprema Magistratura, en circunstancias como las presentes. La experiencia de los quince meses que he administrado la causa publica baxo la forma áctual, y los sucesos que hemos óbtenido por su influxo, me hacen esperar que siguiendo la misma marcha, el gobierno llevará al cabo sus empresas, los ciudadanos verán el termino de sus sacrificios, y el Pueblo pondrá el sello á su destino. Pero si á pesar de mis esperanzas se presentase algun óbstaculo, yó estoy seguro que hallaremos recursos para vencerlo todo, sea qual fuese la causa de la resistencia. Contra los enemigos exteriores, tenemos un Exercito dos veces vencedor, tan terrible el dia de la batalla, como constante en la ádversidad, y humano despues de la victoria: el General que lo dirige volverá muy presto de la Capital de las Provincias Unidas, donde le ha llevado rapidamente el interés de nuestras grandes combinaciones; y ni la distancia de mas de quatrocientas leguas, ni las dificultades que presentan los Andes en medio del ynvierno, podrán dilatar su regreso: el sostendrá como hasta áquí el honor de ambos pabellones vnidos, y su nombre será el estandarte de los brabos. Contra el poder marítimo que hasta hoy ha óstentado el enemigo, tenemos los élementos de una fuerza, que acaba de hacer el primer ensayo y nos promete decidir en breve nu-

tra superioridad sobre las águas, como lo está yá por tierra. Apesar de la escaséz de nuestros recursos hemos armado el Navío Lautaro de 52 cañones, y este solo ha bastado para hacer levantar el bloquéo que mantenia la Fragata Esmeralda, el Bergantín Pezuela y otros buques españoles, que en la primera accion han rendido su pabellon al nuestro, y aumentarian hoy los trofeos de Chile, si la fuga no huviese sido el ásilo de los bloqueadores, y si el Comandante O'Brien hubiese sobrevivido á la gloria qne obtubo en este ataque. Contra los enemigos interiores, el Gobierno ópondrá constantemente la rectitud de sus miras, el zelo de los buenos ciudadanos, y la vigilancia de todos los funcionarios publicos. Si alguno intenta extraviar la opinion de los hombres sencillos, y dar al Pueblo Chileno un impulso contrario á su caracter pacifico y honrrados sentimientos, yó emplearé toda mi autoridád para sofocar el desorden, y reprimir á los discolos. Pero me lizongeo de esperar que el influxo y prevision de las autoridades subalternas me áhorrarán la pena de adoptar medidas, que cuesten á mi corazon un sacrificio. No ha muchos dias que la honorable Municipalidad de esta Capital ha dado un exemplo de su vigilancia por el orden publico, cooperando mis esfuerzos áfin de uniformar la opinion de algunos ciudadanos, que deseando substancialmente lo mismo que yó ánhelo, sugerian reformas, que éran peligrosas solo por ser inoportunas. El Gobierno ha hecho un justo discernimiento de su zelo, y ha tomado precauciones contra los que disfrazan con este nombre sus designios.

Tal es el quadro que presenta la revolucion de Chile hasta la epoca en que nos hallamos: en el se descubre una lucha continua entre la educacion y el convencimiento, entre el interés y la costumbre, entre el desengaño y el error: éste ha sido el combate mas dificil, por que en el hemos tenido que vencernos á nosotros mismos para triunfar del enemigo. Ya es tiempo qne decida la España quien ha obtenido la victoria en esta lid, y si aun puede esperar que las antiguas preocupaciones sirvan siempre de baluarte á su poder. Chilenos: el año octavo de nuestra revolucion vá á ser memorable eternamente: nadie contemplará nuestro destino sin recordar el 5. de Abril, y los Llanos del Maypo en que ha quedado escrito: redoblemos nuestra energia para aumentar la serie de los grandes sucesos: en este año hemos jurado nuestra absoluta independencia: en el hemos obtenido un triunfo que habria dexado átonita la Europa, si ella hubiese sido el teatro de nuestros esfuerzos: en el vamos á abrir una campaña que dará la libertad al continente, y establecerá las vases de una triple confederacion: en el debemos ver reunido el congreso chileno, si alguna ócurrencia imprevista no lo impide ¡Quantas generaciones émvidiaran nuestro destino! ¡Quantos Pueblos desearán hallarse actualmente en nuestras circunstancias! ¡Quantas álmas grandes quisieran transportarse en medio de nosotros, para tener la gloria de influir en la felicidad de medio mundo! Seamos fieles á la Providencia que ha puesto en nuestras manos la suerte de la Patria: salvemosla á toda costa, y no dexemos á la posteridad otros deberes, que el de la gratitud hacia nosotros, y el del respeto á la constitucion que sancione la voluntad del Pueblo. Dado en el Palacio Directorial de Santiago á 5. de Mayo de 1818.

Bernardo O'Higgins — Antonio José de Irisarri.

IMPRENTA DEL GOBIERNO.

Santiago de Chile June 15th 1818

[illegible] United States Corvette Ontario arrived a few days [illegible] at Valparaiso from Lima in twenty nine days passage. Mr. Prevost came in her.

I have understood that the object of her returning was that Captain Biddle and Mr. Prevost should mediate between this Government and the Vice King of Peru an exchange of prisoners under the auspices of the United States. An Envoy has come from Lima in the Ontario to negociate the conditions of this exchange on the part of the Vice Roy and Spain. Some difficulties have occurred to impede this negociation, on the ground that the Agents credentials are imperfect, and that the powers [illegible] have not been given to General San Martin and the Officers of the Government of Chile. This Agent Senor Don Felix D'Olavegoyen Blanco, has brought with him 1000 dollars in specie Bills of Exchange for 50000 and credits for nearly as much more for the immediate relief of the prisoners, and a nominal Secretary of Legation. The Secretary proves to be an English Merchant resident at Lima and no Secretary. He is a close prisoner and the envoy himself confined to a house under guard of a Military officer. Chile has more Spanish prisoners officers & others, than the Royal Government have of Patriots, & the disadvantage of an immediate extensive exchange will doubtless render the negociation abortive. I have heard that this government suspect that the negociation on the part of Spain although actuated by

for an exchange of prisoners, is intended in fact to deprive the Govern-
ment of military and maritime resources, especially, of ships and
arms. Mr Blanc is a Merchant and chief Factor of the
Philipine Company at Lima. That circumstance has strengthened
the first impression and also caused it to be whispered that sin-
ister views of a mercantile character entered into the motives
which induced this mission.

I took the earliest opportunity to deliver your dispatch
to Captain Biddle.

Mr Prevost asked me what instructions
I had from the Government of the U States. I replied
I had none — that the restoration of my health had been
the chief object of my voyage to this country — that it had con-
tinued so — that if my services could be rendered useful he
might command them and that I wished to visit Lima.
He then proposed to me to go there for him, to attend to the appeal
of the Beaver and Canton. I assented to the proposition,
now wait only for his letter of credence and instructions
to proceed to Valparaiso and embark on board the Antarctic
sail on the 16th inst. for that destination.

The Beaver and Canton, you were apprized and
condemned at Valcahuena in an irregular and unjust
manner merely for having touched there in distress.

I shall send this by the Brig America of
Philadelphia, and take the liberty at the same time, to
enclose copies of the Protest of Captain Tousard, and
Declaration of Captain Cary, respecting the employment of
force and seduction to deprive them of their respective ships

crews in the port of Valparaiso, and against detention by embargo when the ships were ready for sea. As I was in Valparaiso when the Chile Government ship Lautaro sailed, I can vouch for the truth of several of the allegations set forth in these documents. Both these ships went to sea short handed.

The case of the Rambler referred to in Captain Fauntleroy's protest was peculiarly aggravating and the insult most violent. The Captain, officers and crew of that vessel were turned out and she sent upon a cruise or expedition without even an offer of remuneration for the service and encouragement having been made or contemplated by the aggressors. This vessel was owned by Mr Cossington of Providence.

General San Martin is in Buenos Ayres. Rodriguez has been arrested, is now in custody by an escort or guard appointed to conduct him to a designated place. General Carrera, who was in the U. States is about joining Artigas. They may become formidable enemies to Buenos Ayres if not to Chile also. The Carrera party here is powerful. The fate of the Brothers of General Carrera is lamentable and excites both compassion and resentment. The Directors are all silent in relation Rodriguez. This Govt have now two large and three small vessels. The two large ships carrying one fifty two, the other eighty guns, were purchased with their armament and equipment of British Merchants, one in London the other here. English agents are numerous. They all deny the existence of the treaty or convention concluded between Commodore Rawlins and General Artigas, notwithstanding several Americans have seen it. No alteration has occurred in the financial system, excepting this Govt have issues bills or scrip receivable for duties. The power of the Government depends on the

bayonet, and its executive is vested in the Supreme Director, Genl
O'Higgins, who is a patriot at heart.

The British Sloop of War Blossom and Frigate Andromeda
are here and the Ontario, are the only foreign ships of War in
the Port of Valparaiso - about thirty sail of all classes are
now in port - several of these are prizes taken from and recaptured
others prizes to the revolting English and American - Of the Merchant ships
latter, some are loading to China, some are for sale and some
will return direct to the U States. Many British Merchants
are established at Santiago and Valparaiso who employ part of
the English shipping trading from Chile to Buenos Ayres and
Rio de Janeiro. * Should the ports of Peru be opened to foreign
commerce, a trade of some importance will be carried on between
this and Lima in Salt Beef tallow, mules and other things
from the latter, and sugar Brandy, cotton &c exported from thence in lieu

The amount of american capital in this country, and the
number of American ships on the Pacific ocean will perhaps
render them the presence of a ship of war more frequently necessary
to protect both from the lawless depredations of the different
authorities along the coast amid the fluctuations of parties and
prejudices of opinion. The revolution, I firmly believe will be
successful, though slow and I most fervently hope that this people
may have a free government. Their notions, simple, virtuous entitle
them to it. Don Felix Blanco says General Morillo has left
Peru full Mr Prevost informs me that the Vice King of Peru
is friendly disposed towards americans, citizens of the U. States and that he shall be well received
by him.

With great respect
I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obd't Hble Serv't

J. Robertson
U. S. N.

To
The Honorable
John Q. Adams
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Copy

In the moment of departure I have the pleasure to hand you a copy of my protest and the public Correspondence relative to the desertion and detention of my men and the detention of the Ship Lyon in this port by Embargo.

On Board the American Ship Lyon of Providence R.I. under my hand at Valparaiso port. April 28. 1818.

(signed) Solomon Townsend

Jeremy Robinson Esq
Valparaiso

Valparaiso April 28th 1818.
a true Copy J. Robinson.

Know Ye all men by these presents that, I, Solomon Townsend Master, & I, Shubal Burr Mate of the American Ship Lyon, both native citizens of the United States of America do solemnly certify to the following Statement of facts.

That on the 9th day of July 1817. the said ship Lyon sailed from Providence R. Island that on the 3rd day of September we arrived at the Island of St. Catharines and sailed from thence on the 10th of the same month, and that on the 20th of October 1817 we arrived at the port of Valparaiso in the State of Chile; that on the night of the 8th of December, two of our Crew by the name of Peter Mueller and Neal Neilly deserted from the said Ship Lyon and entered and were repeatedly seen on board the private (Patriot) armed Brig Chilleno, Commanded by an American by the name of Henry James, and sailing under the flag and Commission of the State of Chile; that application to the Governor of Valparaiso Don Francisco Calderon was made three several times for an order to recover said deserters and refused, who also said that he knew of no law to oblige an American to remain on board of a ship to which he belonged if he chose to leave it for any other

flag and that the said deserters sailed in the Brig above named

We further state that on the 20th April 1818 another of our crew by the name of William Turner being on shore on liberty deserted and entered on board the Ship Lautaro bearing the flag and sailing under a commission from the State of Chile and was triumphantly carried on board that ship in the boat of the Lautaro past our ship. An officer from the Lyon was sent on board the Lautaro for the said William Turner and who was informed by the commanding officer that he should not be delivered up without an order from Government. Application was then made to Mr Hill American Vice Consul (who is interested in said ship) for his assistance, Mr Hill thought it best to see Capt O. Borden, who refused to give up the said deserter without an order from the Supreme Director, and also said he would receive every sailor on board his ships who would present himself and when on board he would give them his protection.

We immediately wrote to the Consul General W. G. D. Worthington Esquire at Santiago of this unprecedented conduct in the Commander of a Government vessel and informing him that Mr Hill the Vice Consul had not sufficient influence to protect us against the usurpations of power, and received for answer that he had made application to the Supreme Director and obtained

an order to receive every deserter from the Lautaro: the further state that on the 23rd of April at 8 o'clock a boat came along side of the Lyon and desired on the part of the Governor that Solomon Townsend would call at his house at 10 o'clock precisely on business of importance to both parties: On arriving at the Governors he met Don Tomas Guido deputy from the Buenos Ayrean Government, Don Francisco Calderon Governor of Valparaiso, Charles Rensal, and Henry Hill Esquire U States Consul, and agent for the Lautaro, also every Commander of the different vessels in the harbour.

Mr Guido then informed us that the object of our being called upon was to consult upon a method of raising men to man the Lautaro, and proposed that every Master should allow a part of their Crews to volenteer their services for that purpose.

After this opening the subject he observed that as he spoke the English language but imperfectly Mr Hill American Consul, would express his Mr. Guidos sentiments on subject.

Mr Hill used many ingenious arguments to induce the Masters to allow the men to enter on board the Lautaro; among others that provided the Lautaro should be captured by the Royal Blockading Squadron, the deficiencies in their Crews might be made up by the Chilenos (men who scarcely ever saw a vessel) After many observations every master was so thoroughly convinced of the insecurity of the

plan that they unanimously determines against it. finding all this resolute Mr Hill remarked, that on a former occasion the Government had taken by force the American Brig Rambler, against the will of her Commander and employed her on a Cruize against the Spaniards, and the same means could be resorted to on this occasion. Shortly after the meeting was broken up all mutually dissatisfied. At 2 PM on the same day the Custom House boat came along side the Lyon with two of the Lautaro's officers and the Town Major of Valparaiso. They ordered the Crew of the Lyon to be mustered and told them that without regard to their officers, they would take from the ship and give 10 dollars and a share of prize money to any one who would give their names, in Consequence of this five of our Crew, Viz't Richard Goodwin, Joseph Smith, Abraham M'Kinzon & Edmund Valentine, with Jacob Brightman Gave their names in express violation of our orders, and their own opinions that they would not do it.

A short time after J. Townsend had left the ship for the shore, the Custom House Boat came along side the Lyon and demanded the men. The Commanding officer refused to deliver them up without J. Townsend was on board. The officers of the Lautaro then went off saying they would return again and take the men. Further that on the 24th of April in Company with Mr Hill, we

called upon the Governor of Valparaiso, to know his determination with regard to the men, who agreed that he could not give up a Man, even to an order to that effect from the Supreme Director from General Saint Martin or God Almighty himself.

That on the 25th of April Richard Goodwin being on shore on duty deserted from his office and entered on board the Lautaro and was carried on board that Ship; that in the afternoon of the said day the said Goodwin came on board the Lion with an officer from the Lautaro, and the second Captain of the port, and by force took his Clothes and those of another man, Abraham Millington whom they entered to enter with them and also carried on board the Lautaro, taking him by superior force from the Lion, as by an order from Governor Calderon: We also state that on the 24th of April, a Mr Howell an Englishman came along side of the Lion, with orders he said from Governor Calderon to arm himself and board every Ship and take therefrom four men of each of their crews: We further state that on or about the 16th day of March 1818, an Embargo was notified to us by the second Capt of the port and that on the 12th of April when we made application for Your permission to sail in Company with the Ontario (U States Corvette*) and we were refused we in Conjunction with the Masters of several other Ships forwarded by Express a petition to the Supreme director for permission to sail, of which petition no notice whatever has been taken, thereby

called upon the Governor of Valparaiso, to know his determination with regard to the men, who appeared that he could not give up a Man, even to an order by that effect from the Supreme Director from General Saint Martin or God Almighty himself.

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loosing an opportunity of joining the Royal Blockading Squadron and endangering by the same neglect our persons and property: the Squadron having out of sight for 48 hours and further state that there can be no sufficient reason existing for embargoing the depel of a friendly nation -

Therefore We Solomon Townsend master and Shubal Burn mate as aforesaid do hereby solemnly protest in order to exonerate ourselves from the heavy damages which accrue on the property on board Ship Lion and the loses which must ensue in consequence of the conduct of those against whom we protest -

First we protest against the Supreme Government of the State of Chile for embargoing our Ship and for harbouring on board a depel bearing their Flag and Commission deserter from a merchant depel of the U. States. Thereby rendering it unsafe for us to proceed on our voyage even if they should think proper ever to grant permission for us to sail -

Secondly We protest against the commander of the Ship Lautaro aforesaid J. O. Brien for having been in his Boats at sundry times taken depeters on board his Ship and in his own boats sent different and taken by force of arms one of our crew and robbing the property belonging to said Ship and insulting her officers and destroying all subordination necessary for the well government of a crew as previously narrated -

Thirdly We protest against Don Francisco Calderon for having refused to give any

apistance to reclaim deserters (as is the customs of all civilized nations to authorize the Governor of ports to do) also for having ordered his officers to take by force of arms men and property from our Ships thereby insulting the flag of our Country and putting our personal safety in jespardy as in the forgoing Statement.

Fourthly We protest against Charles Denegal agent for the Ship Lautaro* and Henry Hill agent for the same, for having paid the Bills and for having furnished money for paying the bounties to deserted Seamen thereby aiding and abetting in their infamous transactions.

Fifthly We protest against Henry Hill Esquire that in his Capacity of American Vice Consul for the port of Valparaiso, he has never entered a protest against the proceedings narrated above, but on the Contrary at a Council held of the different masters of vessels enquiring the Cause of the Lautaro and pointing out ways and means for them to replenish their Crews if they should think proper to let them go and thereby evade the maritime regulations of the United States of America

In Witness of the truth of the above protest and Statements We have hereunto affixed our hands and Seal at Valparaiso April 27th 1818

(Signed) Solomon Towers
(Signed) Shubal Bliss

Personally appeared before me this 27th

day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen Solomon Townsend Master and Shubal Burd Mate of the Ship Lion of Providence Rhode Island United States of America, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing Statement.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto put my hand and Seal of Office

(Signed) Henry Hill
Vice Consul of the United States
of America.

This is to Certify that the preceding is a true Copy of an original protest and Certificate Signed by Solomon Townsend Master and Mate of the Ship Lion and Henry Hill Esquire Vice Consul of the United States at Valparaiso

Valparaiso April 28th 1818

Solomon Townsend
Master of the Ship
Lion

Edwin T. Fuche
Assistant on board Ship
Lion

Valparaiso the 28th of April 1818.
A true Copy of the original Protest
of Solomon Townsend and
Shubal Burd.

J. Robinson.

On Sunday the 19th of April whilst the Mate and myself were at dinner in the Cabin, seven of the crew, Viz^t William Daggens, James Ryan, Charles Smith, Shadrick Keane, Jamie Griffith, Daniel Dempson, Sanner, and Samuel Hawkins, Cook, took the Boat and went on shore without permission. Being informed of their departure before they had reached the shore, and whilst they were within hail, I hailed them and ordered them back, but to no purpose, — they proceeded and landed in sight of the ship leaving the boat at anchor near the beach. Having no other boat along side, I was unable to pursue them, but a boat coming to us from the Ship Packet of Boston, shortly afterwards, I sent for the boat in which the men had gone on shore and had her brought along side. —

Shortly after dinner I went on shore, and at the moment of landing perceived four of the above mentioned men Viz^t — William Daggens, James Ryan, Samuel Hawkins and Shadrock Keane, landing from the Lieutenant's boat with Cockades in their hats. I immediately ordered them on board their own ship, but in vain, they refused to go, and I was unable to compel them. — Suspecting that they had entered or intended to enter in the Lautaro, I went on board of her, informed the commander of my suspicions, left the names of the above seven men with him, and obtained from him a promise

that he would not ship them, at the same time preserving him=
=self under obligations to me for the use of my carpenter, who
had been at work on board the Lautaro for a fortnight — I
then left the Lautaro, satisfied that I should have none of my
men by her, and supposing it in vain to attempt getting my
men on board again on that day I gave up the pursuit of
them. — On the next day, monday, I found that three of the
above mentioned men — Viz^t William Daggins, James
Ryan and Samuel Hawkins had actually entered and re=
=ceived the bounty from the commander of the Lautaro not=
=withstanding his promise and his profession. The other four
returned to their ~~duty~~ own ship —

On application to the commander of the Lautaro
for the return of the men, by Mr Hill, the Consul, Captain
Townsend (who had also lost a part of his crew) and myself no redress
could be obtained, his reply being that he would listen to no
authority but the Supreme Government — In consequence
of this two other ~~men~~ American Ship Masters in the same
situation and myself sent off an express to St Iago, and
through the means of the Consul General at that place,
obtained from the Supreme Director an order or dispatch
to the Governor of Valparaiso, for the restoration of the men
taken from the respective ships — This paper the Governor
treated with contempt, declaring upon being shewn a copy of
it, that he had not received the original, and when he did he
would not act under it, that the Lautaro must depart

got to sea, and should be at all events.

On Tuesday or Wednesday a meeting of all the Ship=
=Masters in Port was held at the Governors, where it was proposed to them, that each ship should furnish three or four men, volunteers, towards manning the Lautaro.— This was generally opposed and the meeting broke up. Shortly after on the same day, two Officers from the Governor, came on board my ship to persuade the crew to volunteer their services for the cruize, declaring their determination of taking those who would not go, in spite of the commander of the Ship,— the crew were mustered, and after hearing the proposals of the Officers unanimously declined going. On the next day, two other officers came on board with a written paper from the Governor, and requesting the crew to be mustered;— they were accordingly called aft, and the same proposals made to them as had been the day before, when two of them consented to go.— Irritated at this conduct in the men and this treatment from the Governor in sending to my ship the second time, to obtain men, who had already declined going and declared to me that they would not go without my consent, I insisted upon detaining them on board, upon which the Officers above mentioned left the Ship, with a threatening to return and take them by force. In the course of the day several applications had been made to me from the Lautaro, for the chests belonging to the men, vizt, William Duggins, James Ryan and Thomas Samuel Hawkins, who had deserted from my ship and entered on board the Lautaro.— Shortly after the above mentioned officers had left the Ship in boat was coming along side from the Lautaro having three deserters in her— On hailing her and finding that the

was coming after their chests, I ordered her off. As she was going back to the Lautaro she met the two officers above mentioned, and ordered her to return, and take the things by force, which she did do, in company with the two officers and their boat crew. — two other of my crew Charles Smith and Shadrach Keene, took this opportunity to put their things in the Boat and volunteered their services for the Lautaro, after the officers and the rest departed. Samuel Hawkins my former Cook, in boarding the Ship was armed with a boat hook and William Daggins with a boat stick. — Being thus deprived of both my ships Company, and totally disabled from continuing my voyage, I had no other resource but to send a statement of my grievances to S.t Jago, for the information of the Consul General, which I did do as soon as the occurrences above recited had taken place.

Valparaiso May 1.st 1818.

Signed Charles S. Cary
Master of the Ship Leonard
of Boston

Copy of Charles Cary's Protest Examined and
compared with the original by Mr Worthington and
J Robinson May 11th 1818. —

Santiago de Chile.

Jeremy Robinson —

Lima August 9th 1818.

Sir

I had the honor to write to you the 8th of last June from Chile to inform you that I had there met with Mr Provost who requested me to go to Lima for him to attend to the cases of the Beaver and Canton, two American Merchant vessels seized and condemned at Valcahuana by the Spanish authorities there to which I had assented and that in conformity to that arrangement I should proceed in the Ontario. I accordingly sailed from Valparaiso the 14th and arrived at Callao the 28th of the same month. In pursuance of instructions from Mr Provost I visited Lima the day following, and upon the 30th was presented to His Excellency the Vice King, by Sen.r Don Felix D' Olhaberriaque Blanco, his late Envoy to Chile and Captain Biddle.

Previous to this interview Mr. Blanco had stated to me in the presence of Captain Biddle, that the Vice Roy and Government were unfriendly to Mr. Provost - that a letter to the Vice Roy from Mr Provost would injure our relations and retard the speediness of the Beaver and Canton. This information from Mr. Blanco known to me to possess the confidence of the Vice Roy and to be the organ of the expression of his sentiments, induced me to consult Captain Biddle as to the propriety of presenting the letter or other credential with which I was charged by Mr. Provost who concurred with me in opinion that it was ineligible.

... This course was most strongly impressed upon my mind as the best for me to pursue, particularly as Mr Provost had not exhibited his own credentials, I therefore retained the letter of credence and have subsequently returned it to him. but obtained permission to reside here, until the decisions of the tribunals upon the Beaver and Canton should be given or the return of the Ontario from the North West coast upon the application of Captain Biddle for that purpose; no foreigners being allowed to remain here excepting by special permission of the Vice Roy, he considering himself the only protector of foreigners and their rights within this Vice Royalty, and that the residence of strangers is a favor or indulgence granted to them.

The Ontario sailed the 1st of July for the Columbia River. Although there was probably no change of disposition on the part of the Government yet a change of deportment was manifested immediately after her departure; but access to the records of the courts and documents relative to the Beaver and Canton was not denied to me. Availing myself of the opportunity I gave what assistance I could to the pending trials — received the strongest assurances from the Vice King that a speedy judgement should be given, and had every reason to expect that both vessels would be restored in a few weeks, to their legal representatives, who were then present. This belief was so strong that I obtained permission from the Vice King for Captain Cleveland of the Beaver to go Chile to procure officers and seamen to navigate her, and likewise a passage

there in the British Brigate Andromache Captain Sheriffe, Captain Clavell and having invested me with power attorney to act as his agent in behalf of the Beaver during his absence.

Things were this circumstanced when the United Sloop of War Blossom touched here from Valparaiso the 24th of July, on her way to the North West Coast to surrender the American establishment at the Columbia River to the U. States on behalf of the British Government with Mr Prevost on board who was going to receive it.

Mr Provost passed only part of two days in Lima, during that time he visited the Vice Roy. The interview caused a greater coolness and almost an entire severance between Mr Provost and Mr Blanco. — Mr Blanco accuses Mr Provost with having disappointed his expectations by not performing his promises to him, in relation to the mission to Chile to negociate an exchange of prisoners, and for having abandoned him while there under great personal restraint and as if were under his protection.

Mr Provost conversed with me respecting my return to Chile, but seemed to prefer that I should go to the U States by the Isthmus of Darien to bear his Dispatches, but as I have not received them and the parties concerned in the Beaver and Cantan, will view my departure as a desertion of duty and a desertion of their interest and the trust confided in me. I shall be governed by events as to taking a passage in the Schooner Governor Shelby or to New York &c. times to Panama, or not. — The Blossom sailed the 28th of July for the Columbia. The Andromache — sailed a few days after for Valparaiso.* In every instance I have defended Mr Provosts character against aspersion.

* August 3rd 1818. —

The history of the seizures of the Ships Beaver, Owned by John Jacob Astor Esqr of New York, and of the Brig Canton of Salem, owned by a company of Merchants in Massachusetts, appears to be this. Both these vessels were bound to the North West Coast of America after touching at the Massafuero and other Islands in the Pacific Ocean & from thence to China. One was ordered to touch at the Russian settlements and Japan. Want of provisions, wood and water and crippled Spars, compelled them to touch at the first friendly port they could make after they doubled Cape Horn. They proceed Valcahuano, known to them to be in possession of Spain, which they boldly entered to get refreshments and enjoy the rites of hospitality. There they were forcibly seized by the rapacious hand of military and maritime violence, their cargoes taken out, appropriated and consumed for the use of the King of Spain, and afterwards both vessels and cargoes were condemned, — almost without the forms of law or justice, as prize to the captors, to justify the robbery, and to colour the preceding acts of hostility and fraud committed in violation of treaty & national law and international faith, against the United States and her unoffending citizens. The captors constituted the court and were judges in their own case. The General of marine acts at once as admiral and admiralty judge, and appoints such other subaltern judges and officers under him as he deems proper. The crews were maltreated, and the Specie* and part of the Canton's Cargo had been distributed for the pay and support of the military and marine, several weeks before the trial, and an order was issued by the commanding General, to take possession of the Beaver to the amount of 200,000 dollars for the use of the army. An appeal was then made to the Viceking

* Mexican dollars

Peru, which the States to one he granted not in his own right, but because the General of Marine who resides at Lima had jurisdiction of the whole coast including Chile – That the civil authority did not extend so far unless backed by the military according his representation yet it is but a few months since he sent a formidable military expedition there, to reduce that province to obedience and allegiance, recalled his own officers and those officers were the aggressors complained. About the first of this month Capitain Cleveland waited upon the Viceking for his passport to go to, and return from Chile when he was asked by his Excellency with reason he should leave the management of his business, and being answered that it would be left in my care, he objected to it on the ground that I should not be allowed to stay here until it was concluded and designated another person.

As soon as I heard of this I waited upon the Vice King to ascertain the cause of his objection, when he informed me it was not personal nor did it originate with him from anything which had transpired, but that I was considered as an adjunct of the Provost in consequence of that supposed connection, like him suspected of being friendly to free commerce and the Patriots, that the interests of the Britains may require and necessitate, that if I chose to remain I should not be molested on that for he himself he should [illegible] that I should stay, even on his own bottom.

I told him I would take time to consider the subject and that I would acquaint him with the result of my reflections upon it.

* The Vice King is often sickly in favor of free trade. Capitain

Captain Sheriffe of the British Frigate had offered me a passage to Chile and my first idea was to accept it: but upon communicating this intention to D.r Coffin one of the owners and Supercargo of the Canton the Captain of the Beaver they remonstrated against it by saying that as I came specifically to defend their vessels that should I leave before a final judgement was given, it might perhaps expose them. and I consented, upon this appeal, to remain. —

The Vice Roy assures me that he would exert his influence to bring the trials of the Beaver and Canton to a conclusion as soon as possible and gives it as his opinion that they will both be cleared and restored. at the same time he gives no hope in that event of indemnification for loss of their cargoes or the injuries which their owners must have sustained by their condemnation and sale, owing as he states to the dilapidated state of the Treasury and otherwise deranged condition of finances. and those citizens of the U States, who must refer their claims to Spain for adjustment and redress. +

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your most obed.t & humb.e Serv.t
J. Robinson.
" " " "

To
The Honorable
John Q. Adams.
Secretary of State,
Washington City.

* The Canton is armed and employed as a Cruiser in the Service of the Vice Roy. The Beaver is to be used for a Transport. + Both vessels are to be about 600 tons

Robinson Jeremy — Aug. 1818.

Read

affairs of the Canton and Beaver.

Hon.
His Excellency
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson — Private

rec'd 16 July 1819.

Lima August 12th 1818.

Sir,

Since I had the honor to address you upon the subject of the Beaver and Canton, and to acquaint you with the reception given to me by the Vice King, I have learned that two American whaling ships which touched at Callao for refreshments, have been ten days detained in port for want of their papers which could not be obtained from the Government.

I have also ascertained that the boats of the Ship Criterion were fired into at sea, by the Spanish Frigate Prueba, and that another ship belonging to New York, employed in the Whale Fishing, has been plundered at sea by Spanish cruisers. It is said it was the Velas of 32 guns or another vessel in company with her that committed this violence.

Neither of the vessels referred to as having been detained and injured or insulted, had offended the neutrality of the United States, nor the laws of Spain and the Indies, nor can any known embargo or blockade, be urged as a justification of the outrage and infraction of neutral rights and privileges.

I

I shall endeavor to investigate the facts in relation to this business, and to communicate the result as early as possible.

The papers of the American whalers which have touched here or been spoken at sea, have been endorsed by the officers of Spain, acting under authority of this Government, restricting their entrance into two ports. These have generally been Callao and Paita. Between 60 and 70 american whaling ships are now on the Pacific Ocean. Some of these are upon the Southwestern or windward coast for these vessels to be compelled to run down to Callao or Paita for supplies, is subjecting them to a great and unnecessary inconvenience, perhaps not wholly consistent with the spirit and intention of the treaty between the U S and Spain, nor the principles of international amity. Their right to touch at any of the ports in the Pacific or coasting provinces, is denied, although there has never been a formal decree for the blockade of these ports promulgated either in Spain any port of South America, or by either of the Admirals or commanders of the Spanish Maritime forces in these seas.

Some few American and British Seamen are impressed for various causes. Of these some are deserters others have been placed there for crimes against the laws, and others for safe keeping by Masters of Ships,

that

that which were then when the Ontario visited once delivered to Captain Beddle. This portion of our citizens, in this quarter of the world, especially in this province, are in a deplorable condition, not having the benefit of any legal or efficient protection or representation, except such as is accidental or unrecognized. Yet it is but just to say, that those in confinement are not otherwise ill used.* Some have been coerced to enter into the Spanish service on board the ships of war.

I asked the Vice Roy incidentally when conversing relative to the Beaver and Canton whether he would allow the residence of a person or agent of the United States to defend vessels seized and captured by authority of Spain, or the right of seamen and citizens. He replied in the negative, by answering that he could not, and that the Vice Roy is the only protector of Strangers in this Kingdom.

About forty Merchant vessels belonging to the U. States are trading upon the coast, and at the Islands in the Pacific. The number of vessels and amount of their value will doubtless suggest to you the advantage and even necessity of sending a strong squadron into the Pacific, both to protect the commercial and personal rights of our citizens, amid the violence of revolution and the frequent fluctuation of powers. Among the Patriots the seamen are seduced to swell their fleet. Among the Royalists property and ships are seized and confiscated to maintain them power and gratify avarice. In fine, force is

* Generally they have not been, although some cases have occurred, otherwise they have been put in irons and otherwise ill used. in dispensable

necessary to a due respect by the different govern-
=ments and authorities, and that force to be adequate
to the end, must consist of one or more Frigates
of the largest class and three sloops of war. — A mere
Display of such a force, would, I have every reason
without exercising it. This force should be accompan
=ied by civil officers possessing ability, firmness and
integrity, & auxiliary to some diplomatick & experi=
=ence, moderation and wisdom. Great judgement will
also be necessary in the commanders, lest they commit
the interest of this country, by rashness, indiscretion
or expedite.

The question of opening the commerce of this
country, has been agitated and negatived. It will therefore
remain closed for the present to foreigners. The Consulado
prefer to pay one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per month,
into the Treasury, to a departure from their old restrictive
systems of monopoly and exclusion. This is entirely
incompatable with the present exigencies of the country
and government. The Treasury being low, and
warlike stores wanted, the former might be reserv=
=ated, and the latter supplied by a free trade. —
The Vice King, is openly an advocate for free commerce.
I think the pressure of the times, will ultimately compel those
who are opposed to it, to desist it. The revenue amounts
to a little more than 3000000 of dollars per annum, and the
expenditures exceed 5000000. The deficit is made up by
loans exactions and contributions.

The Schooner Governor Shelby arrived here a short time since, from New York with arms, ammunition and warlike stores. It is confidently asserted, that this vessel had a license for the purpose, from the King of Spain, and that the captain and Supercargo brought recommendatory letters from Mr. Onis to the Vice King.

The Ship Two Catharines from Providence, last from Valparaiso, came to Callao with a license from Mr. Blanco, the late envoy to Chile for the exchange of prisoners. — She have hath been well rec.d, allowed to dispose of their cargoes and will be permitted to depart with cargoes, — one for Panama the other for Navahuq. I suspect, that the Governor Shelby has clandestinely changed owners, and that she will continue to bear the American flag, although she has become Spanish property.

It is now evident that Mr. Blanco was authorized by this Government, to grant licenses to secure vessels from Spanish capture, that would go from Chile to Callao, and that the real object of his mission was, first to discover the Patriot ships, and military resources, and secondly to make a grand commercial speculation, in which duplicities this Govt. had some interest. Mr. Blanco and Mr. Abadia are both Traders of the British company, who contrary to their interest and to probability, affect great friendship for foreigners and free trade.

these men shew some attention to strangers, the latter to understand their views, and in hopes of making them subservient to their interest. All foreigners are disliked here but most the Americans and the English. I mean by the old spaniards. The native inhabitants are most of them very friendly to the U. States and to American citizens.

English vessels are treated with rather more respect than American vessels. The cause of this difference, in their favor, is obvious. Engd has always a squadron, or at least several heavy armed ships in the Pacific. -

This country is very important both in a political and commercial point of view, whether considered merely in reference to its natural connection and intercourse with the Patriot States, as neighbors the United States and the extensive circulation of its metals and rich productions throughout India and Europe, or as a member of a great political compact that may be formed, upon principles which shall guarantee its national independence and individual rights.

The commerce of this province, under a liberal government and a good administration of it, will be more valuable to the U. States, than that of all the other Spanish provinces in South America.* Especially so, as connected with our fishery, fur and china trade, and the ability of the citizens of the

* Since writing the above, I have learned that the Chilians have a squadron of war ships, and that they have taken Callao. [illegible] Peruvians [illegible]

U. States through their enterprize intelligence and industry, successfully to compete with European on their own manufactures and those of China and India in this country. Our freedom from monopolies and exclusions will give us a decided advantage besides that of our own productions. A very considerable proportion of the produce and trade of Paraguay Alto Peru and Chile centres in Lima. The coasting trade from Tierra del Fuego to Acapulco is somewhat influenced by this place and will be more so when free. which it will soon be either through the fears and necessities of this Government or the progress of revolution.

I cannot enter into an enumeration of the commodities of trade, or at present point out all its channels in detail. But as it may add capital and revenue to the United States, employ many hands, form seamen, and be the means of introducing specie, I have ventured to draw your attention to it. Russia seems to be aware of its value, as she is making establishments at California and threading her dominion upon the N. West Coast to the extent of her ability, under a pretext of making voyages of discovery. For these purposes her ships of war are provided with Passports from the different European Sovereigns.* She has no establishment whatever at the Sandwich Islands as has been erroneously suggested in the U. States. At present Engd and America carry on all the foreign trade of this coast and probably will continue to be the chief competitors for it.

* Two Russian ships of war are on their way to California.

Perhaps some information respecting parties and the character of public men here will be acceptable. Under this impression I beg leave to inform you that the Vice King, by profession a soldier, is brave ordinary suspicious and weak and about fifty five years old. The Secretary of State is ignorant and not very able naturally. The private Secretary is cunning and designing, but without great knowledge or ability as a diplomatick. The Admiral or General of marine is wily and subtle and entertains a great aversion to foreigners. The General who commands in the interior is a man of extraordinary integrity and military talents. His name is Carrera.

The judiciary is upon an establishment similar to that of Spain but more corrupt. The right of foreigners to visit this country and of foreign ships to trade in the ports is denied. Those who have entered in many cases have been refused succor or seized and condemned as prize. The courts in some instances have given sentence against the captors but the proprietors have uniformly been referred to Spain for indemnification. This I am apprehensive will be the case as respects the Beaver and Canton, notwithstanding the Vice King gives strong assurances that they shall be acquitted. The Government have not the ability if they possess the disposition to refund the amount of their vessels for their concerned cargoes. —

The Officers of Spain on this quarter of the world, seem to consider the Pacific ocean as their exclusive property and all foreigners found upon it as criminal intruders.

Some revolutionary movements were lately made at Callao which proved abortive. Among the native inhabitants a sentiment in favor of a change of Government exists. Freedom from the present rule is the primary object, but the ultimate end is neither distinctly understood by a thousand clearly defined in their own minds. — The first shock of revolution will be violent and sanguinary, peculiarly so from the character of the population, which is very mixed. Perhaps the consequent blessings, engendered by an intercourse with the world, and self government may overbalance the evil. —

The Army consists of about five thousand troops of all colours in and about Lima. Of that number the majority are Indians, Mulattoes, and negroes. —

The Fleet consists of two Frigates of 44 guns each, three or four Sloops of war, and two Brigs. — Reinforcements from Spain are anxiously expected.

The Schooner Governor Shelby will sail in a few days for Panama. So much importable has been my residence here, that I shall most likely avail myself of a passport and embark in her. —

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be, Sir
Your Most Obed. Hble Servt
J Halenda Jr

The Honorable
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State
Washington City.
U. S. of America

(Private)

Robinson Jeremy - Lima.

12 August 1818.

Recd 16 July 1819.

4

Affairs of Peru.

Observations on the present State of the Finances of Spain

The preceding statement, extracted from one intitled the Peninsular Finances of Don Joaquin Bonet appears to have drawn up with the intention of deceiving all calculating of the State of the expenditure, as well as ways and means but it is finally 1794 with part of 1795 inducted only seems to confuse an examination and he finally makes the Expenditure of 1793 on which the Revenue stands at 1,000 000 precautionary reduced, of 891 000 in a year when the Coinage was at six millions and the extraordinary expenditure that little reached it was in 1794. I find he has not mentioned, introduced into the expenditure of the year 1793 the 600 remitted to Spain which he has omitted the sums of Current expence due from the treasury the end of 1,000 000 found under the head of back pay of troops subsidies, on Loans and supplies made the treasury all which were fair items of Current expenditure these would have brought the expenditure of the year to 5 281 857 1/2 and consequently demonstrated a Deficit of 279 313 3/4 even if it be taken into consideration that under the head of extraordinary expenditure, is a redemption of the public debt to the amt of 213 000. The finances of Spain will by no means present a flattering aspect, even in Peace with the mines in a flourishing state. The statements of 1790 & 91 cannot be considered as negativing this conclusion when we have not opportunity of examining the Items, as by the preceding statement it appears not unusual to omit a million or so of current expence to produce a more pleasant effect. The expenditure will fluctuate from

from 4.500 to 5 000 000 and 4.750 000 may be taken the current expenditure in the time of peace, the annual remittance to the mother country by Gov^t prove no empty as from 1788 to 1796 that the remittance amounted to about 3 / 4 000 000, the exact amt of funds placed at bills in the Tobacco house & that hereby this Monthly statement after all its turnings and windings presents only effective funds to the amt of five millions, with the Quicksilver to meet payments to an equal amt what balance shall we probably find against the Government in Dec 1808 after above 10 years of war when the revenue without any other cause diminish and the expenditure increase during that period it is true remittances to Spain will likewise appear, but they will be found to be the funds arising from the Sales of devout donations / obras pias / and a considerable sum of deposits, when funds of so sacred character as these last even in this it may well be supposed that the craving of a falling government only produced these remittances. Loans of 8 per C were continually occuring at the Tobacco house & Chamber of Commerce up to that period at which time there is no doubt they must have exceeded in all 5 Millions. In 1809 the Gov^t found itself obliged to undertake most expensive military Operations to subdue Cuenca against Ouito, afsist Morillo Tiden, and maintain an army of 70 000 in Upper Peru. In 1810 large donations were granted by the Merchants, but this did not prevent direct demands from the Gov^t to the Chamber of Commerce and which were

frequently

frequently repeated in his receipts, increased. We have no exact data from which to estimate the total of these, or the expence, of the Army of Upper Peru, but we have certainly that which is supposed of the whole of it, the appropriation of all the revenue from Guamanga Cuzco. Arequipa may not sufficient to meet its wants, what then must they have been for a twelve month within the limits of the Insurrection Continual insurrections occurred in Cochabamba & La Paz and the Country gradually destroyed beyond the mines of the Victory. The cash of the treasury or the mint gradually disappeared; that of the Tobacco Monte was expended, the loan of 600 Pesos de Cuzco, and even the funds for the redemption of the Christians, in Algiers was seized on and a copper of part of the pay of all public officers by way of donation was exacted, that in proportion as the necessity of the Govt diminished the military operations were extended. Puno as well as Chile, was attacked in Feb 1813 and the former was recovered with little or no expence to government, from the latter only resulted heavy expence, and the utmost disgrace. A second expedition followed to Chile in Jan 1814 without a better result and in July a third, which on Sept following opened the trade with Chile which produced a balance of about $ 300,000. annually against Lima and served to take off part of its rapidly decreasing Capital, In the mean time Cuzco revolted and remained the province of Guamanga. Arequipa. Puno and La Paz. between August & December 1814. and was not reduced

with the [illegible] until march following by deficiency from Upper Canada with the accumulation of expences what must the Gov. debt have amounted to in 1815 a balance of 8 millions was actually at the end of 1814. and if we take into consideration that the revenue during 1813 & 14 was lessened at least a million by the decrease in Duties and tenths in in Silver and the retinetion of the tenths without deducting any thing from the Alcabala we shall find that a debt of more than 5 millions must have been contracted between 1809 & 15. at present therefore the public debt must at least amount to 10 millions of which 5 may be at 5 p.c and the residue at 6. which consequently increases the annual expenditure £350.000 Even supposing that the present expence of Spain is but six millions, an annual deficit will be experienced of two, or must necessarily increase and obstruct to the prosperity of the Country when we consider that its total income cannot be above 8 millions in the present day and that, consequently the public debt is to the income as 5 to 4. when that of Great Britain in 1793 could not have been more than 3 to 1. but should the present system continue to the end of 1815 only the proportion would then be as 8 to 8 and leave no hope for redemption without a change in the Colonial System

Trade. This is one of the most interesting points in the examination of the present state of Peru, and causes of its decline. I shall go back to the time of the Corregidors to have a sketch of their Sales, as these Repartimientos were considered as the Scale of taxation of each province or district and were given a spring of comparison for the settlement of Tythe during that period as well as the alcabalas &c in each province. The interesting document of which I here present an abstract copy is a Statement of the amt of goods &c which the Corregidors were permitted to lay out repartiendo in their respective Governments. This appears to have been a pretty exact appraisement of the income of land in each province or as much as it could bear and by him approved and confirmed by the Royal order of 15 June 1755. During the Government of the Count of Superunda it will be observed that on these amounts the Corregidors paid the alcabalas to the King &c. in addition to this the amt of 3 p.c. for this permission to distribute goods at their discretion, which was in fact but a little better than a System of Robbery and plunder. It is known that the Repartimientos were extended to a much greater amt than the regulations and it has been prudently computed to have exceeded it at least by one fourth part throughout Peru. at this rate Lower Peru must have borne the pressure of five millions in Repartimientos distributions, when the net income of Land was but three millions and the coinage 3,600,000. I shall leave remarks on this subject for another place and take this regulation merely as an estimate of the effects consumed by

up to the year 1790, the regulation must not be considered as an arbitrary calculation formed, at the pleasure of the foreign dominion but a practical estimate whose correctness must be proved by long experience, by this then we find that Lower Peru can take off in purchases to the amt of $ 11.000.000 for its coinage is $ 3.600.000 deduction of precious metals 2.855.000 and Upper Peru $ 1.080.000. Let us now take a review of the importations and exportations with the apparent balances of trade as generally stated

	Importations				Exportations		
year	Foreign	Domestic	Total		Spain	Peru &c	Total
1791	2.226.210.1	1.907.245.7½	4.183.456.4	.....	11.962.698.56	731.691.7½	5.699.590.5½
	Bal from	Lima	1.515.734.8½				
1793	3.165.111.2½	2809.457.32	5.977.7771	.....	2.586.311.3	1.613.130.6	6.200.440.1
1794	1.165.592.62	1.964.645.52	3.622.200.4	.....	5.014.914.53	491.659.6	5.506.574.3½
	Balance	from Lima	1.913.111.7½				
1795	1.412.239.0	1.688.751.5½	3.100.990.6	.....	6.486.111.3½	162.951	6.649.375.3½
	Balance	from Lima	3.521.284.5				
	6.302.144.0	5.615.913.2½	11.918.057.32	.....	11.470.836.7	1.393.111.5½	4.869.200.4½
From 1791 to 1795	23.455.1864	19.796.677.5½	43.241.863.7	....	49.678.205.1	5.158.849.1½	52.837.111.3.

Balance in favor of Spain 11.595.251.4
and consisting the 12 p.C allowed to the Cadiz Coal, from the foreign & domestic manufactures 7.206.977.3
Bal. for Spain 18.802.229.7

Deduct from this Sum
amt Exported to mean directly 691.257.7
Shipments of the Philippine Comp.y to Manilla to comp.e 500.000 annually 4.208.622.1
Do large Shipments in 1789 when returns were not effected 1790 probable value ..... 4.000.000.
Shipments made for acct and Hazards for 7th 4 yr Exports that of 1791 having been prior not allowed for ..... 2.000.000 ..... 11.000.000.
Bal. of Exports 1791 to 95 ..... 7.802.229.7

add 2.200.000 for the determination of Lower Peru from 1791 to 95 may be fairly supposed returns ..... 4.200.000.

Mean balance of trade between 1791. 95 to one million annually 12.002.229.7
Amt of Capital employed

But if we take into the calculation the value of the goods they yearly make use of and the low rates at which the goods exported from Spain are valued we shall find that the Capital employed every million of dollars and that the profits are consequently only equal to 2½ p.C. supposing that Peru really suffers the deterioration of 2 mill in her trade during the Rebellion of Lima demands think it be urged that the succeeding years of peace & prosperity that Peru advanced in riches more than a million annually the reply may be made that the augmentation of means to purchase would operate in equal proportion produce the manner of remittance which does not vary the relation of the parties and taking into consideration that the Cadiz merchant certainly does not receive more than half of his returns in twelve months and the rest in two years if he is fortunate we shall find that he pays equal to 7½ p.C. interest on his whole capital and his profits are reduced to 12 p.C. which amounts to 9 p.C. clear on his money to this we may add that of the 55 millions of specie and produce which returned to Spain in ten years only 16 millions were the produce of the mines while England & France took away 19 millions it may be said that with so little inducement few of the merchants of the mother country would risk their capital, where a single loss would more than counterbalance the profits of many successful adventures. this experience demonstrates to be false, all the great Cadiz houses engaged in South american trade have gradually declined and disappeared and in the present day Lima is mostly supplied by the capitals of its own merchants and can effect little

little inducement to the Cadiz adventurer, except when war prevented the remittance of the merchants to Spain for purchases or when the increase of the precious metals, a million & half or two million of dollars annually, threw an extraordinary capital into circulation as was the case from 1790. to 93. The fundamentals of the Spanish merchants and the encouragement of the manufactures of the mother country will therefore be found to depend altogether on the flourishing state of the Colonies which if far from being shackled by unwholesome restrictions and exhausted by impolitic imposition should be nursed until they acquire such a degree of strength as to be able to pay for what they consume of foreign manufactures with the produce, so as to leave there entire capital of precious metals to be taken off for the manufactures of the mother country. After giving a statement of the four branches of trade maintained by Peru with Buenos Ayres. Chili New Spain & Santa Fe or Quito. I shall then proceed to the examination of this very interesting question.

That is when & by what direction	Exports	Imports	Balance in favor of Peru	Balance in favor of Spain
Peru with B. Ayres by Arequipa	1.300.675	389.200	.....	911.475
" " " Potosi	96.525	475.530	.....	379.005
N.3. Chile	30.000	51.000	21.000	
Concepcion	49.522	213.000	163.478	
Valparaiso	350.137	600.500	102.363	
Coquimbo	58.67	76.125	17.455	
Valparaiso to Intermediate	.....	46.675	46.675	
5. Guatemala	29.350	124.500	96.150	
7 Panama	25.220	7.200	.....	
6 Santa Fe & Quito through Guayaquil estimated at	14.000	92.125	78.125	
	2.590.946	1.907.915	505.259	1.191.480

Balance in favor Peru & the Coast 685.221

From the foregoing statements it will appear that the return of the precious metals is annually imported from Peru besides about 500,000 in produce of the Country; which, its maritime and inland trade only yielded it annually 602.901. Among the articles exported in 1790 were upwards of 600 000 lbs bark. I have no statement of the exports of the year 1800, which I have however, the duty must have presented a great increase of this last article, which at that time had advanced 50 p.c in Europe in the Lima Markets. All the Shipments in 1803 were very heavy in comparison to the preceding years, but must be considered as the remittance of funds and produce detained there by the war which broke out in 1805. with England there were made in 18 vessels and were in the following proportions Accounts of the King.

In Coined Silver		3.363.217.
Bar do		10 [illegible]
Gold on supposing Standard of 22		300
1993 lbs Tin at 15	29.895.	
618 quintals Cocoa at 7	4326.	
45.577. Peruvian bark at 4	182.308.	
		7[illegible]. 995
		30.934.
		22 788.
		3.501.938
In Coined Silver		4.822.988
No. Gold		
Silver in ingots 879 marks at 8 oz 7 dwt. Gold 15 oz 7 dwt		23.215
5122 lbs Tin at 15	76.830.	
30.000 lbs Copper at 12	36.000.	
4890. Cargos of Cocoa of 70 lbs at 4½	201.735	
2397796 lbs bark at 4	95.911.	
		1.398 687
gloves. Cotton 4 spoons 3640 13370 lbs wool Alpaca 1 spoon 144.502.		144 502
200 lbs extract of bark at 3/8		28 000
12318 Vicuna wool at 6		9.379.
Specie		14.488.487
		2.229.632
In foreign bottoms in Rebpdt were shipped about 800.000 lbs bark and with Specie, Cocoa, Copper &c to amt of 2.200.000 dollars		2.188 525
Remitted in Specie 1.400.000 dollars		1.400.000
		3.588.525
Total Specie		9.029.632

This presents us with two very important facts. 1st. that in 11 years the Specie exported was not above 9 millions and that the produce amounted to 3 millions and a half. supposing even that in running risks, clandestine extractions by Panama &c. the one third part more of Specie was exported it still leaves only 12 millions for 11 years a 3 millions annually, whose presents an approximation to the decrease before stated in the precious metals and 2ndly an increase in the quantity of produce, whilst the increasing the number of shipments the exportation of produce will augment likewise and fixing it at Hon.ble more in 10 years a million annually at the present price. I have no doubt we shall come near the truth. Let us now consider the necessities of Peru (Upper and Lower) the means she has for paying for her supplies and the effect produced by her mode of payment as well as the effects which must be experienced as her means of payment decrease. I have before shewn that Lower Peru takes off 4.000.000 and yearly 2 millions needed in upper Peru one million is supplied by Lima. The importations as well as exportations from 61 to 90 clearly prove this fact. preserving uniformly the medium of about 6 millions. To pay for this it appears that Peru had up to 1785 about 3 millions from her mines, one million drawn from her trade with Upper Peru and about 500.000 remitted in produce which gave her a million in Europe when the shipments were made by her own merchants. When it was taken off by the foreign merchant, she had to make

make good the deficit from the Specie in circulation which must become more difficult for her every year after 1793 when only 5 mill of the three quarters remained in circulation. it appears however that her exportable produce gradually increased with the free trade after 1793 which turned Spain these large capitals of 10 to 15 millions into the Country, there they did not remain permanently enabled the merchant notwithstanding the great facilities and supplies to the mining department, and produced the effect of increasing the coinage from 4 to 8 millions, and the extraction of the precious metals in direct Ratio to nearly a million & half in 1792. from this time the mines gradually declined and exchange money dispersing every day Peru and Mexico have experienced all the effects of diminishing riches, had not the war exerted in her Capitals for new Regency most of the large European Capitals this at the same time it deprived her of the remittances after produce. the arrival of foreign vessels in 1803 produced a partial relief in this last point, but their voyages not being repeated do not to raise the prices, the Lima merchants purchased at high values and lost the instruments at the risk of this produce without being able to make it good in a second purchase on more equitable terms. Surlog to when the peace with England permitted capitals to be remitted to Europe Peru was left to her own resources. To the alarming decrease in the extraction of precious metals to about 3 millions annually was also the

the stagnation of all her produce owing to the closure of all the
southern ports of Europe, and occupation of Spain by the French armies
she consequently had a deficit of upwards two millions to supply,
something lessened to her by the depreciation experienced on specie
during 1811 & 12 but which took off peculiarly her circulating
medium, and check'd speculation and adventure to such a degree
Bank not being able even at 2 per cent the discount
to cut it, and all the capital invested in this article at least
at its annual augmentation of half a million, cease to circulate
in the interim. China merchant Country trade depend
most of their Capital were unable to assist the many others
richest, loads left under water, & even many of them lost by
the caving in of the galleries, and in some cases of the entire pain
The amt of precious metals extracted fell to little better than
2 Millions, and an excessive scarcity of specie was experienced
even in the Capital, when unusual remittances from the provinces
for security did not remove the evil, nor longer deceive the
impartial observer, as to the real state of the Country, which
for the first time in Peru began to stare all parties in
the face. The Chamber of Commerce which in former years
had at a term received money on interest at 2 pCt. was now
unable to raise it at 8. The merchant and miner could get it
on no terms and the lower classes as well as many of the higher
who found themselves precipitated experienced the pressure of the
times

in the price six dollars a mark, at which they were obliged to sell their Quintacha plate, notwithstanding this increasing scarcity of specie. the introduction of English Cotton goods by the way of Panama in large quantities continued to drain the Country of its circulating medium and without facilitating in any way the sale of Peruvian produce too frequently defrauded the Government of the entire duties of Exportation. The fears of the Spaniards respecting the termination of the Contest with Buenos Ayres and the Calao insurrection induced a great many to remit most of their disposable property to Spain. So that all the merchant ships sailing from Callao generally took off half a million of dollars and sometimes upto 700.000. The Asia 74 at length put the seal to this long detail of drains without a return taking off with her in Feby the disheartening sum (for Lima alone) of $3.000.000.000 Thus Peru whose mountains are filled with mines of Iron, Copper, tin, Lead, as well as inexhaustible treasures in the precious metals, whose extended Coast produces in abundance Cotton, Tobacco, rice, Sugar canes, Brandies, oil Coca, Cochineal, wheat, vegetables, furnish. Peruvian alpaca, Vicunna wools which last may be augmented to any quantity; who possesses a race of men inclinable for manufactures whose soil presents all the means of subsistance within herself, rapidly advancing towards misery and ruin —

Trade &c. of Peru

from

Jeremy Robinson ?

Jeremy Robinson —

41

Lima August 21st 1818.

Sir,

Should it be contemplated by the President to appoint a Special agent for Chile and Peru, a Consul General, or Consul for Lima, I should be pleased to be considered a candidate for such appointment and should the Government honor me with it, I shall endeavor faithfully to execute its duties.

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be
Your Most obd.t Hble Servt

J. Robinson.

To

The Honorable
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State.
Washington City —

Jeremy Robinson —
Private

42

Lima August 21st 1818.

Sir.

The sudden departure of the Schooner Governor Shelby prevents me from taking a passage in her. I shall therefore embrace the first opportunity to return to the United S. Or at least to leave this country, even before the return of the Ontario should one present. The vessel is under way and I have this moment received my passport but have no chance of reaching Callao in time to join her.

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be
Your most obdt. Hble Servt.
J Robertson.

To The Honorable
John Q. Adams
Secretary of State.

P.S.

P.S. I have this moment been required permission to take a passage in the american Ship destined for Hamburg. —

(private)

Robinson Jeremy

Aug: 31. 1818

Read Nov 1.

S.t Iag.o 20 Chile June 1.th 1818. —

My dear Sir,

Mr Robinson who will hand you this goes for one to Lima to follow up the business of the Canton and the Beaver — I hope he may be successful & the vessels at least, the principal part of the cargoes I know have been consumed by the army and some difficulties may occur on that head but I have instructed him in case of obstruction not to press the Government for payment at this moment but merely to receive some acknowledgment which may be liquidated hereafter —

I must ask your friendship for me on this occasion and that you will assist Mr Robinson with your advice — I have instructed him in case of any unnecessary delay to leave the place either for the United States or this place — It is still my wish to pass through Lima on my way to Panama for the United States so as to free me from a second voyage round the Cape, I know not whether it can be effected but I have written to the Vice King for the purpose and enclosed him

Some

papers as he requested — I will ask you to accompany Mr. Robinson and to translate my letter — I know no incident which has mortified me more than the privation to which I was obliged to subject myself during your stay here — I had so many fears on the subject of poor Crompton that I only thought of the awkward predicament in which he was placed — Remember me to him as well as to Don Pedro (Abadia) to whom I feel myself under many obligations which I hope to return on a future day —

Recollect that in any agencies you have for these vessels that it be a commercial concern and that you make the proprietors responsible for your services — The Owner of the Beaver is among the most wealthy of our Merchants at New York — It will gratify me to hear from you by the return of Captain Sheriff and to be assured of a return of those sentiments of friendship and respect which I now offer

J. B. Provost —

Rec'd with Jeremy Robinson's letter of Aug 31. 1818

Al Sr. Dn Felix d'Alzaregaray

S. Blanco

Abrigo la Fragata Americana

el Contrario

a Valparaiso. —

Dn Rubicundo

Ship Dove Callao

August 20th 1818.

Sir,

By your request I send you a list of vessels employed in the Whale Fishery in the Pacific Ocean all of which belong to the United States.

The Ship Elgin of Boston Captain Fitch left this port about twelve months since with a cargo of Seal Skins and Specie to a considerable Amount belonging to a Spaniard on board, was taken by a Patriot vessel and by the last account ordered for Buenos Ayres.—

Yours respectfully

(S) Joseph Allen.

J. Robinson Esq.

Lima.

List of American whaling Ships in the Pacific Ocean. —

Ships.	Masters.
Hero	Russell
Franklin	Gardener
Viltore	Coffin.
Dauphin	Pinkham.
Independence	Swain.
Governor —	Stone. Fitch.
Improvement	Coffin
Factor.	Fitz Gerald
Thomas.	Brown.
President.	Swain.
Minerva.	Coffin.
John Adams	Paddock
Essex.	Russell.
John Jay.	—
Hydo	
Ganges	Ray.
George	
Spanker	
Lima	
Globe —	Gardener
Martha	
Pacific	Whipple
Lady Adams	Hussey
Brothers	Brinker

Ships.	Masters
Maro	Allen.
Northam[a]	Coffin
Weymouth	
Barton and the Brigs	
Alert	Cattle +
General Jackson	Calder —
Spermaceti	

From New Bedford viz —

Maria.	Swain.
Phebe Anne	Cavel
Swift.	Price.
Persia	Cross
Barclay	Coffin.
Winslow	Chase
Russell	Coffin —
Mrs Eliza	Russell.
Charles.	Coffin

From New York the Brig Aspasia Drew —

Ships Eliza Barker Paddock
& Diana Coffin. —

Private. Memorandum. —

Sir, Upwards of One hundred and fifty whaling Ships are now in these seas, and it has been ascertained that from fifty to seventy of them are americans.

The papers of our whalers have been endorsed here forbidding their entrance into any of the Patriot-ports and all others, excepting Lima & Paita on the coast. A marked difference of treatment has been observed at Talcahuana and other places between the English and american whaling Ships, in favor of the former. Eng.d has at present and generally has had a respectable Maritime force in these seas. —

America and England are the chief, indeed almost the only adventurers in these enterprises, in the fur trade and sealing voyages — and lately manufactures of India and Europe such as hard ware cotton and woollen piece goods and a variety of other merchandize to the patriot-ports. Very few Merchant-Ships of other nations are to be met with in the Pacific Ocean. — Even those of Spain are greatly diminished in number, size and value.

Dry goods are exchanged in the Patriot-ports for Specie, Tin, Copper &c which are exported to China, a few hides a little tallow and some other articles to the United States and Europe. — At present there is a limited commerce between Chile and the United States Rio de Janeiro in grain &c

produce of the former country, and the sugar of Brazil
When restrictions are removed here, a similar
commerce may be carried on between Peru and
Chile upon a more extensive scale, and many
commodities might be advantageously exported
to Europe and America from Peru — viz
Sugar, Cocoa, Cotton, Indigo, Barks, wool &c —

Peru will commit more manufactures than any
state of the other Provinces, or States, or Kingdoms of South
America, and the commerce of this country will
be a valuable acquisition to any to any nation
or active people. The United States will posess
advantages over Engd and most other European
States in the trade to China and some parts of
India, that we may compete with the manufactur-
-ing nations of Europe in their own merchandize.

The political relations engendered by that inter-
-course, at a period not very distant, may claim
the attention of politicians, and influence their
measures — Upon that subject nothing decisive
can be said, for nothing is known or determined
at present, either in respect to the future mea-
-sures of the existing Government, or what use
an other would make of its powers if a change
should ensue. A free commerce in the latter case
may be expected, but that commerce to be
profitable to individuals, and advantageous and
respectable to the nation, will require the protection

of an armed force in their seas and the presence of intelligent civil officers, persons who by a sufficient compensation for their services, shall be raised above dependence the appreh=
=ension of want and the temptations of cupidity.
A commerce is carried on between Buenos ayres, the pampas country and alto Peru in and with Mules a portion of which would centre here if trade was free. — No american merchant=
Shipping has entered this port before the visit of the Antaris excepting under special Licence from the King of Spain. — At present there is one in Callao viz — viz the Schooner Governor Shelby of New York, which brought a cargo of Arms and came with a Licence from the Spanish Govt and a letter from Mr. Onis. — Some time the Ship two Catherines of Providence with a cargo of wheat from Chile and with a passport from the late Envoy for the Exchange of prison=
=ers, Dn. Telesi Blanco. — She will probably be permitted to take a cargo away with her as ostensibly for Europe but actually for Valparaiso.
In Chile I met Mr Provost who requested me to come here to attend to the affairs of the Beaver and Canton and to defend them. as far as [illegible] upon my arrival here

I found the captains, the legal representatives, and that the government were rather unfriendly to Mr. Prevost. I therefore did not deliver the letter of credence, which he had furnished me with, but both humbly and myself and the American Court should be offended, having been informed by one of the principal officers of the Court, that no person would be allowed to remain here to attend to their business in an official or public capacity. To promote the proposed end, I concluded to remain here, which I obtained permission upon the solicitation of Captain Beddle until the return of the Ontario. Nothing definite has been done respecting the two vessels in question, further than to assign their trial to the marine tribunal. They were compelled by distress and shortness of provisions to seek shelter and protection and refreshments in Talahuano where they were treacherously and shamefully robbed, and condemned almost without a formal trial or competent jurisdiction. They had violated no laws of Chili or the Indies nor committed any offensive act or violation. Mr Provost touched here the last of July on his way to the colonies to receive that part of establishment from Eng? He was in the British Sloops of war Blossom Captain Hicks.

Notwithstanding the late Royal ammunes to Captain Biddle and myself, Has I cannot be permitted to remain here to attend to the special business of the Bearer and Canton, since the departure of Mr Prevost, * I have rec^d an intimation that my departure would be agreable, I have consequently asked for a passport and shall to morrow morning embark on board the Spanish Skelly for Panama in my way to the United States with a passport from his Excellency to cover the Interests of Darien.

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be
your most obedient Humble Servt
J Robertson.

Lima August 31st 1818.

To
The Honorable
John Quincy Adams

* Captain Cleveland is absent - in Chile - In Chile there are about 20 sail of Amn Merchant shipping. The Andromache British Frigate expected the 1st of Augt Mr Prevost will be here in 2 months - although

Re Dewitt Jones my Robinsons
Called 3 of Aug 31. 1818.

Chile is not within the civil or military jurisdiction of this Vice Royalty. It is within the maritime, and the military lately, in consequence of the defeat of the Royal army at Maypo. The parties interested in these two vessels therefore applied to the Vice Roy here for a new treat, or to be hot granted it. The Beaver has been ordered here but has not come - The Canton has not but has been fitted out for a cruiser. and she is now in the Spanish squadron cruising off the Port of Callao. - I returned the credential letter to Mr Provost, and remain here only as an individual. —

The Spanish maritime force in the Pacific ocean consists of two Frigates, four sloops, some gun brigs and a few smaller vessels - That of the Patriots of one Frigate one corvette two brigs and some private armed vessels. It will probably be soon augmented by the addition of the Cumberland an English East India man capable of carrying Seventy four guns. But they want seamen which I apprehend they cannot get and money which they can obtain by loans. - an expedition against this place is meditated - A diversion from Peru to even thousand men might effect a change but that number are necessary to prevent carnage and the most shocking immediate moral effect arising from the cleverly and character of the colonial population and the reciprocity of angry feelings. - An attempt to revolt was made a few nights since but it was defeated under system of conspiracy. — It was suppressed. - The old Spanish have very few friends among the Creoles or native born inhabitants. The troops are about 5000 men [illegible]

Re Dewitt Jones my Robinsons from Chile. -

Translation.

I have received the dispatch of your Lordship dated yesterday inclosing me copies of the letters you sent on the 14th of February of this year to the Captain Thomas Blanco Cabrera commander of the Brigade Vengansa, which is cruising on that point, requesting that the sailing from the port of Valparaiso of the vessels belonging to the United States of America should be permitted without any molestation or detention from our cruisers.

You must be aware that many Anglo-American vessels and particularly the Brig Savage and Corbine violating the rights of friendship and alliance which reigns between Spain and the States of the United States have scandalously introduced entire cargoes of arms into Valparaiso cooperating by this assistance to augment the effective forces of the insurgents of the Kingdom of Chile against their legitimate sovereign.

There is no doubt that equity, justice and reasons of state authorise, not only that these vessels who have proceeded so hostilely and unjustly against the Spanish Government, furnishing arms to its rebellious vassels, should not solely be detained on their leaving the port, but captured and condemned in judgement as transgressors of the law. In an equal situation ought to be

considered those found in the same port having
brought goods for sale, for as this is strictly prohib-
-ited in our Dominions of America to every
foreign flag, those who infringe this law pretend
to introduce goods, might also be detained and
captured: and it is therefore the case that all that
you express to the Captain Don Thomas Blanco
Cabrera on the point of blockade, founded on the
general systems of the laws of nations loses its force
when we are considering not a blockade made
to a foreign nation (which requires previous
advice as you mention) but a blockade which
this government establishes against rebels in its
own house where no foreigner has any thing to
say, and it is several ages ago that by the general
laws of Spain and different treaties it is notified
that no vessel can enter, many colonies exclusively
their own, except in case of misfortune or acci-
-dent which renders them incapable of continuing
their voyage. Nevertheless as I am convinced
that these aggressions (for such they may be called)
have been committed only by private merchants
without it being known to the government of
the United States, and desirous at the same time
that the good harmony which has hitherto reigned
between our respective Governments should
continue always on the same footing, although
we cede generously the right on our side, I am

ready to give the orders you request that the
commander of that cruising station allow all
the ships American vessels to leave Valparaiso
and permit them to follow their respective
destinations, advising him that any vessel
of the said nations, which intends entering in
future, be it a Whaler or loaded with merchan-
dise, he shall inform them that the entry is
prohibited and that after receiving this friendly
advice they attempt to effect it, they will be
captured and sent to this Port to be judged accord-
ing to law: well understood notwithstanding,
that for from enjoying this favor will be sub-
jected to all the rigor of the law, not only the
vessels which on leaving Valparaiso wish to
export property of the Insurgents of Chile but
those which may arrive on the coast conducting
Arms and warlike ammunition.

But I ought at the same time to make known
to you, that as I shall not have at any time
a vessel
going to communicate my disposition, and
some vessels that may sail in the mean
time may be prejudiced by the detention, and
reclamations arise for giving them up, which
could not be effected on account of many and
serious obstacles, it appears to me convenient
that you and
if your commission allow it,
be the conductor of the orders to the said ships
Chiefs.

Rec'd with Jeremy Robinson's Letter of
Aug 31. 1818.

and that entering after ward in the Port you cause all the vessels of your nation to sail in your presence, in order that if any should remain and afterwards be captured they should not allodge ignorance, nor that yourself or your Government should suppose I do not fulfil what has been agreed in compliance with the harmonious union between both powers and the good faith that I observe and shall keep in every thing that belongs to them. —

Respecting American sailors, I do not think there are any detained here on arrest from having embarked some time ago the Commandant of Marine to put on board the Ships of his nation which arrive at Callao all the Americans who present themselves, nevertheless if there should be any they shall be delivered up to you as I offered Mr Provost who wrote me on this subject and I hope at the same time that the Spanish Sailors whom I have been informed you have on board your vessel, you will give orders to be delivered up to the Captain of the Port of Callao.

God preserve you many years.

(signed) Joaq.n de la Pezuela

Lima April 29th 1818.

To

Captain D.n I Biddle

Commander of the United States Sloop

Ontario.

M.S. Ship Ontario

Callao June 29th 1818.

Sir,

Agreeably to the request of your Excellency that I would state to you in writing the circumstances which I knew respecting the American Ship Beaver seized in Valparaiso, I beg leave to inform your Excellency that previous to my sailing from New York, I mentioned to Mr. Astor that I was bound to the North West Coast of America, and that Mr. Astor immediately informed me that his ship the Beaver was also bound to the North West Coast requesting me in case I met her, as probably I should, to afford her every aid and protection she might require. Mr. Astor also appointed with me a private signal, by which I knew the Beaver, and the Beaver knew me - this Ship and a copy of this signal I enclose to your Excellency. I did not inform Mr. Astor that I should touch at Chile and Peru. His arrangements with me were made upon the supposition that after doubling Cape Horn I should obtain wood and water at Juan Fernandez or the Sandwich Islands

and thence proceed to Columbia River.

Mr. Astors arrangements with me therefore clearly shew that the Beaver could not have been bound to the Coast of Chile, and this Ship according to all Mr. Astors information was bound to the North West Coast. — how could the two Ships ever meet? or why would Mr. Astor appoint a signal with me, and solicit my aid towards the Beaver? — As I had never visited the North West Coast, and as I knew Mr. Astor to be much engaged in that Trade, and wished heavily a settlement at the Columbia River, I asked Mr. Astor for the Log book of one of his vessels that had been to the Columbia. — Mr. Astor sent me the Log Book of the former voyage of this same Ship Beaver — and which I had in part copied, and as it shews that the Beaver after coming round Cape Horn, touched only at the Massafuera and Sandwich Islands on her way to the Columbia, I leave the copy with Mr. Robinson and Captain Cleveland, since it is important to shew that the former voyage of the Beaver to this sea and that by inference her present voyage was independent of Chile, and consequently that her destination was bona fide to the North West Coast &c. —

In fact it is well known to every one acquainted with the intelligence and the integrity of Mr. Astors commercial enterprises, that he

never engages in a trade which is not strictly legal and protected by the Government of the United States.

As it will be important to the Government of the United States to have as early as possible the decision respecting the Bonin and Canton, I shall touch here in my way from the North West Coast for the purpose of obtaining this information and conveying it home with me.

I have the honor to be,
With great consideration & respect
Your Excellency
Most obedient Servant
Sign[d] J. Biddle.

His Excellency
Don Joaquin de la Pezuela
Vice Roy of Peru
Lima

1

Recd with Jeremy Robinson's Letter

of Aug 31. 1818

Jeremy Robinson Esq.

Lima August 2nd 1818.

Dear Sir

As your coming here was for the specific purpose of prosecuting the appeal cases of the Beaver and Canton, as your reception by His Excellency the Vice Roy was very flattering and satisfactory, I conceived the business could not be in better hands and therefore am determined to absent myself from this city for a short period. I had a power of attorney made out authorizing you to act for me in this as well as in my general concerns. I also had written you a very particular letter for your guidance in those affairs. These papers were all ready to be delivered to you when on waiting on his Excellency the Vice Roy for my passport, I was astonished to learn from him, that your residence here would not be permitted long enough for seeing the result of the above mentioned processes, and at the same time recommending my leaving my power with Mr. Coffin the Super Cargo of the Brig Canton. As His Excellency appeared to be determined, and my time was too limited to remonstrate, I acquiesced in this decision which I immediately made known to you, the principle of which I protest against. — I am Dear Sir

Yr. Mo. Ob. Servt.

(Signed) Richard J. Cleveland.

True Copy J. Robinson

Num. 43. *Tom.* 1.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL
DE CHILE

SANTIAGO SABADO 6 DE JUNIO DE 1818.

Oficio del Comandante de la Corbeta de guerra de los Estados Unidos, Ontario, al Exmo. Supremo Director del Estado.

Corbeta de los E. U. Ontario, al ancla en Valparaiso Mayo 29 de 1818.

Señor. Tengo el honor de informar á V. E. que quando estube para dar la vela de Lima para este puerto, representé á S. E. el Virrey del Perú, que sentia muchisimo el ver, que no existia ninguna clase de cange entre los prisioneros del Perú y Chile, siendo ya su número considerable en ambas partes, y que animado de un deseo mui sincero de disminuir, quanto fuese posible, á aquellos individuos los inconvenientes de la guerra, ofrecí á S. E. el Virrey mi mediacion, y buenos oficios, con el fin de establecer entre los dos paises el medio de cangear reciprocamente sus prisioneros.

Al ofrecer mis servicios para realizar este objeto, puede creer V. E. que fui movido por motivos de humanidad, y un deseo ardiente de libertar de su larga prision á muchos hombres valientes, que han tenido la desgracia de caer prisioneros.

S, E. el Virrey aceptó mi oferta, y ha dado comision á D. Felix de Ochavarriague y Blanco, para tratar con V. E. sobre esta materia. Como este Señor, con su Secretario, D. Tomas Crompton, han venido en esta Corbeta baxo mi proteccion, suplico á V. E. permita, que desembarquen y se dirijan á Santiago; y suplico igualmente á V. E. se digue asegurarme, que serán respetados, durante su demora en esa, y que se les permita francamente reembarcarse, quando lo tengan por conveniente. Quando reciba este permiso, y seguridades de V. E. acompañaré á D. Felix á Santiago, y tendré la satisfaccion de contribuir, con todos mis esfuerzos, á establecer entre los dos paises un convenio sobre los prisioneros, que pueda aliviar los males de la guerra, que por desgracia existe al presente.

He traido conmigo, entregada por S. E. el Virrey de Lima, la suma de diez mil pesos, para aliviar á los prisioneros españoles en Chile, los quales haré que se remitan á Santiago, si V. E. permite que sean distribuidos.

Tengo la gran satisfaccion de informar á V. E. que el Teniente Coronel Quesada, y los Capitanes Eguinio, Valderrama, y Villanueva, oficiales del egército patriótico, que estaban prisioneros en Lima, han llegado á bordo de esta Corbeta.

Tengo el honor de ser con el mayor respeto de V. E. su humilde

y obediente servidor — *J. Biddle.* — Exmo. Supremo Director de Chile.

Contestacion.

Impuesto el Exmo. Supremo Director del Estado del contenido de la carta de V. S. de 29 del corriente, me ordena le dé en su nombre las mas expresivas gracias por los oficios generosos, que hizo con el Virrey del Perú, procurando dar principio al cange de nuestros prisioneros de guerra, tantas veces solicitado por nosotros, y resistido por él. Chile, como todos los paises de la América meridional, recordarán siempre el nombre de V. S. con sentimientos de la mayor gratitud, por haber emprendido esta obra de humanidad, tan genial del caracter Americano, como opuesta á los destructores proyectos de los ministros de la tirania; y no tanto por haberla logrado, quanto por la generosidad de emprenderla tan desinteresadamente, recibirá V. S. los sinceros testimonios de la gratitud del pueblo, y Gobierno del Estado.

S. E. el Supremo Director me ordena igualmente comunicar á V. S. que se ha dado ya órden al Gobernador de ese puerto, para que vengan á esta capital, baxo la custodia de un oficial del Estado, el comisionado D. Felix Ochavarriague, y su secretario D. Tomas Crompton, como tambien para que les facilite los auxilios necesarios para su conduccion, asegurando á V. S. que se les tratará con la decencia y generosidad, que son caracteristicas de los Chilenos, sin acordarnos de la conducta que el Virrey de Lima observó con nuestro comisionado para el mismo efecto, el Teniente Coronel Torres. Estos sujetos estarán en la capital tratados segun su comision, y el derecho de la guerra lo previene, y se retirarán quando hayan concluido su encargo, ó antes, si asi lo quisiesen.

Puede V. S. contar con la misma seguridad por lo respectivo á la distribucion de los diez mil pesos, que traé con el objeto de auxiliar á los prisioneros españoles.

Deseando el Supremo Director dar á V. S. una prueba de su gratitud, ha ordenado se le disponga un alojamiento en esta capital, donde tendrá el placer de dar á V. S. personalmente las gracias por sus buenos oficios, luego que se haya verificado su llegada; tomandose la pension de avisar anticipadamente el dia en que esta se realize. Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años. Ministerio de Estado y Mayo 30 de 1818. — *Antonio Jose de Irisarri.* — Sr. D. Jayme Biddle. Comandante de la Corbeta de guerra de los Estados Unidos, Ontario.

DECRETO.

Santiago y Mayo 29 de 1818.

Vista la solicitud de D. Gregorio Cordobes, en que expone, que tratando de conducir en el Bergantin Teodosio, de su pertenencia, varios frutos del pais, para el fomento de las minas de Coquimbo, Huasco, y Copiapó, se le han exigido los mismos derechos que en los que se exportan á Reynos extrangeros; y pide se decrete no deber pagar otros, que los mismos, que se adeudan en los transportes por tierra; y conformandose con lo informado por los Ministros de Hacienda, y dictamen fiscal, que fundan la necesidad de fomentar en beneficio de las Minas, Agricultura, y Artes el comercio de cabotage, desconocido en el pais durante la dominacion española, declaro: que todos los frutos y efectos manufacturados en él, que se extrageren por mar de unas Provincias á otras, solo paguen, como solicita el expresado Cordobes, los derechos que se cobran en los transportes por tierra, observandose la formalidad de tornaguias, que embarazen la extraccion á otros Reynos, y se reforma el articulo 168 del Reglamento de libre comercio, en la parte que fuere contraria á este Decreto, del que se tomará razon en la Aduana, Caxas del Estado, y Tribunal Mayor de Cuentas, y publiquese en la gazeta para noticia de todos. — *O'Higgins.* — *Infante.*

3.

Vista Fiscal.

Exmo. Sr. — El Fiscal, vista la solicitud de D. Gregorio Cordobes, para que se le permita cargar efectos del pais, á las provincias del Norte de nuestro Estado, sin pagar otros derechos, que los que se adeudan por tierra, dice: Que en el dia todo el nervio del Estado consiste en el fomento de la minería: cuasi no debemos contar con otra entrada; porque aunque la importacion extrangera contribuye derechos, nos lleba el numerario, é insensiblemente vamos conociendo ya la falta. Este ramo existe en dichas provincias, y son innumerables las minas, que dejan de trabajarse por la escasez, y carestía de mantenimientos. Una, ó dos manos pudientes se absorven todo aquel comercio, y en la realidad forman un monopólio. Facilitada la introducion por mar de una manera que bajen los costos, podrán contraerse muchos; y varatos los frutos, trabajarse porcion de minas, que tanto abundan, expecialmente en el Huasco. El exemplo de Cordobes, será un estímulo poderoso; pues apenas le veran medrár, quando se agolpen todos. Por otra parte, las provincias del Sur Aconcagua, y los Andes, no viven en sustancia de otra cosa que del valor de los trigos: cerrados los puertos de Lima, y el Perú, bajan los precios, y perecen tantas familias, quantas son dedicadas á este exercicio: bajan los Diezmos, y el Estado recibe un mal incalculable, que se evita allanada la facilidad de la circulacion, de los frutos indicados: asi es, que todo el Estado percibe unas ventajas, que exceden sin comparacion á la perdida de los derechos, que en verdad no pierden sino que aumentan con ese trafico. El fiscal cree, que no se equivoca en su cálculo; y por ciertas consideraciones, sometiendose á la penetracion de V. E. halla util, y conveniente la gracia que pide el suplicante Cordobes, publicandose para noticia de todos. Santiago 28 de Mayo de 1818 — *Argomedo.*

OTRO

Santiago y Mayo 27 de 1818.

Vista la representacion en que D. José María Ugarte se queja de haberse puesto en la Viña de su Chacara considerable número de cabalgaduras del Estado, y averiguado por el cabo que las conduxo, que lo habia executado en virtud de un papel de su Comandante, que manifestó, en el que se le prevenía las pusiese, donde hallase mejores pastos; y atendiendo á que si continuan, expidiendose tales órdenes resultará la total ruina de muchos fundos con perjuicio, no solo de sus dueños, sino del Erario, cuyo mayor ingreso consiste en su adelanto, y consiguiente aumento de produciones, decreto:

1. El Comandante de Artillería, y todos los demas individuos, que tengan á su cargo caballos, mulas, y bueyes pertenecientes al Estado, presentarán dentro de ocho dias una razon de su número en las capitales de provincia á los Gobernadores Intendentes, y en los partidos á sus Tenientes.

2. Los que no sea necesario que estén reunidos en algun punto, se repartirán en las estancias y chacaras, haciendose por los mismos Gefes de las capitales, y partidos el ratéo correspondiente, y proporcionado á la extension y capacidad de cada fundo.

3. Los propietarios darán recibo de lo que á cada uno entreguen; quedarán obligados á su devolucion, y cuidarán igualmente de conservarlossanos y robustos, para que esten capaces de servicio quando el Estado los necesite.

4. Los que sea necesario tener reunidos en la capital, ú algun otro punto para el servicio de guarnicion, ó preparar alguna expedicion, cuyo número designará el General en Gefe, serán mantenidos por subasta, que se verificará en Junta de Almonedas.

5. Quando ocurra algun servicio temporal, los Gobernadores, ó sus Tenientes, pedirán á los propietarios, los que fueren necesarios, y se los devolverán luego que los desembaracen

6. Para el debido conocimiento del Gobierno se me pasará por dichos Go-

bernadores, y sus Tenientes, una razon de su número total, inmediatamente que la tengan.

7. En lo sucesivo, los que destinaren cabalgaduras á qualquier predio serán responsables á sus dueños de los daños y perjuicios, que les causaren: Comuníquese este Decreto á quienes corresponda, é imprímase para inteligencia del público. — *O'Higgins.* — *Infante.*

DECRETO.

Santiago 22 de Mayo de 1818.

He sabido con el mayor dolor de mi corazon, que á todas horas de la noche se encuentran Religosos por las calles, con tanto mayor escándalo de este vecindario, quanto en él era desconocida esta clase de relajacion. Como Supremo Magistrado de un Estado Católico, debo cuidar de que se corte de raíz tan pernicioso abuso. Al efecto encargo estrechamente á los Prelados de las Comunidades Religiosas, velen sobre que sus súbditos guarden exactamente en este punto el precepto de su instituto, valiendose de toda su autoridad para hacerse obedecer; haciendoles entender que si son patriotas, deben acreditarlo con las costumbres irreprensibles, á que los obliga su estado: que el Gobierno, y demás Magistrados de la Nacion, auxiliaran prontamente á los Prelados, para hacer que sean respetados por sus súbditos en lo concerniente á su vida regular. Que circularán á los Jueces, y á los Gefes militares, para que dispongan, que las rondas, y patrullas que encuentren de noche Religiosos fuera de sus conventos, los aprendan, y entreguen á sus respectivos prelados, quienes sin el menor disimulo deberán castigarlos, segun sus constituciones. Transcribaseles este Decreto por el Ministerio, con prevencion de que para su cumplimiento, debe cada uno hacerlo notorio á sus súbditos en plena Comunidad, y circularlo á los Conventos de los partidos. — *O'Higgins.* — *Irisarri.*

ESTADO DE LAS ENTRADAS Y GASTOS QUE HAN TENIDO LAS CAXAS DEL TESORO PUBLICO DEL ESTADO, EN EL MES DE MAYO DE 1818.

ENTRADA.

La Renta de Aduana por cuenta de sus fondos y productos.	11988 6½	
La de Tabacos.	1000	
Quintos de metales, y derechos de Mineria.	10639 1½	
De Redencion de Cautivos, y Santos Lugares de Jerusalen.	700	
De Bulas de Cruzada, é Indulto.	927 3	
De temporalidades.	600	
De varios impuestos para auxilio del Erario.	1093 6½	
De Donativos voluntarios y emprestitos.	6401 2	
De Secuestros.	18121 7	
De Contribuciones forzosas y multas.	17700 5	
De Diezmos.	2517 6	
Por cuenta del cargamento de la Perla.	6208 4	
De Balanza.	2723 ½	
De Bepositos.	592 1	
Otras varias entradas.	802 2½	
Entrada de Mayo.	81546 5½	
Existencia de Abril.	4045 2½	
TOTAL.	85591 7½	

GASTOS.

Al Comisario del Exto. de Chile para pago de sus tropas.	17878 4	
Libranzas giradas por el Comrio. del Sud	4888	
A Coquimbo para gastos de aquella Prov.	8000	
Devolucion de Quintos enterados de exceso.	1270 1½	
Pensiones Militares, y Piadosas.	870 2	
Id. del Ramo de temporalidades.	299 1	
Gastos del ramo de Secuestros.	622	
Sueldos Civiles.	4307 2	
Gastos ordinarios y extraord. de hacienda	4190 6	
Sueldos de guerra pagados por Tesoreria	4985 1½	
Gastos ordinar. y extraord. de guerra.	34615 2	
Al tribunal de Mineria.	974 1½	
A los Hospitales.	1100	
Otros varios gastos.	1371 3	
	85372 ½	

EXISTENCIA.

En Chafalonia.	200	
En efectivo.	19 7½	
	219 7½	
	85591 7½	

Tesorería general de Santiago 31 de Mayo de 1818. — *Rafael Correa de Saa.* — *José Ximenez Tendillo.*

IMPRENTA DEL GOBIERNO.

Jeremy Robinson
Private.

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Lima October 4th 1818.

Sir,

Notwithstanding the slightest provocation upon the 22d of last month I was ordered by this Government to repair to Callao, report myself daily to the Governor of that place, etc to leave the country by the first opportunity.

The same day, I remonstrated against so violent a measure and demanded a passport to embark on board an American vessel ready for sea which was to sail that morning or the next day.

The Vice Roy refused the Passport or permission, but in consideration of illness remarked for the present, the execution of that part of the order, which related to the residence in Callao.

This seems to me to be a violation of neutral rights, and I think it a duty which I owe to the Govt. to apprise you of the fact.

I shall use the means in to obtain that the American ships employed in the whale

Whale Fishing are unnecessarily detained in port.
that they are allowed to enter them only once in 6 Six
Months, and on their departure their papers are
endorsed, forbidding their entrance into any
ports on the Coast - excepting Callao and Paita.
They are likewise insulted at sea by Spanish
Cruizers. The boats of one have been fired
into by the Venganza a Frigate, and another
belonging to the Hon Thomas Hazard of
New York has been plundered at sea.

The Brig Canton an american armed
vessel at Talcahuano and the Ship Beaver
of New York, have been arrested, the former
has been converted into a cruizer, neither
of them are cleared in the Admiralty Court as
yet. The Canton probably will be, but
the Beaver is a more doubtful case: her
cargo is more valuable and their crews
are their riches. The cargoes of both have
been robbed taken out and consumed
by Spanish Officers for the support of
the Army and Navy. —
The Govt have not the means of refunding.

The presence of vessels of the U States
Ships of War are necessary to due respect
~~in their ports~~ from the different Govt.
and authorities who occupy this coast.
Force is the only Law they respect
and the Spanish do seem to consider the
Pacific Ocean as their exclusive property.

Neither the Enterprize Blossom Lark
returned from the North West Coast.

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be
Your most obd. Hble Servt.

J. Robertson.
Lt. U.S.N.

To
The Honorable
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State
Washington City

The Spanish forces at present consist of 2 Frigates
of 44 Guns 2 of 32 Guns — Three Sloops of War
and two or three Brigs —

(private)

Robinson Jeremy — Lima

4 May 1819

Recd 2 July.

Ordered away from Lima, &
to report himself every day at
Calao.

Jeremy Robinson —

Recd 16 July 1819.

59

Lima Dec.r 6.th 1818.

Sir,

The Brown and Cantain are both cleared by the court of appeals and restored to the legal representatives of their owners, but no indemnification has been given for their cargoes nor for the damages and injuries otherwise sustained. The amount of the claims of American citizens in these three cases will be about half a million of dollars. Application for certain priveleges in favor of the owners of these vessels has been made to the Vice King. It was referred to the Philippine Company and other authorities by His Excellency and met with a constructive negation. The insecurity of the Spanish flag and the dangerous circumstances of the times, which are daily augmenting, may however, induce through necessity or fear, a more liberal policy and cause the application to obtain.

The U. States Corvette Ontario arrived from the Columbia River on the 22.d of October, and will sail this evening for Valparaiso. Captain Biddle took possession of the River and its country in behalf of the U. States, but did not disturb the British settlers at the American establishment. The Ontario did not enter the River. The officers who landed from her speak favorably of the soil and climate as adapted to agriculture, trade and comfortable resi-

the Bar at the entrance of the river, presents some obstacles to ships of large draught of water, there being but [illegible] feet.

The Ship Eliza Barker of New York arrived in the port of Callao this morning. She has been plundered at sea by Spanish cruisers, and has come in for redress. The master states that it was the Velos a-a vessel in company with her, that was guilty of this wanton aggression. The Velos was at that time, commanded by a relation of the Vice King. The property taken out of the Eliza Barker, was estimated by the Captain to have amounted in value to about fifteen hundred dollars in the U. States.

A representation was immediately made to the Vice King, who has assured Captain Biddle and others that the most ample satisfaction shall be given to the individual.

I have now fully ascertained that the Ship Cortez was insulted at sea by the Venganza Frigate and her boats fired into by that Frigate when employed taking whales.— Several of the whalers, who touched here during the absence of the Ontario, were placed under unnecessary restraint, and some of them made uncomfortable. The presence of physical force is essentially requisite to adjust respect, among a people and authorities, governed by interest, caprice and expediency, as are those of this

coast, particularly so, from their ignorance of the rights and energies of the U States. A marked difference is observed in their deportment, when even a single Sloop of War is present.

The objects for which I came here, having been attained, so far as regards the principle involved in the capture and acquittal of the Beaver and Canton, I have determined to leave this country and return home in the Ontario. The Ontario, I understand is to touch at Valparaiso and Rio de Janeiro. The Government is averse to the residence of foreigners, and very jealous of the citizens of the U States, and of the English, these facts, in conjunction with the injurious effects of the climate, at this season, upon my health, and a conviction that my presence could not be useful, or that of any other person, unless there is a radical change of policy in government, carried me into the determination to leave this place.

No good can result to the U States, from a residence of Agents or Consuls here, until they are duly acknowledged, both by the Vice King and Peruvian Country, excepting that of observing, and reporting upon facts and occurrences as they arise, whereby the Government of the U S, will be better able to judge of the most eligible policy to pursue.

and promptly to adopt measures for the protection of its citizens in this distant region.

It is true, that in many cases their wrongs have been multiplied and sufferings protracted for want of a true representation to their Government as to persons near it. —

This Government give no hopes to individuals who have suffered by its injustice, that it will satisfy their just demands. Private claims to a great amount have been recently presented and treated with indifference and neglect. In the Cases of the Beaver and Canton several concurrent circumstances induced a favorable Decision. Their capture was noticed in the British ministerial papers with some comments. The Decree of the King of Spain in relation to Mr Allen. — The release of the Antonio. The capture of the Spanish Frigate Isabella, and the transports under her convoy by the Patriots, and the presence of the British Frigate Andromache, together with the fear of encountering the indignation of the U. States, and some sinister motives, dictated the judgement of the tribunals. I apprehend that neither national nor moral right nor principle had much weight, either upon the Government or the courts.

Captain Sheriff, of the Andromache

is endeavoring to negociate with the Vice King for some commercial advantages, in favor of Great-Britain. Should any convention be entered into between them upon exclusive prin=
=ciples, I fear it may prove prejudicial to the United States both here and in China. Several British vessels, have entered this port with cargoes, and although they are not permitted to trade, or land goods, ways and means have been found to evade the laws, and a forced clandestine trade is thus carried on. One American vessel, the Macedonian of Boston, has also smuggled her cargo on shore. It is supposed that the Vice King and Philipine Company were accessory to the transaction. If so, it indicates that an enlarged commercial policy will soon be acted upon. I am however inclined to think, that necessity alone will compel the Government to abandon its old maxims and adopt new.—

England seems to endeavor to supplant the United States in the esteem of the native inhabitants, of this and every other port in South America. I have witnessed these attempts, in the Commanders and officers of her Ships of War, and in many of her subjects in every place I have visited.

At present

England has one large Frigate and two Sloops of War in the Pacific Ocean. another Frigate and Sloop are expected from Rio de Janeiro and the Rio de la Plata, the head quarters of the British maritime forces in South America. These are commanded by Commodore Bowles.

Since peace has been declared to Captain Beddle many persons who were captured in the Chilian private armed Brig Maipu. No regular exchange of prisoners has yet been entered into by the contending parties, one recently the Government of Chile has refused to exchange.

The political condition of this country is precarious and perilous, chiefly so, in consequence of the superiority of the maritime force of Chile and the capture of the ships of war and transports which lately composed the expedition from Spain. Five transports with a few deserted soldiers, a small quantity of clothing & a few arms and warlike stores are all that have escaped the vigilance of the cruizers of Spain. The garrisons have no intercourse with the general, now in the country, by sea that of Quiriquina and Valdivia excepted.

The Navy now under the orders of the Vice Alte. consists of - Four frigates of 44 guns each - Four Sloops of War, carrying from 30 to 18 guns each - Three Brigs of eighteen guns each, 1 small schooner - a few Gun Boats, and three armed merchant ships. —

The army of Peru amounts to near 12000 men * of all this number are new levies and ill appointed. About 8000 troops are stationed at Lima Callao and the environs.

An apprehension of invasion has induced the Government to call in all the troops from the neighbouring towns and villages to defend the interim port and capital. The ships of war, of late employed in convoying the fleet from and to Arica, Pisco, Guyaquil and Panama are now in port waiting the approach of the enemy, with the exception of the two largest frigates. — The presence and conduct of the few European troops at Lima, has offended and exasperated several, heretofore loyal, native inhabitants. That disgust is daily increasing.

The Vice King is distressed for means — a few individuals are rich, but the mass of the people are poor and many are dependent upon chance for a subsistence.

Indolence, ignorance, imbecility, bigotry and the pursuit of pleasure are the characteristics of this people. To endure this state of things and advancement of intellect the parent country has been zealous. Her loss of empire in Peru may flatter some hope for her enemies in Chile and take a boundless spirit.

* Of all colours and including militia. This force cannot be relied upon. Not a third of it is white even with officers included.

Robinson Secretary - Lima
6 Dec 1819 - Recd 16 July 1819.

Affairs of Peru.

The native Peruvians are intelligent, docile, patient and amiable, but timid and destitute of that firmness so common among the Europeans.

By every means in my power I have endeavored to impress a correct idea of the importance of the U States, and the value of her friendship, upon the minds of those with whom I have had intercourse. The well informed natives, highly appreciate the citizens and institutions of the U States, and look to her with much respect for political examples and precepts. +

I seek the greatest respect,
I have the honor to be
Sir, Your Mt. Obdt Hble Servt,
J. Robertson.

To,
The Honorable
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State
Washington City.

+ The European Spaniards hate us. —

* Liberal and decent, kindness equals exalted by many Europeans, but still have fewer amongst the Americans and Peruvians to the U States.

Núm. 68. Tom. I.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL
DE CHILE

SANTIAGO SABADO 7. DE NOVIENBRE DE 1818.

Sin duda dará satisfacion al público la lectura del siguiente papel original, que se tomo á los enemigos, y manifiesta el estado en que se halla su marina, incapaz de competir con la nuestra baxo ningun respecto.

„ La Fragata de guerra Esmeralda, como he impuesto á V. S. vá á sus ordenes, no solo para convoyar los buques de la expedicion de su cargo sino para que la emplee despues en lo que tenga por conveniente con arreglo á las circunstancias en que le pongan las operaciones militares que ha de egecutar con el egercito de su mando.

En Talcahuano, y bloqueo de Valparaiso schallan la Fragata Venganza, Corbetas Veloz, y Sebastiana, y Bergantines Pezuela y Potrillo, con orden de proteger parte de éstos buques á las tropas que sostienen el punto de Talcahuano, y el resto sobre la boca de Valparaiso para impedir la entrada en él de buques nacionales y extrangeros, y salida de los que los enemigos pudieran apresar alli.

Segun las ordenes que tengo comunicadas al capitan de Navio D. Tomás Blanco Cabrera comandante de la Venganza, y al Gobernador Intendente de Concepcion que defiende á Talcahuano; deben los expresados cinco buques de guerra hallarse hoy en los puntos siguientes.

A la boca de Valparaiso con viveres para tres meses.
Fragata de guerra Venganza
Bergantin de Id. Pezuela
Id. de Id. Potrillo

Auxiliando á Talcahuano con viveres para Id.
Corbeta de Id. Veloz
Id. de Id. Sebastiana.

Luego que V. S. llegue á Talcahuano, y bata á los enemigos que le tienen puesto el sitio, ya quedan dichas dos corbetas sin mas atencion que la de mar; y si V. S. reembarca su egercito para desembarcarle en la costa de San Antonio, y lo consigue con feliz exito, tomando en seguida la Capital del Reino, la Venganza, Esmeralda y dos Bergantines, fenecieron tambien con su obligacion del bloqueo, y atenciones de tierra.

En este caso debe atenderse solamente á reunirse la fuerza de mar para contrarrestar alguna que los insurgentes de Buenos-Ayres protejidos de buques extrangeros puedan enviar á esta mar del Sud, y bastará la siguiente

division mandada por el señor Coig,
Comandante de la Esmeralda.
Fragata Esmeralda.
Corbeta Sebastiana
Bergantin Pezuela
Id. Potrillo

La Fragata Venganza debe regresarse á la Peninsula en cumplimiento de lo mandado por S. M.; y la Corbeta Veloz debe venir al Callao para lo que en él pueda ocurrir: mas si la suerte de las armas del mando de V. S. fuese tan feliz que no se necesiten los cuatro buques de guerra, ó las noticias que se adquieran no den sospechas de que los de Buenos-Ayres envien armamento naval á estos mares, en tal caso la Venganza y Sebastiana marcharan á la Peninsula, la primera por la orden citada y la segunda por que necesitando forrarse de nuevo en cobre y acaso carenarse, debe ir allá á que se egecuten unos reparos que aqui, sobre ser muy costosos, no puede verificarse el uno por no haber Cobres.

Impongo á V. S. en general de esta mi disposicion que tendrá las variaciones que dicten las circunstancias; con presencia de que seis buques de guerra consumen para mantenerse un enorme gasto que no es posible soporte este Erario, apurado como lo está en el mas alto grado.

Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años Lima 5. de Diciembre de 1817. — Joaquin de la Pezuela—Señor Brigadier D. Mariano Osorio General en gefe del Exto. expedicionario de Chile.

DECRETO.

Santiago y Octubre 13 de 1818.

Habiendo vacado en el coro de la santa Iglesia Catedral de éste Obispado el empleo de chantre por muerte del Dr. D. Miguel Palacios que lo servia; nombro en su lugar al Tesorero Dr. D. Pedro del Vivár. Por Tesorero de resultas del ascenso de Vivár, nombro al primer canonigo de merced D, Gerónimo Herrera; debiendo por concecuencia ascender los demas canonigos de merced un grado cada uno en la misma clase por el orden de la escála en que están. En la vacante que por estos ascensos resulta de la última canongía de merced, nombro al racionero D. José Tomás Loza, entendiendose ascendidos por esta promocion los siguientes racioneros, por el orden prevenido para los canonigos de merced. Para la vacante de la última racion, nombro al cura interino de San Lazaro D. José Manuel Berdugo. Expidanse á favor de los agraciados los correspondientes titulos, con declaracion de que se les absuelve del derecho de la media anata por esta vez, atendiendo á la minoracion de sus rentas, procedente de la notable baja de los remates de diezmos en el presente año por las circunstancias de la guerra, cuya gracia se entenderá extensiva por igual razon á los demas canonigos que fueron promovidos por decreto de ocho de Agosto último. — *O" Higgins* — *Irisarri.*—

A consecuencia de solicitud hecha por Don Manuel Antonio Recabarren, se le contestó por el Ministro de estado en 31 de Agosto proximo pasado que el gobierno está satisfecho de su conducta pública en el desempeño del gobierno de Coquimbo; que el decreto de 29 del mismo no debe inferirle agravio, y que sus distinguidos servicios al Estado son apreciados por el gobierno como és debido. Y para satisfaccion del interesado, publiquese el sumario de aquella contestacion en la Gazeta.

S. E. el Supremo Director del Estado se ha servido nombrar secre-

tario de Estado en el departamento de gobierno y relaciones exteriores al Doctor D. Joaquin Echeverria y Larrain, en lugar de Don Antonio José de Irisarri.

Siguen los donativos:

Fr. Estevan Arisa	001.
D. José Romualdo Morales	001.
D. Pedro Nolasco Morales	001.
D. Bartolo Xaramillo	002.
El Provincial de Santo Domingo	012.
D. Juan José Goycoolea	016.
D. Antonio Gomes	001.
Juana Vera	2
D. José Miguel Mulet	001.
Doña Loreto Barra	1
Fr. Juan Antonio Bausa 56 pesos 4 reales que entregará el Comisario D. Juan Gregorio Lemus.	056. 4
D. Santiago Guzman	002.
Dieron los Carmelitas de San José cien pesos en dos libramientos	100.
Fr. Domingo Norier un libramiento de sus sueldos hasta Agosto	
D. José Antonio Briseño	010.
D. José Manuel Leonardo Godoy	008.
D. Miguel Baldez	023. 1
D. Manuel Salas	025.

Los habitantes de esta Plaza, para el apresto de nuestra Escuadra, han hecho la subscripcion voluntaria, que colectada ya tengo el honor de acompañar á V. S. la lista de los que la componen para que noticiando á S. E. se sirva ordenar se dé á la Gazeta para satisfaccion de los interesados.

Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años Valparaiso Octubre 1. de 1818.—*Luis de la Cruz*.—Sr. Ministro de Hacienda

Valparaiso y Octubre 2. de 1818. Imprimase. — *O'Higgins* — *Cruz*

Subscripcion de un donativo voluntario dado por el vecindario de Valparaiso para el pronto apresto de la salida de la Expedicion Naval

El Señor Gobernador	50.
D. Miguel Ximenez	04.
D. José Miguel Cuebas	12.
D. Pascual Araya	04.
D. Miguel Maluendé	02.
D. José Aguallo	06.
D. Antonio Viscaya 20 quintales de galleta y	40.
D. Juan Urizar	02.
D. Jose Uivas	02.
D. Domingo Campos	12.
D. José Simon Ximenez	06.
D. Antonio Soto	10.
D. Manuel Diaz	06.
D. José Antonio Ramos 10 pesos en velas	10.
D. Juan Agustin Ureta 4 Zurrones de Lantejas, y 10 ps.	10.
D. Victoriano Gallardo	06.
D. Polinario Diaz	06.
D. Juan Zoto 1. lio de charqui y	06.
D. José N.	02.
D. Agustin Larrain	06.
D. Agustin Semit	01.
D. José María Fonzalida	04.
D. Julian Saenz	02.
D. José Rosales	02.
D. Santiago Frites	02.
D. Gregorio Varela	12.
D. Miguel Beas Perez	12.
D. Buenaventura Semit	02.
D. José Miranda	02.
D. Alexandro Balencia	01.
D. Oñofre Bunstir 10 quintales de Galleta y 2 onzas de oro	35.
D. José Martin Iñiguez 2 onzas de Id.	35.
D. Gregorio Reyes 2. onzas de Id.	35.
D. Ambrocio Achurra 2 sacos de Frijoles y	02.
D. José Vizcaya 2 varriles de vino y	20.
D. Ramon José Diaz	40.
D. Pedro Galea 10 fanegas de agi, y	02.
D. Matias Lopez 12 fanegas de lantejas y 1. onza	17. 4

D. Bernardo Cobarrubia	10.	
D. Manuel Hontaneda	20.	
D. Pedro Candamo	10.	
D. José María Monterola 64 ojas de lata á 2 rs. y	01	2
D. Carlos Muñoz 1. Costal de grasa y	20.	
D. Ramon Alday	10.	
D. Juan Agustin Beyner 25 pesos, y 200 del Lautáro en poder de D. Felipe del Solar, con mas 300 pesos que tenia antiguamente ofrecidos	25.	
D. Diego Almeido 25 quintales de galleta y	10.	
D. Andres Blest	100.	
El Alcalde D. José Orrego	50.	
El Id. D. Francisco José de Moya	50.	
D. Manuel Parracia	30.	
D. Francisco Andonegui 1 onza	17.	4
D. Balentin Andonegui	04.	
D. Juan Bautista Vial	10.	
D. Diego Toro	04.	
D. Domingo Otaegui	10.	
D. Tomas Quirós	10.	
D. José Manuel Menares	10.	
D. Santiago Polanco	10.	
D. Eusebio Polanco	02.	
D. José Leon Polanco	02.	
D. Pedro Sechada	01.	
D. Antonio Manterola	40.	
D. Pedro Gallinato	10.	
D. Juan Cofreé un hijo suyo de 16 años para que salga en la Expedicion		
Total en plata y oro	885.	2

Valparaiso Septiembre 25 de 1818.

Nota: Se agrega á la cantidad del margen los doscientos pesos que donó D. Juan Agustin Beiner en poder de D. Felipe del Solar, por haberlos entregado dicho Sr. en efectivo 200.

Total	1085.	2

Valparaiso fecha ut supra.—Como comisionado para el percibó de esta suma, que he entregado al Señor Ministro del Tesoro Público como consta de recibo.—*Diego Beas Perez.*

Los Estados Unidos de la América del Norte parece que han comenzado las hostilidades contra la España. Despues de infinitas reclamaciones para que se les pusiese en posesion de la Florida, como era justo, encontraron que la España no entendia mas razones que la del cañon, y recurrieron á ella. Las tropas Americanas han entrado sin oposicion en Panzacola, y tomado en un dia el fuerte de Barrancas.

El Censor de Buenos Ayres de 10. de Octubre, refiriendose á cartas de Madrid de 7 de Junio, copiadas en papeles extrangeros, dice que habia causado mucha sensacion en aquella corte la llegada de un correo de Estados Unidos con comunicaciones oficiales del ministro Onis relativas á los movimientos hostiles de los Americanos contra las Floridas.

No es estraño que esta noticia haya inquietado tanto al gabinete español en el impotente estado á que se halla reducido, incapaz de competir con ninguna potencia. ¿Que partido le queda que tomar á Fernando? Entrar en una guerra con los E. U. es apresurar su ruina, acabar de perder á México y demas paises de América, ver su comercio aniquilado, sus recursos agotados enteramente, y exasperados los animos de sus vasallos con tanta desgracia y humillacion, dar lugar quizá á una revolucion, que le haga descender del trono para subir á un patíbulo, que tan merecido tiene. Desentenderse del golpe que le han dado y tratar de repararlo con negociaciones, es confesar su debilidad, y quedar reducido á una insignificancia política, mayor, si posible es, que la de su estado actual. Sin embargo, parece que de los dos partidos, el ultimo es el que mas conviene, y el que probablemente seguirá el tirano de España.

IMPRENTA DE GOBIERNO.

Núm. 66. *Tom.* 1.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL
DE CHILE

SANTIAGO SABADO 14. DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1818.

Cuando el Supremo Director del Estado concibió el grandioso proyecto de crear una Marina que nos pusiese en estado de derribar de un golpe el coloso del despotismo, hizo el servicio mas señalado, no solo á Chile, sino á toda la América. Penetrado nuestro digno Gefe de que ni el celo, la energía y el espíritu que han desplegado con tanto civismo todas las clases del Estado, ni el valor, la disciplina y entusiasmo que han brillado en las tropas, ni la feliz union que reina entre Chile y Buenos Ayres, eran bastante para ponernos á cubierto de una invasion y afianzar nuestra felicidad, pensó en trasladar á Lima el teátro de la guerra, ó por mejor decir, en llevar á aquellos hermanos nuestros la libertad por que suspiran.

Si fué grande la idéa, lo fue mas la egecucion; y á pesar de la infinidad de obstáculos que se oponian al equipo de la primera division de nuestra escuadra, dió esta la vela; y á los 19 dias de su salida se vió el nombre Chileno elevado á la cumbre de la gloria.

Cuando se escriban los acontecimientos de la presente época, dará, sin duda, el historiador de la Revolucion un lugar mui distinguido en sus páginas al combate del 28 de Octubre; y lleno del entusiasmo que inspira el patriotismo, trasmitirá á la posteridad mas remota los nombres del creador de la Marina y de los valientes que apresaron á la María Isabel.

La sensacion que causó esta noticia en todos los corazones generosos, en todos los corazones verdaderamente Americanos, fué tal que el pensamiento se quedó como aletargado por el exceso de la alegría. Solo despues de calmado algun tanto el enagenamiento, puede entrar la fria razon á calcular la importancia del suceso, y darle todo el valor que en sí tiene.

Las ventajas físicas que proporciona la toma de una fragata tan hermosa, tan velera y bien pertrechada como la María Isabel, son sin duda de grande importancia, como que nos asegura el dominio del mar del Sur; pero no son menores las ventajas morales. Nuestros marineros, que antes solo poseian ardor y entusiasmo, ahora han adquirido experiencia y confianza: antes solo sabian batirse; ahora han aprendido á vencer. Los enemigos, orgu-

llosos por caracter, han cobrado terror con los reveses; y los dos combates de la Esmeralda y la Maria Isabel les han hecho ver cuanta diferencia hay entre el alma de un hombre libre y la de un esclavo. Los pocos soldados que están en Concepcion, que han presenciado la heroica accion de sacar del mismo Talcahuano la Fragata, que ven la superioridad de nuestra marina y saben que en poniendose en marcha nuestro egército no les queda recurso ni esperanza de salvarse, ¡ que gustosos estarán ! ¡ que bendiciones echarán al monarca que asi los ha enviado al matadero! Pero muy pronto deben saber que nosotros recibimos con los brazos abiertos á los que, avergonzados de ser los instrumentos de la tiranía, abandonan su causa; y sin duda esta noticia, junto con el descontento que abrigan en su pecho, les hará mirar por si y buscar entre nosotros un asilo, que les ofrecemos gustosos — El Virey y los habitantes del Perú deben saber que era imposible que saliese otra expedicion de España, y que Fernando fundaba todas sus esperanzas en la que convoyaba lá Isabel — De modo que el primero no sabrá que partido tomar en tan espinosas circunstancias; y los segundos empezarán á respirar al ver que se aproxima el dia de su libertad:

Si; el dia de la libertad de toda la América está muy proximo. Una mano invisible ha escrito en una de las paredes del templo del Destino estas palabras: " Tiembla, Fernando, ya pasó tu reinado; ya es tiempo que disfruten de los dones de la naturaleza los hijos de Colombia "

Entre la correspondencia tomada en la fragata Maria Isabel se encuentra el siguiente documento original—" Ministerio de guerra—Excmo Sr.—En real orden que con fecha de 13 de Febrero próximo pasado comuniqué á V. E. hasta por cuadruplicado, le dije lo que sigue.

„ Desde que en 29 de Octubre del año anterior manifesté á V. E. lo resuelto por el rey N. S. acerca de enviar á la Mar del Sur una Expedicion de dos mil hombres bajo la escolta de una fragata de guerra á cuya habilitacion se deberia proceder inmediatamente, para lo cual comuniqué en el mismo dia todas las ordenes correspondientes, no se ha perdido de vista el apresto de la referida fuerza que se halla ya en estado de poderse embarcar tan luego como se concluyan de habilitar los buques trahsportes y la fragata de guerra Diana que ha sido la destinada por S. M. para hacer este servicio. En su consecuencia, y siendo muy probable que unos y otros se encuentren listos para dar la vela del Puerto de Cadiz á mediados del mes de Marzo próximo, ha tenido a bien mandar S. M. diga á V. E. 1° que la enunciada expedicion verificará su salida de Cadiz en el momento que se hallen enteramente habilitados los buques transportes y la fragata de guerra: 2° que la fuerza de la expedicion será la de dos mil hombres señalados desde un principio, compuesta del regimiento de Infantería de Cantabria constituido en dos batallones con 800 plazas cada uno, de un cuerpo de caballería de cazadores dragones con 260, de una compañía de Zapadores obreros con 70 hombres y de un destacamento de artillería de igual fuerza con cuatro piezas de artillería del calibre de á 4, las cuales llevarán los correspondientes atalages y demas necesario á su mejor servicio: 3° que llevará la expedicion cuanto armamento haya sido posible reunir en Cadiz para el tiempo de su salida, ignorandose aun si podrá ser todo el que V. E. tiene pedido y está mandado enviar por S. M. 4° que el todo de la expresada fuerza irá al cargo del Teniente Coronel del regimiento de Infanteria de Cantabria Don Fausto del Hoyo, hasta poder recibir órdenes de V. E. marchando por el Cabo de Hornos. 5° y último: que siendo el objeto principal de esta expedicion auxiliar á V E.

para que se pueda verificar la reconquista del Reyno de Chile que V. E. tiene proyectada, y tanto desea S. M. espera de su acreditado celo y particulares conocimientos militares, la empleará tan luego como pueda disponer de ella de modo que dé nuevos dias de gloria á la nacion y escarmiente á los rebeldes que ocupan el citado Reyno, y que á este efecto y al de que no sean infructuosos los sacrificios que ha sido preciso hacer para realizarla, anticipará V. E. quantas providencias crea convenientes, contando para ello con que no solo se compone la expedicion de tropa aguerrida y de la mas sobresaliente que tienen los Egércitos de S. M., sino que su disciplina é instruccion se hallan en un excelente pie y marchará perfectamente equipada y habilitada de quanto puede convenir á su feliz navegacion."

Posteriormente se ha continuado con toda actividad la habilitacion de los buques transportes y la de la fragata de la real armada Reyna Isabel, que ha sido la destinada últimamente á convoyar la referida expedicion en lugar de la Diana, y habiendose concluido el apresto de unos y otros en todas sus partes saldrán del Puerto de Cadiz á primero del mes de Mayo próximo llevando á su bordo la fuerza expresada y el enunciado armamento, existiendo aun la duda de si será el último todo el que V. E. tiene pedido, respecto á que esto depende de que llegue ó no á Cadiz antes de la salida de la Expedicion la Fragata de guerra Diana que se halla en la costa de Cantabria en busca de él que se ha construido en las fabricas de Plasencia y Oviedo para remitirlo á V. E. aquien se dirigirá en la primera ocasion que haya oportuna si por desgracia no llegase á tiempo de poderlo hacer con la expedicion. Lo que comunico á V. E. de real órden para su inteligencia y demas efectos convenientes, debiendo advertir: que es la voluntad de S. M. haga V. E. regresar á España con cuanta brevedad sea posible y con preferencia á cualquiera otro buque de los que se hallan en esos mares, la referida fragata Reyna Isabel, abriendo antes registro para carga de frutos y caudales, y aumentandola su tripulacion competentemente, puesto que debiendo conducir algunas tropas en el viaje de ida, solo lleva la mas precisa para sus maniobras. Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Madrid 21 de Abril de 1818.—*Eguia*—Señor Virey del Perú.

DECRETO.

Santiago 2 Noviembre de 1818.

Deseando este Supremo Gobierno evitar en cuanto le sea posible, los perjuicios que pueden inferirse á los dueños de las haciendas de la carrera del Sur desde Rancagua hasta Talca; para auxiliar al proveedor general segun está mandado en el decreto de 17 de Octubre último: se declara.

1. Que el proveedor general con el teniente gobernador de cada partido y su Procurador de Ciudad fijen el numero de cabezas de ganados que necesite la provision en aquel punto.

2. El número, que se acuerde, y fije, se repartirá proporcionalmente por el respectivo teniente gobernador, y procurador entre todos los dueños de haciendas, sin exceptuar uno solo, por pequeña que sea la masa de ganado, que posea.

3. Concluidas estas diligencias, se remitirán originales á la superioridad, quedandose el teniente gobernador, y el procurador con un testimonio para su resguardo.

4. La partida de ganados que se señale á cada hacendado, quedará precisamente en poder del mismo, para entregarlo succesivamente segun se vaya necesitando, con todas las formalidades prescriptas en el citado decreto de 17 de Octubre.

5. Los tasadores que han de apreciar á cada hacendado los ganados que entregue conforme al artículo 1. del expresado decreto, serán dos, uno que nombrará el propietario, y otro el pro-

veedor, derogandose en esta parte el nominado artículo.

6. El ganado que corresponda á cada partido, deberá ser solo para el consumo del Egército cuando transite por aquel partido; sin que por ningun titulo, ni pretexto se pueda trasladar de un partido á otro, respecto de que habiendo en cada uno el número necesario, estas traslaciones inducen la sospecha, que se hacen por especulacion mercantil.

7. En consecuencia del artículo anterior, los ganados que resulten sobrantes en cada hacienda, despues de extraidos los absolutamente necesarios, quedarán precisamente en poder de sus respectivos dueños para entregarlos cuando se necesiten para el mismo objeto.

8. Estas exacciones deberán hacerse sin tropelias, ni violencias, respetando siempre las propiedades, y guardando la debida consideracion á los propietarios, en inteligencia que el Juez que faltase, ó no evitase la trasgrecion de este, y los demas artículos de este decreto, y del recordado de 17. de Octubre, será responsable al duplo de los daños, y perjuicios que ocasione, y ademas sufrirá la pena que se reserva esta Superioridad por infractor de sus ordenes. Para que llegue á noticia de todos, y nadie alegue ignorancia por parte de los Juezes, y Proveedor general, circulese á todos los partidos de la carrera del Sur hasta Talca, y ambos decretos imprimanse. *O' Higgins — Luzquin — Pro-Secretario.*

OTRO.

Siendo de primera necesidad atender á la provision del exército de un modo que el proveedor general no tenga que alegar la falta de auxilios para el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones, he venido en mandar, como expresamente mando bajo la mas rigurosa responsabilidad, que los Tenientes Gobernadores, y justicias de los partidos del Sur, á quienes ocurra el provedor general del exército D. Felipe Cardenas, (ó la persona que él nombre) con este decreto, le faciliten todos los auxilios de ganados, viveres de todas clases y mulas de carga pertenecientes al Estado por razon de secuestros, y otras cualesquiera que haya en su distrito; y en caso de no tener el Estado el todo de lo que pida, ó parte de ello, harán se le entregue lo que necesite de las haciendas de sus respectivas jurisdiciones, todo bajo las formalidades siguientes.

1. Que de todo cuanto se le entregue, sea del Estado ó de particulares se ha de hacer previamente su respectiva tasacion por dos peritos, el uno por parte de la justicia del territorio, y el otro por la del proveedor.

2. De cuanto reciba el proveedor, asi del Estado como de particulares, ha de otorgar recibos á los respectivos interesados, en que se exprese el número de las especies, y sus respectivos precios, cuyos recibos deberan venir firmados por los tasadores y con el visto bueno del juez.

3. Los respectivos interesados, los tenientes gobernadores, ó las justicias que intervengan en estas entregas, remitirán á esta Superioridad los recibos que se expresa en el número anterior para cubrir su importancia á los interesados, y hacer el correspondiente cargo al proveedor. Dado en el Palacio Directorial á 17. de Octubre de 1818.

AVISO.

Se vende un mulato de 22 á 24 años de buenas costumbres, y su precio cómodo: el que lo quiera comprar vease con Don Felipe Santiago del Solar.

Erratta—En la gazeta extraordinaria del 10. del corriente, en lugar de poner en el encabezamiento del parte *Capitan de Nario* se cometió la equivocacion de poner *Coronel.*

IMPRENTA DEL GOBIERNO.

Núm. 67. *Tom.* 1.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL

DE CHILE

SANTIAGO SABADO 21. DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1818.

Santiago y Septiembre 28. de 1818: —Vistos y examinados los muchos y diversos expedientes promovidos sobre diezmos de las doctrinas de la provincia de Concepcion por los señores que componen la junta mandada erigir por el Exmo. Señor Supremo Director del Estado para el arreglo, y resolucion conveniente á las actuales circunstancias: habiendo meditado que algunos de los remates celebrados por el gobierno de la Patria el año de 17, y que debieron continuar el presente, se declararon nulos por el del tirano ó hicieron de nuevo por distintos sugetos; que otros de los subastadores, y fiadores han emigrado con el enemigo: que muchos fueron obligados á dejar sus casas é intereses, y entre estos algunos diezmeros por no quedar con los tiranos el tiempo que ocuparon la Provincia; que otros por los perjuicios y atrasos que han experimentado solicitan rebajas desproporcionadas; y finalmente que de dar curso á estos asuntos hasta ponerlos en estado de resolucion han de seguirse costos y demoras que absorberán inutilmente el tiempo que resta á la apertura de nuevos remates sin que hayan legitimos personeros que recauden la parte de diezmos insoluta, y que debió pagarse en los meses anteriores; la que debe satisfacerse en los siguientes; ni quien se haga cargo de repetir lo recaudado por los subastadores que ha habido, con grave perjuicio de los interesados; dijeron: que debian declarar y declaraban por de ningun valor ni efecto todos los remates anteriores y que se proceda de nuevo sin perdida de instantes á la subasta del diezmo de todas las doctrinas de aquel distrito por los respectivos tenientes gobernadores para los meses restantes hasta el veinte y cuatro de marzo del entrante año de 819; y con prevencion que los subastadores no solo puedan y deban colectar aquella parte de diezmos insoluta de todo el año contado desde el inmediato Marzo, sino tambien repetir la que cualesquiera otro con titulo de subastador ú otro alguno haya percibido: que al efecto se fijen carteles avisando al público esta determinacion, y se dé cuenta de los remates que celebrare remitiendo á esta junta testimonios de las respectivas escrituras, sin admitir recursos que se dirijan a demorar, ó impedir esta resolucion; y para que se circule á todos los dichos gobernadores y sus tenientes, y que lo pon-

gan en egecucion al momento que lo reciban. Pasese testimonio de este auto con el oficio correspondiente al Exmo. Supremo Director del Estado de cuya autoridad debe dimanar la orden, y hagase saber á cuantos tienen recursos pendientes como una resolucion general que les comprende; sobre que no se admitirá recurso que se dirija á entorpecerla — *Peres — Andrade — Correa de Saá* — Ante mi *Herrera.*

Santiago y Octubre 15 de 1818.

Apruebase: y en su concecuencia circulese este auto á los gobernadores y tenientes gobernadores del Obispado de la intendencia de Concepcion para los fines que en el se expresan, y al efecto imprimase. — O' *Higgins* — *Cruz*

Las instrucciones y la carta, que vamos á publicar, se hallaron entre los infinitos papeles tomados al enemigo en Maypú.

Instrucciones que deben observar los comisionados que éste Gobierno ha nombrado para los secuestros de bienes de insurjentes en ésta Provincia de la Concepcion de Chile.

Articulo 1º Los comizionados procederán á embargar los bienes de toda clase de insurjentes de esta Provincia principiando por la Capital, formando expediente con su respectivo inventario.

2. Mientras el Gobierno formaliza el juzgado de vindicacion, la comision no perderá tiempo, y procederá á secuestrar á todo insurjente contenido, aun cuando exista en esta provincia, y á todo aquel que de ésta Capital pudo salir con el egército en su retirada á Talcahuano y no lo verificó sin justo motivo haciendose sospechoso.

3. Luego que el juzgado de vindicacion esté en planta, procederá la comision a hacer cumplir las providencias y decretos que con conocimiento de este gobierno se dictaren sobre éste punto sin parar en la importante continuacion de secuestrar aquellos sugetos sobre quienes aun no hayan recaido providencias para el efecto y que es notoria su infidelidad al rey.

4. Los comisionados deben entender en lo economico egecutivo de embargos, liquidacion de cuentas, recaudacion de bienes, administracion y venta de efectos y propiedades que puedan encontrar de esta clase.

5. Que los tres individuos principales de esta comision se hallan revestidos de la jurisdiccion coactiva que detalla á los ministros de real hacienda el artículo 12 de la ordenanza de intendentes y la real orden de 12 de Abril de 1809 extensiva á la lei 2ª tit. 3 libro 8 de las municipales para poder egecutar y apremiar á los deudores á que hagan los enteros liquidos que se declaren.

6. Que se debe llevar un libro de las providencias que se librasen, y otro de las cantidades que entren en la comision, cuyo entero se hará mensualmente en la tesoreria de egército y real hacienda para que esté á disposicion de este gobierno.

7. La comision no admitirá recurso alguno por los embargos que hiciere, aunque procedan las acciones por tercerias de dote, dominio ó legitimidad de créditos, pues estos quedan reservados al gobierno con las apelaciones de derecho.

8. Toda venta debe hacerse al contado, y si no se pudiese, ó por no hallarse comprador, ó por juzgarse que el embargo debe ser devuelto, ó suspenso, se arrendarán por solo el termino de un año, y por ahora no se procederá sin orden de este gobierno á la venta de ninguna finca sino es á su arriendo en los terminos dichos procurando recibir, si se puede, un tercio adelantado.

9 Toda clase de efectos corruptibles, y mercantiles se procederá á su venta sin perder momento, previa tasacion y remate, en almoneda en cosas de mayor cantidad á excepcion de picos de corta consideracion los que la comision mandará vender al mejor precio posible pues este gobierno está satisfecho de la pureza que observarán en esta.

10 Se procederá inmediatamente á la regulacion de los precios en que deben alquilarse las casas y quartos secuestrados en esta Ciudad, y se alquilarán llevando un libro para solo este efecto, sin que por motivo alguno dejen de pagar lo que estipulare en arrendamiento mensualmente qualesquiera persona que la ocupe sin excepcion de persona aun cuando sean oficiales del egército ó mugeres de dichos.

11 El gobierno determinará lo correspondiente á las casas secuestradas que necesitan ocupar los vecinos fieles á quienes el enemigo incendió las suyas al tiempo de su retirada.

12 Las fincas y demas haciendas de la Provincia se subastarán en arriendo por un año, y asi de estas como de algunas especies que se vendan de campaña se deben hacer las almonedas 1ª y 2ª en la Villa Cabecera del partido y el último remate en esta Capital advirtiendo á los postures del partido que si en esta no se mejora la postura quedaria por ellos aunque no ocurran, y la comision cuidará de avisarle á los interesados ausentes en primera ocasion.

13 Los ganados vacunos, ovejunos y caballunos que se encuentren en las haciendas deben conservarse y arrendarse con ellos á excepcion de los que necesite el Egército que se entregarán bajo recibo de los Proveedores ó sujetos autorizados para el efecto, como de cualesquiera otra especie que necesite.

14 Las fincas que por lo pronto no puedan arrendarse se entregarán por la comision á persona segura con administracion, sacando de ellas mismas lo necesario para sus gastos y cuidará de que se cosechen los trigos que ya estan en estado y demas chacarerias.

15 En esta Ciudad pueden proceder al secuestro é inventarios cualesquiera de los tres comisionados pero sí con asistencia del escribano de real hacienda y para afuera de la Ciudad en sus inmediaciones pueden comisionar á un vecino honrado para que con asistencia de otros dos traten los embargos.

16 La comision nombrará á su satisfaccion en el interior de la Provincia los sujetos que le puedan desempeñar este cargo, ó á los mesmos Subdelegados si lo tienen por conveniente, ó pasar por sí alguno de los comisionados en la intelijencia de que en la campaña se necesita mas atencion para que el ramo pueda ingresar segun corresponde.

17 Oficiarán á los Subdelegados para que inmediatamente remitan á la comision los trigos y vinos que en la actualidad tengan embargados, y los que vayan cosechados haciendo que con preferencia á cualesquiera otra carga se levante esta; y luego que llegue procederá la comision á la venta del mejor modo posible y sin perder instante.

18 Es indispensable que la comision deje de emprender algunos gastos en las casas y bodegas para ponerlas en estado de servicio respecto al destrozo que han padecido por la perfidia de los rebeldes y quizá de sus mismos dueños cuyos gastos deberán salir de los propios arrendamientos; como tambien de los de escritorio, los que el gobierno espera que sean con la mayor economia.

19 Cuanto los comisionados consideren útil y de necesidad para el buen desempeño de su cargo podrán hacerlo presente á este gobierno para providenciar lo conveniente.

El gobierno está persuadido que este ramo bien administrado podrá subvenir en mucha parte á los indispensables gastos del dia y por esto cree que los comisionados en quienes deposita su confianza no omitirán medios para su desempeño y cumplimiento al efecto, y para que tengan el alivio nesesario los oficiales de la renta de Tabacos y guardas de la mesma servirán en lo que sean ocupados para el adelanto de este ramo creyendo que estarán prontos á un buen servicio del rei.

La carta es la siguiente.

Ayer tarde, mi venerado general, escribí á V. y luego despues recibí su favorecida de 13 del corriente. Consiguientemente van adjuntas las instrucciones que tienen estos comisionados, autorizados como observará para calificar de insurgentes á quienes les de gana, secuestrar y vender, asidos sobre todo del artículo 2º. No quiero permitirme mas crítica. La prudente y recta de V. sobra.

El Auditor piensa salir de aquí lunes proximo, y cobró ya su sueldo por entero como empleado en campaña.

Ya verá V. por mi anterior del modo que procuro obligar la pronta enagenacion de los generos y buques decomisados; pero bien comprendo que una providencia Napoleónica produciria mas.

He manifestado á Eguiluz puede ya dar la vela la fragata Victoria.

El lunes saldrá otra partida de 20 enfermos restablecidos con tres desertores.

Hay muchísimo tunante que servian á los enemigos, y se ha quedado disperso en la Provincia. Digame V. que debo hacer con ellos; como tambien que término fijaba su proclama á los que quedaron prisioneros de resultas de Chacabuco para abandónar las banderas insurgentes. Siento no tener ninguna de las proclamas de V. siendome tan necesarias.

Continúe V. bueno, á pesar de tantos motivos como tiene para volverse loco y disponga siempre de su invariable y afectisimo — *Pedro de Cabañas*—Hoy 27 de Febrero.

De la decantada expedicion, que con tanta impaciencia aguardaba el Virey de Lima para comenzar de nuevo su obra favorita de nuestra subyugacion, no le ha llegado un solo hombre. El transporte Trinidad, que conducia á su bordo 200 *libres*, entró en Buenos Ayres, por que es imposible que quien tenga sentimientos generosos sirva á la causa de la tiranía. La fragata de guerra María Isabel, destinada á proteger la expedicion Española, fué apresada dentro de Talcahuano por nuestros bravos marinos: por un decreto de la Providencia, mui señalado en favor de la América, contribuyó á la toma de tres transportes que habian salido de Cadiz convoyados por ella; y en lugar de regresar prontamente á España con caudales y frutos, segun desea S. M. C., seguirá mui breve al Callao con tropas y municiones de guerra para derribar la ciudadela del despotismo. La tropa, que envió Fernando en los trasportes Magdalena, Dolores y Helena, y que ha podido escapar de la muerte en una navegacion tan larga y penosa, ha entrado en Valparaiso de un modo mui diverso del que esperaban el Rey de España y el Virei del Perú. Otros cuatro transportes siguieron para Lima, dejando en Concepcion 600 hombres enfermos y reducidos al mas deplorable estado. Y por último, los otros tres que faltan para el completo del número total, ó han zozobrado, ó es imposible que tarde ó temprano dejen de ser nuestros.

Tal es el fin que ha tenido la única fuerza con que contaba Pezuela para sostener la guerra en nuestro territorio é impedir la expedicion el Perú.

Ahora marcha nuestro Egército acia el Sur á libertar la hermosa Provincia de Concepcion, en donde el alucinamiento ha pasado ya. La conducta que han seguido y seguirán eternamente los viles instrumentos de la tiranía Española; las vejaciones de toda especie, las injusticias y robos cometidos por Osorio, Sanchez y sus secuaces, el odio que estos profesan á todo Americano, aun á aquellos que coadyuvan al restablecimiento del yugo Peninsular; todo esto ha despertado los nobles sentimientos de los hijos de Concepcion. Las instrucciones, y la carta del Gobernador de la Provincia que publicamos en este núme-

ro, son una prueba irrefragable de los principios y maximas que adoptan con nosotros los satélites de Fernando; y son bastante para que los deteste todo hombre de bien.

Concluida la expedicion del Sur, se verificará la de Lima: con la libertad de esta se afianza la Independencia de la América Meridional, y no tendrémos en que pensar sino en nuestro adelantamiento interior.

Extracto de la correspondencia de la Isabel.

Capítulo de carta, escrita el 16 de Mayo en San Lucar por D. Antonio Martinez á D. Tomas Blanco Cabrera, de Lima:

„ Aquí no las logramos muy completas. El nuevo sistema de hacienda establecido hace un año no ha aventajado mucho á la Marina, cuyos arsenales, buques ó individuos padecen las mismas escaseces que antes. Estas alcanzan igualmente al egército, á lo menos á los cuerpos que estan en Andalucía. El comercio se halla mui abatido, pues sobre haberse estrechado tánto el campo de sus especulaciones, dificilmente escapan sus buques de los innumerables corsarios Americanos que con bandera insurgente los apresan en todos los puntos de las Antillas, Costa Firme, Seno Mexicano y Canales. No contentos con esto, han venido á establecer sus cruceros desde la primavera de 1816 en las recaladas de Terceras, Cabo de San Vicente y de Santa María, y sobre el puerto mismo de Cadiz, que casi han sostenido casi sin interrupcion hasta el dia, por que nadie se les ha opuesto; pues aunque alguna vez que otra han cruzado en persecucion suya buques de guerra y otros armados por el comercio de Cadiz, se han burlado siempre de ellos por la excesiva ventaja de su andar.

Ya habrá V. visto en la gazeta que para desfacer este entuerto, se han comprado á la Rusia 5 navíos de línea y 3 fragatas grandes, en lo que se han invertido dos millones de pesos fuertes que dió la Inglaterra por la abolicion del comercio de negros. Esta negociacion se ha manejado sin el menor conocimiento de la marina: por una consecuencia nada extraña los ocho buques (exceptuando á lo sumo un navío y una fragata) han resultado podridos y absolutamente inútiles por la mala calidad de sus maderas, aunque aparecen ser recien construidos, por que su fábrica es moderna y elegante. Al gasto primitivo de su compra ha seguido el de la manutencion de sus tripulaciones, y remision á Rusia en un convoi que salió á principios de Abril al mando de nuestro amigo Toledo, que no se valúa en menos de medio millon de duros.

Nuestra division, disminuida de una Fragata, volvió el verano pasado al Mediterráneo á visitar las regencias Berberiscas. A su regreso en Agosto desarmó toda por absoluta falta de medios de subsistencia, y así ha permanecido hasta ahora, que se dice que se armará únicamente el Asia para volver á las cortes Africanas. Yo sigo en el mismo destino, que á lo menos me proporciona no hacer nada la mayor parte del tiempo.

Los asuntos de Venezuela no van muy bien, segun mi opinion; pues con acciones perdidas ó ganadas, y territorio sublevado ó conquistado, vamos siempre perdiendo mucha gente. En Nueva España no se logra tranquilidad completa, á pesar de la destruccion de Mina.

Oficio dirigido por S. E. el Señor Director Supremo del Estado al Exmo. Senado.

Exmo Señor—Exísten en mi poder cartas y otros documentos de D. José Miguel Carrera residente en Montevidéo, dirigidas á confidentes suyos de ésta Capital en que preliminares de la subversion del actual gobierno con que amenaza, les encarga asesinar

á las primeras autoridades civiles y militares del Estado.

Aunque en materia de alta traicion, y que dicen tendencia al trastorno total del mismo Estado, parece no admite duda que el gefe Supremo tiene toda la autoridad necesaria para proceder contra sus atentadores; he tenido por conveniente detenerme en el citado juicio, en consideracion á los artículos 2º y 8º cap. 1º tit. 4º de la constitucion nacional, cuyo contexto suena á limitar las funciones de la autoridad suprema para su conocimiento, y exige tramites extensos en las diligencias que deben servir para la averiguacion de estos delitos.

Estas disposiciones solo deben obrar en los juicios criminales comunes y ordinarios, y de ninguna manera en los de alta traicion. En todos los paises y por las legislaciones mas moderadas, se puede y debe en ello girar por tramites sumarisimos, sin sugecion á las ritualidades generales. De otra suerte, se expondria al Estado á un contraste capaz de conducirlo á su ruina, y jamas se podria cumplir con lo prevenido en el artículo 16 del citado titulo y capitulo.

Conviene, pues, que entre tanto se hace una declaracion que sirva de regla para lo succesivo, tenga V. E. la bondad de acordar, que este Supremo Gobierno puede proceder en la secuela de esta causa, con una omnimoda facultad, á fin de precaver los indicados riesgos, y avisarme su deliberacion con la prontitud que exige la gravedad de la materia.

Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años Palacio Directorial de Santiago de Chile 16 de Noviembre de 1818.— *Bernardo O' Higgins* — Exmo. Senado del Estado.

El Exmo Senado dió, á S. E. la contestacion que sigue:

Exmo Señor. Aunque en el orden legal y rutina de los juicios criminales tengan término designado sus trámites ordinarios, señalandose jueces competentes por sus respectivos grados é instancias; y aunque la inmunidad del hombre que vive en sociedad deba ser protegida mientras no haya prueba de delito demostrada á lo menos en sumario, terminándose á esto mismo las disposiciones de nuestra constitucion provisoria; como ocurren casos en que por observarse esta ritualidad y formalidades pueden perturbarse el orden público, embarazandose la celeridad de los castigos segun lo exigen las circunstancias; por eso previene el artículo 21 del capitulo 3 titulo 5 de la constitucion no tener lugar aquellas disposiciones cuando hai un peligro inminente de la Patria. V. E. advierte al Senado hallarse en este caso; y siendo, como es, la salud pública una lei Suprema, la misma constitucion y el Senado autorizan desde luego á V. E. para que por medio de una comision se descubran del modo posible los crímenes y autores de que habla la nota de esta fecha, á fin de que se escarmienten como corresponde, y que restituido el orden y la tranquilidad no experimente despues el Estado iguales convulsiones—Y estando asi acordado y decidido, se lo comunico á V. E.—Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años.—Santiago Noviembre 16 de 1818—Sr. D. Bernardo O'Higgins Supremo Director del Estado.

IMPRENTA DEL GOBIERNO.

Núm. 68. *Tom.* 1.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL
DE CHILE

SANTIAGO SABADO 28. DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1818.

Entre las infinitas ventajas que nos ha proporcionado la toma de la fragata María Isabel, no es de las menores una real orden que se ha encontrado entre la correspondencia y publicamos al pie de la letra. Por ella vendrá todo el mundo en conocimiento de los motivos que estimulan á José Miguel Carrera en sus planes subversivos y en sus escritos tan incendiarios como anti-patrioticos. Es evidente que aquel hombre infame está vendido al Gabinete Español, llegando á tal extremo su ambicion del mando que prefiere que su Patria sea subyugada antes que verla libre por los esfuerzos de otras personas mas dignas y virtuosas que él. ¡Miserable! que no conoce que aun cuando se lograsen sus depravados intentos, no se escaparia de ser inmolado á la política del Gabinete de Madrid despues de haber servido sus planes.

El corazon de todo hombre de bien, de todo verdadero Americano, se llena de la mas justa indignacion viendo los miserables y diabólicos medios de que se vale Fernando para nuestra destruccion, y contemplando que hay hijos de la América que se prestan á ser verdugos de sus hermanos. Alvear y Carrera, (! nombres detestables;) convertidos en nuevos Coriolanos, aunque sin ninguna de las cualidades que adornaban á aquel Romano, ofrecen su brazo al despota mas feroz para efectuar la subyugacion de unos paises, que no han hecho mas que leer de antemano en aquellos corazones cangrenados, y que han tenido la generosidad de perdonarles una vida tan manchada de crímenes. La Real orden del Ministro Eguia al Virey del Perú manifiesta la perversidad de Fernando, Alvear y Carrera, cuyos nombres irán á manchar las pájinas de la historia. ¡O justicia divina! ¿Cuando libertarás al mundo de semejantes monstruos?

El Editor se desdeñaria en cualquiera otra ocasion de poner de manifiesto lo que publica, pues cuando el gobierno le ha honrado con su confianza es responsable á la Nacion de su veracidad; mas como el asunto que se versa es de la mayor importancia, tiene la honra de prevenir al público que la real orden original estará durante quince dias en la imprenta en poder del administrador de ella para que se satisfagan los que gusten, y vean con sus propios ojos hasta donde se extiende la maldad, la infamia

y la vileza de Carrera, Alvear y Fernando.

MINISTERIO DE GUERRA.
Reservado.

El estado á que han llegado las cosas en la funesta rebelion de las Provincias de Chile y Buenos Ayres ha hecho conocer á S. M. que es mas facil atraer á los rebeldes á la observancia de sus antiguos deberes por medio de la politica que por el de la fuerza, en la que, por desgracia, estan ya aquellos gobiernos ilegitimos demasiado adelantados; y como nada puede traer peores consecuencias para la pacificacion de esa parte de la Monarquía que la estrecha union de los rebeldes, será el primer cuidado de V. E. promover la desconfianza mutua entre ellos, fomentando aquel ó aquellos partidos, que naturalmente se presenten en el curso de los sucesos ocurridos en los paises rebelados, valiendose para el efecto de cuantos medios y arbitrios son necesarios en tales casos, hasta echar mano de los fondos del Erario para fomentar las desavenencias de los dichos partidos.

El antecesor de V. E. el Señor Marques de la Concordia prestó á S. M. mejores servicios con los manejos de destreza politica con los rebeldes de Buenos Ayres y Chile que con los egercitos puestos en esos paises; y observará V. E. que tuvieron mas felices resultados la proteccion concedida á los Carreras por el general Gainza en Chile, despues de la capitulacion simulada, y los recelos sembrados en Buenos Ayres contra la primera Junta, que la guerra formal sostenida en Venezuela y Santa-fe por el general Morillo.

En el dia, segun se advierte de la carta de V. E. de Diciembre del año anterior se presenta la mejor oportunidad para debilitar las fuerzas de Buenos Ayres y Chile, protegiendo los partidos de los Carreras y de Alvear que resentidos con los actuales dominantes de aquellos paises no deben dejar de obrar en su contra, y harán tanto mayores esfuerzos cuanta mas empeñada sea la oposicion que encuentren; debiendo conocer que la situacion en que se hallan aquellos hombres fuera de su pais y relaciones es la mas ventajosa para sacar de ellos el partido mas conveniente.

Si V. E. pudiese, valiendose de manos diestras, auxiliar abierta ú ocultamente á estos sugetos no excusará diligencia ni sacrificio para conseguirlo, asi como pondrá á disposicion del Ministro de S. M. en la Corte del Brasil las cantidades que para este objeto le pidiere, teniendo advertido que antes de ahora se le han dado á aquel Ministro las instrucciones convenientes.

De real orden lo comunico á V. E. para su cumplimiento—Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Madrid 22 de Abril de 1818.—*Eguia*—Sr. Virey del Peru.

BANDO.

El Director Supremo del Estado, de acuerdo con el Exmo. Senado—En atencion á que los productos de las correspondencias porteadas no alcanzan á llenar los gastos que ocurren en la Renta de correos, he tenido á bien variar la antigua tarifa, extinguiendo el impuesto patriotico, con previo informe del administrador general de la renta. En consecuencia mando que para lo succesivo se porteen las cartas en la forma siguiente—Para Casa-blanca, Melipilla, Valparaiso, y Quillota dos reales la carta sencilla, tres la doble, cuatro la triple, y cinco cada onza—Para todos los pueblos del Sur hasta Talca dos reales la sencilla, tres la doble, cuatro la triple, y cinco reales cada onza—Para los del otro lado del Maule hasta Concepcion dos reales y medio la sencilla, tres y medio la doble, cinco la triple, y seis cada onza—Para los de la carrera de Coquimbo hasta Cuscús dos reales la sencilla, tres la doble, cuatro la triple, y cinco reales la onza—Para los siguientes hasta Coquimbo y sus valles, tres reales la sencilla, cuatro la doble, cinco la triple, y seis

reales cada onza—Para Vallenar y Copiapó, cuatro la sencilla, cinco la doble, seis la triple, y siete reales cada onza—Para Santa Rosa y Aconcagua, dos reales la sencilla, tres la doble, cuatro la triple y cinco cada onza—Para los pueblos de la Provincia de Mendoza, tres reales la sencilla, tres y medio la doble, cuatro la triple, y cinco cada onza—Para Buenos Ayres y demas pueblos de las Provincias Unidas, cuatro reales la sencilla, cinco la doble, seis la triple y siete cada onza—Para Coquimbo, Vallenar, y Copiapó en sus correspondencias reciprocas, dos reales la sencilla, tres la doble, cuatro la triple, y cinco cada onza—Para cada una de las demas provincias del Estado en sus correspondencias de unos pueblos á otros un real y medio la sencilla, dos la doble, tres la triple, y cuatro cada onza. Publiquese, imprimase, y circulese. Palacio Directorial de Santiago de Chile 13 de Noviembre de 1818.—*Bernardo O' Higgins—Joaquin de Echevarria.*

OTRO.

El Director Supremo del Estado de acuerdo con el Exmo. Senado—Atendiendo á los incalculables perjuicios y repetidas contribuciones que han sufrido los propietarios de fundos rusticos y urbanos de todo el Estado, desde el año de 1813, por los males consiguientes á la guerra, y á que los daños no recaen menos sobre estos propietarios que sobre los acreedores de censos y capellanias, así por la dificultad de recaudar los reditos, como por el detrimento que succesivamente van experimentando los precios; he venido en declarar, como declaro, que todos los deudores de reditos de censos y capellanias, desde el citado año de 813 hasta la fecha, satisfagan solo el tres por ciento, con la calidad de que se egecute lo cubierto dentro de seis meses siguientes á la publicacion de esta determinacion; con lo que se concilia el alivio del deudor en la rebaja, y el mas pronto pago del acreedor. Teniendo igualmente consideracion á que en casi todos los pueblos de América se ha establecido la minoracion, ó rebaja de los reditos de censos y capellanias, siendo justo adoptarlas en nuestro Estado con mas razon que en los demas, por militar razones mas poderosas por lo recargado de capitales que se hallan los fundos de ambas clases; declaro que en lo succesivo, y con la calidad de por ahora, se reduzca el interes y redito de los mencionados principales á solo el cuatro por ciento: pudiendo los poseedores de censos y capellanias ocurrir al respectivo diocesano, para que con proporcion á esta rebaja se les minoren las pensiones de las imposiciones de aquellos capitales. Palacio Directorial de Santiago de Chile trece de Noviembre de 1818—*Bernardo O' Higgins—Joaquin de Echevarria.*

OTRO.

El Director Supremo del Estado de Chile, de acuerdo con el Exmo. Senado—Ningun empleado civil de cualquier clase y condicion que sea, podrá gozar dos, ó mas sueldos por los destinos, ocupaciones, ó comisiones diversas que se le encarguen, ó de que esté ya encomendado: pero el funcionario que fuere rentado, podrá elegir la asignacion que le sea mas ventajosa entre la que corresponde á su empleo, y las que estén asignadas á las comisiones y demas destinos en que se le ocupe. Publiquese, é imprimase, y circulese. Palacio Directorial de Santiago de Chile Noviembre 19 de 1818. *Bernardo O' Higgins—Joaquin de Echevarria.*

OTRO.

El Supremo Director del Estado de Chile, de acuerdo con el Exmo. Senado—Las grandes urgencias del Estado para consolidar nuestra naciente libertad é independencia, obligan á esta Supremacia á buscar cuantos arbitrios indirectos son imaginables para engrosar las entradas del Erario público, sin cuyo auxilio no es posible comple-

tar la grande obra cuyo glorioso termino ya divisamos muy inmediato; y deseando minorar en cuanto sea posible las contribuciones directas, he tenido á bien mandar lo siguiente.

1 Que desde la fecha de la publicacion de este decreto sea el precio del papel sellado del número tercero ocho reales, en lugar de los cinco que se paga ahora por cada pliego.

2. Que todo testimonio certificado, cabezas de registros, y licencias para afuera del Estado se hagan en papel del sello primero.

3. De las licencias de que habla el artículo 2º se exceptuan la de los arrieros, las cuales deberán despacharse en el mismo papel que hasta aquí.

4 Todas las representaciones que hagan los extrangeros por sí mismos, ó por medio de sus apoderados en cualquiera tribunal, ú oficina del Estado sea cual fuere, deberán ser en papel del sello segundo.

5 Todos los Tribunales, y oficinas del Estado sea cual fuere su denominacion, serán responsables de la infraccion de los artículos primero, segundo, tercero, y cuarto, anteriores.

6 Toda carga de leña, de carbon, y de cal, pagarán al tiempo de su introduccion medio real por cada carga; exceptuando el carbon que se introduzca en carretas por que pega alcabalas.

7 Para verificar con exactitud, y economia la recaudacion del anterior impuesto que señala el artículo 6º la junta de almonedas los sacará á pública subhasta, rematandolo en el mejor postor dentro del preciso termino de ocho dias desde la publicacion de éste decreto, anunciando por primera postura la de ocho mil pesos al contado que ya se ha hecho.

8 Se declara que el aumento del precio en el papel sellado y lo mandado en los artículos 2º y 4º sobre la materia no deberá correr sino por el termino preciso de un año, contado desde la fecha en que se publiquen.

9 Igualmente se declara que el nuevo impuesto sobre cada carga de leña, de carbon, y de cal, solo deberá durar por el termino de un año, contado desde el dia siguiente en que se haga su remate.

Y afin de que llegue á noticia de todos, publiquese por bando, fijese en los lugares públicos acostumbrados, circulese, imprimase, y tomese razon en el tribunal de cuentas. Sala Directorial á 25 de Noviembre de 1818—*Bernardo O' Higgins—Anselmo Cruz.*

DECRETO.

Santiago y Noviembre 26 de 1818.

Hagase saber á todos los expendedores del papel sellado, que el aumento de tres reales que se ha impuesto á cada pliego de el del número 3º en el bando publicado con fecha de ayer, no debe correr ni entenderse con el de esta clase que se halle actualmente en poder de dichos expendedores, el cual deberán vender como hasta aquí á los cinco reales que indica su sello: y solo cobrarán ocho reales por el que reciban con el correspondiente sello que exprese su precio; y á fin de que el público no se perjudique, y llegue á su noticia, en todos los puestos en que se venda este papel, se fijará en una tablilla una copia de éste decreto; se anunciará por carteles, y se imprimirá en la gazeta. *—O' Higgins—Cruz*

OTRO.

Santiago y Noviembre 18 de 1818.

El contador mayor del tribunal de cuentas, el administrador de la aduana de Valparaiso, D. Manuel Gormaz, y el vista de la misma aduana D. Mariano Lafebre; en consorcio de otros, dos, ó tres sujetos, y no mas que nombren los individuos de la Escuadra del Estado, procederán inmediatamente á facturar, é inventariar con la mayor escrupulosidad y exactitud todos cuantos efectos y especies pertenezcan, y esten abordo de los buques Españoles apresados por la Escuadra Nacional, y segun se vayan inventariando y facturando, los irán depositando en donde corresponden.

da, en cuyo lugar, se pondrán dos llaves de las cuales la una estará en poder del contador mayor, y la otra en el de uno de los apoderados de los individuos de la Escuadra, y fecho daran cuenta con los documentos originales para proveer lo conveniente: pongase este decreto en noticia del Gobernador de Valparaiso para que auxilie esta operacion en cuanto ocurra: al Comandante de la Escuadra para su inteligencia, y que proceda á hacer nombrar los apoderados que se expresan, y á los comisionados que quedan nombrados por parte del Gobierno, á fin de que inmediatamente y sin perdida de instantes den principio á su comision; de cuyo honor, zelo por los intereses del Estado, y fiel patriotismo se espera el mas exacto desempeño.—*O'Higgins.*—*Cruz.*

Dos transportes mas han entrado en nuestros puertos, segun se ha visto por la última gazeta extraordinaria. Ambos fueron apresados el 19 por la Corbeta Chacabuco al S. de Santa María sin mas trabajo ni perdida que tirar un cañonazo con bala á cada uno. La *Jerezana* conducia á su bordo 100 soldados, y en la navegacion se le murieron ochenta: trae armamento y fierro—La *Carlota* viene ricamente cargada de efectos, y monta ocho piezas: á su bordo habia 40 soldados y 12 oficiales, y otros 40 oficiales de mar y marineros.

Un solo transporte falta de la decantada expedicion, el cual es probable haya zozobrado al doblar el Cabo. ¡Que satisfaccion tan pura no debe disfrutar el Supremo Director del Estado al ver tan dignamente recompensados sus desvelos por crear la Marina!

Por decreto de 6 del corriente, ha mandado S.E. expedir carta de ciudadania á favor de D. Francisco Luque natural de Andalucia, en España, y antiguo vecino del partido de Rancagua, por haber acreditado su decidida adhesion por la causa de América.

Por las mismas razones, en decreto de 25 del corriente mandó S. E. expedir igual titulo á favor de D. Manuel Antonio Viáncos, natural de Cadiz, y actual regidor del cabildo de la Ligua.

Con fecha de 20 de Noviembre corriente, se ha servido S. E expedir titulo de Gobernador Intendente y Superintendente de alta y baxa polícia de la Provincia de Santiago á favor de D. José María Guzman Teniente Coronel retirado de los Egércitos de la Patria, en clase de interino, en la vacante que resultó, por haber sido nombrad su antecesor D. Francisco de Borjao Fontesilla miembro del Exmo. Senado.

En el Morning Chronicle de 12 de Agosto se encuentra el artículo siguiente, que traducimos al pie de la letra.

„En este dia publicamos la conclusion del Manifiesto de Buenos Ayres, por el cual hace patentes al mundo el Congreso de las Provincias Unidas de la Plata las razones en que han fundado su determinacion de ser totalmente independientes de la España. Como documento oficial, será leido este papel con el mas vivo interés supuesto que con el hilo de los hechos desvanece completamente los cargos de ingratitud, perfidia y espiritu de innovacion que, á falta de mejor defensa, han producido la España y sus agentes contra la actual revolucion de América, en donde quiera que podian hacerlo. Este Manifiesto dá una rapida ojeada á los trabajos sufridos por las provincias de ultramar antes que comenzase la revolucion de España; y despues continúa enumerando los inauditos ultrajes que se han cometido allí desde aquella memorable epoca. Expone, con orden, las diferentes situaciones en que estuvieron aquellas regiones antes de empezar á administrar sus propios negocios; y tambien la serie de crueldades egercidas contra ellas antes que tomasen la final determinacion de hacerse independientes del poder de Fernando. Patentiza la incierta y abandonada situacion en que quedaron durante la existencia de los varios gobiernos efimeros que succesivamente han dominado en la Peninsula en ausencia de Fernando, y refiere con

brevedad lo que ha acaecido despues de su vuelta. Prueba hasta la evidencia que su propia seguridad fué el verdadero motivo que los indujo desde luego á tomar el manejo de sus negocios locales en sus propias manos; en lo cual no hicieron mas que imitar á la España. Manifiesta que la Junta Central, la Regencia, las Cortes, y ultimamente Fernando les han hecho una guerra sin intermision: las dos primeras por que no se enviaba bastante dinero á España; las Cortes, por que no querian recibir un codigo fraguado á 2000 leguas de distancia; y Fernando, por que era su voluntad que no tuviesen ninguna constitucion.

Al ler este documento resaltan mucho á los ojos del observador las dos circunstancias siguientes. Primera, que durante la presente lucha, que ya cuenta siete años y medio, la España no ha hecho un solo esfuerzo para escuchar y satisfacer las quejas de los Americanos: parece que el estrago y la venganza eran los únicos objetos que se proponian los representantes del rey. Rendirse á discreccion era la única propuesta que la España creyó debia hacer á lo que ella llamaba " sus rebeldes colonias; „ y jamas se trató de variar ó mejorar su suerte, como si eternamente hubiesen de continuar en la misma degradacion en que habian gemido sus abuelos. No podrá alegarse que no se sabia en Madrid lo que pasaba en América; pues las autoridades Españolas, dentro y fuera de la Peninsula, estaban instruidas de todo. No hace mucho que el gobierno de Buenos Ayres envió una persona distinguida que expusiese á Fernando los justos motivos de queja que tenian; mas el resultado fue darle á entender que *no se debian guardar ni fé ni tratados con los insurgentes.* No quedó, pues, otra alternativa á las provincias de América, que habian resuelto tomar la administracion de sus negocios durante el estado de incertidumbre en que estuvo la Peninsula con la última invasion de los Franceses, que el declararse para siempre independientes de la España; y aunque este es un crimen imperdonable ante S. M. C., los Americanos estan justificados á los ojos de Dios y de los hombres. Las varias gradaciones por donde han pasado hasta llegar á su actual estado de independencia, pueden verse en el documento de que hablamos; asi como la actitud en que ahora se presentan aquellas Provincias y el estado de organizacion en que se han puesto, manifiestan con claridad que son capaces de sostener la determinacion que han tomado tan deliberadamente.

La segunda circunstancia notable que encontramos en este documento es, el horrible modo de hacer la guerra que han adoptado los Españoles. A la verdad ha sido tal que ha excedido á las crueldades de Alba; y cuando se publique la historia verdadera de los esfuerzos que ha hecho la España en este siglo para reconquistar aquellas distantes rejiones, aparecerán sus agentes cual monstruos en figura humana, semejantes á los que ha inventado la imaginacion extravagante de algunos escritores. Así como dijo Burke de los Franceses en tiempo de Robespierre, su conducta propende á borrar del corazon humano todo sentimiento noble, toda benevolencia: no parece que hacian el mal sino para contemplar la miseria que podian causar. ¿ Podrá darse cosa mas horrible que la idéa de aquel Comandante de un destacamento Español que cortó las orejas á los habitantes de una ciudad tomada, y se las envió de regalo en una canasta á su General en gefe? Este y otros muchos actos de que habla el manifiesto apenas serian creidos si no constasen por un documento oficial.

El cortar y regalar orejas deben haberlo aprendido los españoles de los Turcos, los cuales hacen presentes de esta especie al gran Señor. Lo único que falta que hacer á los pacificadores del continente occidental para sellar su barbarie es despellejar la cabeza á sus prisioneros, á imitacion de los Indios del Norte América; y probablemente, no tardarán en adoptar esta practica.

IMPRENTA DEL GOBIERNO.

Núm. 70. *Tom.* 1.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL
DE CHILE

SANTIAGO SABADO 12 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1818.

Excmo. Señor

Petorca, aunque es una de las Provincias de menos representacion en el Estado de Chile, que V. E. tan dignamente gobierna, es la mayor en el regocijo, cuando las armas que defienden el sostén de nuestra independencia, triunfan de las del tirano, que trata de perturbar nuestra libertad, lo que acaso llegaria á conseguir, sino tuvieramos á la cabeza de nuestras valerosas tropas, la persona de V. E. la de nuestro General San Martin, y demas dignos oficiales que la gobiernan.

Bien claro lo han manifestado las acciones de Chacabuco, Concepcion, Maypú, y la ventaja que nuevamente hemos logrado con la presa de las fragatas Maria Isabel, Dolores, Magdalena, y Elena, que conducian gente de transporte al Puerto de Talcahuano, por nuestra escuadra, armada á esfuerzos del zelo y actividad de V. E. Por todas ellas, y en particular por esta, el Cabildo de Petorca que subscribe, dá á V. E. repetidos parabienes y gracias inmortales por haber criado una Marina que nos ha proporcionado un dia de contento, y esperamos nos proporcione el total de nuestra gloria.

No há tenido, Exmo. Señor, este Pueblo otro modo como manifestar acia el Altisimo, que tan visiblemente nos proteje, como á V. E. su gratitud, y rendir las debidas gracias por este beneficio, que celebrar una Misa de gracias, con todo el tren que el lugar permite, á la Virgen Santisima del Carmen nuestra Generala, aquien de todo corazon hemos rendido las preces que merece, y pedido conserve por dilatados años la vida de V. E. para que nos haga llegar al glorioso dia de vernos ya enteramente libres del tirano que nos oprimia; y gozar en el seno de nuestras familias la verdadera paz y gritar incesantemente, VIVA LA PATRIA, VIVA O'HIGGINS, VIVA SAN MARTIN, Y VIVAN LOS DEMAS GEFES, cuyos nombres serán memorables á la faz del Mundo.

Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años Petorca y Noviembre 30 de 1818. Exmo. Señor. *Miguel Silva* Teniente gobernador—*José Bernardino Silva* Alcalde de 1ª eleccion—*Narciso Bustos de Lara* Alcalde de 2ª eleccion—*Buena Ventura Santana* Alguacil mayor—*Antonio Solis* Fiel egecutor—*José Eugenio Herrera* Regidor—

Pedro Herrera Procurador — Exmo. Señor Supremo Director del Estado.

P. D. Al tiempo, Exmo Señor, de caminar este oficio para ponerlo en manos de V. E. se ha recibido el nuevo parte de haber entrado al Puerto de Valparaiso la Corbeta del Estado nombrada Chacabuco con las dos fragatas presas Rosalia, y Carlota, ultimo resto de los transportes que venian de España, y ha sido tanto el regocijo que han recibido por esta noticia nuestros corazones, que en aquel pronto fue imposible manifestarlo, porque quedamos como aletargados, hasta que volviendo en si, y tomadole el peso que ella merece, corrimos á la iglesia adonde despues de haber dado las gracias á la divina Señora del Carmen, y pedidole nuevamente la conservacion de V. E., por la parte que ha tenido en darnos estas glorias, la sacamos en procesion, á la que concurrió todo este pueblo. Dispense V. E. esta nota, pues el regocijo en que estamos, no nos ha permitido hacerlo como corresponde, y repetimos sin intermision las ultimas palabras que se hallan testadas en el oficio anterior. — *Miguel Silva* Teniente gobernador — *Jose Bernardino Silva* Alcalde de 1ª eleccion — *Narciso Bustos de Lara* Alcalde de 2ª eleccion — *Buena Ventura Santana* Alguacil mayor — *Antonio Solis* Fiel egecutor — *José Eugenio Herrera* Regidor — *Pedro Herrera* Procurador.

Santiago Diciembre 7 de 1818.

Contestese al Cabildo de Petorca, que el gobierno tiene la mayor satisfaccion al ver el entusiasmo con que lo felicita por las glorias de la Patria, y en especial por la destruccion del convoi enemigo, debida á los esfuerzos de nuestra escuadra. Insertese su nota en la gazeta ministerial. — *O' Higgins* — *Echeverria.*

Las conjeturas alarmantes que se han difundido sobre el verdadero objeto de la reunion de los soberanos en Aix-La Chapelle, dan mucha importancia al documento siguiente, que se halla en los diarios de Frankfort del mes de Junio.

Circular de los ministros de las quatro córtes que firmaron el tratado de París de 20 de Noviembre de 1815, dirigida por orden de sus soberanos á los ministros plenipotenciarios acreditados en las diferentes córtes extrangeras, en el mes de Mayo de 1818.

" Sr. — Los soberanos aliados que firmaron el tratado de 20 de Noviembre de 1818 con la Francia, habiendo convenido en reunirse en el próximo otoño, para tomar en consideracion, conforme al artículo 5 de dicho tratado, en consorcio con Su Magestad Cristianisima, la situacion interior de la Francia, y segun este antecedente, determinar si debe cesar la ocupacion militar de las provincias fronterizas de aquel reyno, ó si debe continuar; mis cólegas y yo hemos recibido órdenes de nuestros respectivos gabinetes de haceros saber los motivos de esta reunion. Es indudable que el ya mencionado artículo reserva á los soberanos aliados el derecho exclusivo de decidir solos la cuestion importante que es su objeto. Sin embargo, Sus Magestades imperiales y reales, deseando evitar toda interpretacion infundada, que pudiese dar á su reunion el caracter de un congreso, y obviar la intervencion de otros principes y gabinetes en discusiones, cuya resolucion les es expresamente reservada, han ordenado en la conferencia de París dar á conocer por medio de sus ministros y enviados acreditados en otras córtes y estados, su resolucion de declinar toda obertura de naturaleza contraria, que pudiera hacérseles, y no admitir los plenipotenciarios que se envien al lugar destinado á su reunion."

" Los Soberanos, en el exercicio de un derecho reservado á ellos exclusivamente, de ninguna manera desean avocarse las negociaciones em-

pezadas en París, Londres, Frankfort, que deben terminarse en los lugares en que se entablaron las conferencias, y *con la intervencion de todas las partes, que segun la naturaleza de los negocios, estan llamadas á entender en ellas.*"

"Por tanto tengo la honra de informaros de esta unánime resolucion de los soberanos aliados, para que podais expresaros en el mismo sentido en todo tiempo cuando los gobiernos acerca de los quales estais acreditados, expresen deseo ó intencion de enviar alguna persona, ó de tomar alguna parte directa ó indirecta en las deliberaciones, exclusivamente reservadas á la decision de las córtes aliadas."

"Si acaso las circunstancias os ofrecen la oportunidad de entrar en estas explanaciones, sois requerido de añadir á los motivos de derecho y conveniencia que justifican esta medida, toda la delicadeza y consideraciones de respeto mas á propósito para presentarlas con el mismo aspecto de miras y sentimientos que la dictaron. Tened á bien aceptar. &. &. —*Censor de Buenos Ayres.*

En la gazeta de Lima del 10. de Octubre ultimo, que ha venido á nuestro poder, se lée el artículo siguiente:

Se han recibido en esta Capital gazetas de Jamaica hasta principios de Junio con noticias de España hasta 8 de Abril, en cuya fecha se preparaban á marchar de varios puntos de Andalucia para Cadiz las tropas que deben componer la gran expedicion para el Rio de la Plata al mando del conde del Abisbal: (1) la cual segun anunciamos en el número anterior está confirmada por noticias directas del mismo Cadiz.

Las potencias de Europa despojadas por su propio interés de toda mira de engrandecimiento y de conquista, procuraban guardar religiosamente la fé de los tratados, y se esforzaban en protejer á costa de cualquier sacrificio la tranquilidad comun (2) como única base de la prosperidad de sus respectivos dominios. Con este objeto iba á formarse en París un Congreso de soberanos, en el cual sin duda alguna deberán concluirse las transacioues politicas entabladas en los anteriores, y esperamos que ellas serán la invariable norma á que arreglarán su conducta futura todos los gabinetes de Europa. Igualmente esperamos que la célebre acta sancionada en el congreso de Viena adquirirá nuevo vigor y nueva fuerza en el presente, especialmente en aquellos artículos relativos á las obligaciones que contrageron las potencias de contribuir con todos sus esfuerzos para sofocar las insurrecciones, y reducir al orden aquellos pueblos que tratasen de separarse de la debida obediencia á su legitimo monarca. (3)

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(1) *Nosotros tenemos noticias de España hasta mediados de Julio, en cuya fecha* se estaba preparando todavía la gran expedicion del Abisbal— *Sin duda el gazetero de Lima ha confundido esta gran expedicion con la que salió en Mayo de Cadiz para el Callao, y por equivocacion entró en Valparaiso. Lo mismo sale.*

(2) *La tranquilidad comun Europea; es verdad.*

(3) *El chasco que vá á llevarse nuestro gazetero cuando lea la circular de las grandes Potencias Aliadas, solo puede igualar al que se ha llevado* su legitimo Soberano. *Ambos esperaban que aquellos Principes, que tienen cosas de mas importancia á qué atender que oir las quejas de Fernando, se prestasen á servir los caprichos de este, á sofocar por él las insurrecciones; pero ya habrán tocado su desengaño, y visto que no están de este parecer los Soberanos Aliados.*

La Francia, que vá á ser el teatro de estos grandes acontecimientos se halla perfectamente animada de un espíritu pacífico, á pesar de las inutiles y perniciosas tentativas con que algunos genios malignos procuran indisponerla con Inglaterra su aliada, ya que no pueden trastornar el nuevo órden que actualmente la rige. Asi es, que en la noche del 11 de Febrero se escapó de ser asesinado el duque de Wellington al regresar para su casa (4) El gobierno francés ha hecho exquisitas diligencias para descubrir el autor de este crimen, sin haber logrado hasta ahora el fin de sus deseos. Sin embargo, este suceso no ha disminuido en nada la consideracion con que la Inglaterra mira á Francia y á su rey, pues á pesar de estas circunstancias se trataba de separar enteramente el egército de ocupacion.

El pacha de Egipto (5) manifestaba una actividad extraordinaria en todos los ramos y operaciones de su gobierno; se asegura que intenta desprenderse de la autoridad del Gran Señor, para cuyo fin tenia 100 mil hombres bien disciplinados y excelente artilleria, mandada por oficiales franceses.

La guerra habia vuelto á encenderse en los estados de la India y amenazaba abrazar las posesiones inglesas, adonde el gobierno ingles iba á remitir nuevas fuerzas y un embaxador á cada corte de dichos estados.

Por dichas gazetas se confirman en todas sus partes las noticias que hemos publicado sobre el Nuevo Reino de Granada, y se encuentran en ellas algunas quejas bastante lastimosas sobre los grandes perjuicios que ocasionaban los piratas á los comerciantes ingleses. (6)

DECRETO.

Santiago y Diciembre 3 de 1818.

En atencion á las fundadas razones de los ministros de la tesoreria general, se declara que en lo succesivo los tenientes de los expresados ministros en todos los partidos del Estado sean los unicos depositarios de todo caudal que pertenezca al fisco, por cualquier ramo que sea, sin que por pretexto alguno se haga cosa en contrario; y en cuanto á la gratificacion que deberá darse á dichos tenientes, se les declara igualmente opcion á ella, la qual se graduará luego que por las cuentas que deben presentar se vea á cuanto ascienden las cantidades de plata efectiva contante, y sonante. Imprimase.—*O'Higgins*—*Cruz.*

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(4) *Ya en otras ocasiones hemos tenido oportunidad de observar la mala lógica del gazetero de Lima; y ahora vemos que para probar que la Francia está animada de un espiritu pacífico, nos dice que* " así es *que se escapó de ser asesinado el Duque de Wellington. ¡ Oh Condillac ! Si resucitaras, debieras venir á tomar algunas lecciones de este Sr. gazetero.*

(5) *Para este Sr. lo mismo es un Pacha que un Bajá.*

(6) *Si algun buque comete actos de piratería bajo el pabellon independiente, así como lo están haciendo tambien bajo el pabellon español, los gobiernos Americanos desean todos que aquel buque sea tratado como tal pirata por las Potencias Européas, y ellos mismos lo han egeculado así en los pocos casos que han ocurrido—Mas si lo que quiere el Sr. gazetero es que los buques que tienen patentes de los gobiernos Americanos, y que se limitan á hacer presa de los barcos españoles, sean tratados como Piratas, se equivoca demasiado, segun se echa de ver de la circular del Almirantazgo Británico de 8 de Junio y de la absolucion de Beluche en Jamaica—Sobre las noticias de la Nueva Granada, no tardará en saber lo cierto el gazetero, aunque no será tan facil que lo sepa el público de Lima, á lo menos por los papeles de aquella Capital.*

IMPRENTA DEL GOBIERNO.

Núm. 71. *Tom.* 1.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL

DE CHILE

SANTIAGO SABADO 19 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1818.

Excmo. Señor

Penetrado el Senado del justo reconocimiento que debe á V. E. todo el Estado por sus singulares servicios, y mui especialmente por la formacion de la Escuadra que hará alto en la historia de la revolucion; no solo por las circunstancias en que se organizó la obra mas grande de nuestros dias; sino lo que es mas por el rápido progreso en los primeros pasos de su expedicion contra el convoi de la Peninsula; desea que para perpetua memoria, y para la satisfaccion de los ciudadanos, se de á la fragata apresada Maria Isabel, el nombre de O'Higgins; y que no pudiendo desentendernos de la singular proteccion con que ha favorecido nuestras armas la Soberana Reyna de los Angeles bajo el titulo de Carmelo, se denomine una de las fragatas que han de venir de Nort América, ó el buque que V. E. eligiere, Maria del Carmen de Maypú. Si debemos ser religiosos, y agradecidos al Cielo que mirando nuestros votos quiso consolarnos con los triunfos que contamos, no parece justo desentendernos de lo que Chile debe á las acertadas disposiciones de V. E.; y si por un efecto de la moderacion que le distingue trata solo de obrar en favor de la libertad del Pais, sin lisongearse con mas, que con esta gloria, el Senado pide á V. E. que aunque sea deponiendo esos grandes sentimientos se sirva tomar esta providencia; sino hai un motivo mas fuerte que impida su egecucion.

Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Santiago y Diciembre 9 de 1818.—*José Ignacio Cienfuegos—José María Villarreal*—Exmo. Señor Supremo Director del Estado.

Ministerio universal de Marina

Santiago y Diciembre 2 de 1818.

Cuando el virtuoso Pueblo de Chile se lisongea de haber visto en el primer ensayo de nuestra Escuadra con el apresamiento de la Fragata de guerra española Reina Maria Isabel, y de cinco transportes de tropas que nos conducian la desolacion, y la muerte, adquirido el triunfo de los grandes sacrificios, que ella le ha costado, no puede el gobierno

ser indiferente al merito de los bravos, cuya intrepidez ha dado á nuestro naciente pabellon el dominio del Pacifico, y le prepara el respeto de las Naciones, y la gloria de uniformar el sistema de la libertad del Sud. Sensible pues al honor, á la gratitud de la Patria, y á ese estimulo fuerte de las buenas acciones, la reputacion, y el premio, decreta de acuerdo con el Exmo. Senado: que todos los oficiales de guerra de la armada, asi como los de las tropas de infanteria, y artilleria de marina que han servido en la primera division expedicionaria de la escuadra compuesta del Navio general San Martin, de la Fragara Lautaro, Corbeta Chacabuco, y Bergantin Araucano lleven sobre el brazo izquierdo un escudo de paño verde-mar en cuyo centro se verá en bordado de oro un tridente orlado de laurel, y á su contorno este lema: *Su primer ensayo dió á Chile el dominio del Pacifico.* Los oficiales de mar, y los sargentos tendrán la misma distincion; pero con la diferencia que el bordado será de seda anteada: igual insignia, pero de estampa, se dará á los marineros, cabos, y soldados. Comuniquese esta resolucion por el Ministerio universal de Marina á quienes corresponda—*O' Higgins—Zenteno.*—

Exmo. Sr. El Ilustre Cabildo de esta Capital ha consultado al Senado el modo y orden que debe observar en las proximas elecciones de Capitulares, haciendo recuerdo del articulo de constitucion, y teniendo el cuerpo motivos justisimos que le impiden establecer nuevas reglas para esas elecciones, ha dispuesto que los actuales cabildos procedan á sus elecciones del modo que se ha egecutado hasta aqui, y que para que puedan instruir á los nuevamente electos de los asuntos pendientes, queden seis cabildantes que se reelegirán de los actuales funcionarios, debiendo ser estos los Regidores, Juez de abasto, el de policía baja, el Juez de aguas, el alcalde menos antiguo, el procurador general de Cuidad para que pueda instruir al que se eligiere, caso que la eleccion no recayese en él; debiendo observarse lo mismo respecto del Secretario, con la prevencion que la acta electiva de Alcaldes, Regidores, y la que se extienda para el nuevo Procurador y Secretario. debe pasarse al Exmo. Señor Supremo Director para la aprobacion; y advirtiendo á los electores, que en los elegidos deben encontrarse las cualidades de aptitud, patriotismo, y aversion á toda clase de partido subversibo del orden y tranquilidad pública, podrá V. E. comunicar esta resolucion al Ilustre Cabildo de esta Capital, y á los demas del Estado para que procedan al desempeño de sus funciones.

Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Santiago Diciembre 15 de 1818—*José Ygnacio Cienfuegos—José María Villarreal*—Secretario.

Santiago y Diciembre 16 de 1818.

Conformado: transcribase al Ilustre Cabildo de esta Capital, y circulese á los demas del Estado para su observancia.—*O'Higgins—Echeverria.*

DECRETO.

Santiago y Diciembre 11 de 1818.

Si la imperiosa ley de la necesidad ha hecho obligar á los hacendados á vender los ganados que necesita el egercito para su alimento, tambien se ha propuesto esta supremacia, que los interesados vendedores no sufran el menor perjuicio, y para ello expidió los decretos de 17 de Octubre y 2 de Noviembre últimos; pero como apesar de cuanto en ellos se manda se introducen los abusos que esta parte representa, oficiese por Secretaria á los Tenientes Gobernadores de la carrera del Sud hasta Talca; que exijan á los hacendados las partidas de ganados que les haya cabido en el rateo, sin causarles la menor extorsion, ni gasto; observan-

do á la letra los expresados decretos, y a mayor abundamiento se declara, que para la entrega de las reses con que cada propietario deba concurrir, se les avise con dos dias de anticipacion; y dia señalado ocurran los que deban recibirlas sin hacer rodeos ni otra cosa que contar el que ya deberá estar apartado, dar los recibos como está mandado, y arrear con él sin que el propietario sea obligado á mantener la gente que vaya á recibir, ni pagar dietas al comisionado respecto de que esta diligencia no es otra cosa que recibir una especie comprada, esperando el Gobierno que sensibles los propietarios á la consideracion que se les tiene, y consiguientes con su honor y patriotismo, procurarán entregar al Egercito un ganado bueno, sano, y de aquella edad que pueda dar cada res cien buenas raciones. Respecto de que esta medida se ha tomado con el fin de que el Egercito esté bien asistido, sin que a la sombra de esto se hagan negociaciones en perjuicio del mismo Egercito, y de los vendedores. Imprimase—*O'Higgins*—*Cruz*.

Ministerio de guerra

" Exmo. Señor—Los oficiales que abajo subscriben y firman á V. E. respetuosamente exponen: que deben su origen, y nacimiento á la Nacion española, y que la han servido fielmente en el circulo de sus funciones con aquel grado de entusiasmo caracteristico de todo buen ciudadano durante la invasion Francesa; pero como en la actualidad solo es patrimonio de un rei despota que la rige arbitrariamente, no pueden adherirse convencionalmente á servir bajo las banderas de un tiráno, pues ni este, ni sus siervos tienen Patria. En cuyo concepto—Suplicamos á V. E. tenga á bien destinarnos segun las atribuciones relativas de nuestros empleos á los pendones Américanos, para que asi podamos cooperar á la justa causa que defienden. Santiago de Chile 9 de Diciembre de 1818.—Exmo. Señor—*Ambrosio Acosta*—*Manuel Balledor*—*José Mendes de Llano*—*Antonio Martines Pallares*" —Exmo Señor—Tengo el honor de acompañar á V. E. original la energica representacion de los señores oficiales españoles pasados á nuestras banderas: ella expresa los sentimientos de honor, y de elevacion de que están ocupados, y creyendolos yo dignos de nuestra confianza, y de cooperar con nosotros á la defensa de la libertad, lo represento asi á V. E. para que si conviene conmigo en el concepto de apreciacion, que manifiesto, se digne colocarlos en su clase en el Exto. Nacional, contestandome de su determinacion para la debida inteligencia—Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Quartel general en Santiago 11 de Diciembre de 1818.—Exmo. Señor—José de San Martin—Exmo. Señor Supremo Director del Estado"—Santiago Diciembre 16 de 1818— Habiendose hecho dignamente acreedores á la confianza del gobierno, y al justo reconocimiento de la Patria los oficiales españoles D. Ambrosio Acosta, teniente coronel graduado del regimiento de cazadores dragones, D. Manuel Balledor, y D. José Mendes Llano tenientes del regimiento de Cantabria, y D. Antonio Martines Pallares subteniente del mismo, asi por que abandonando con heroica detestacion las ominosas banderas del rei de España han buscado entre nosotros un asilo contra la arbitrariedad, y tirania, como por la nobleza de sentimientos conque se ofrecen á ayudarnos en nuestra lid; se les declara desde luego incorporados á los Egercitos de Chile con un grado mas sobre la clase que tenian en los del rei de España. Expresese esta circunstancia en sus despachos, y la de quedar agregados al Estado mayor general. Los hombres libres de todas las naciones son nuestros conciudadanos naturales. Defendemos nuestra libertad. Peleamos no contra

el pueblo español, sino contra el gobierno estupido que lo tiraniza, y que se ha obstinado en extender sobre nosotros su funesto dominio. Los españoles liberales hallarán siempre en Chile una patria, en que la hospitalidad, y el pleno goze de derechos sociales recompensen con usuras la renuncia de su suelo nativo. Publiquese esta resolucion en el Exto., é imprimase con la representacion de los interesados, y el oficio del Exmo. capitan general en que la recomienda. —*O' Higgins—Zenteno.*

¿Puede darse un rasgo mayor de la generosidad Chilena?. Españoles, que equivocadamente pensabais que los Chilenos eramos vuestros enemigos, desengañaos, y creed firmemente que solo aborrecemos á los tiranos y á sus secuaces. No conocemos el odio nacional, antes lo detestamos, como anti-politico y enemigo de la sociedad. Los que fascinados por sugestiones de los mandatarios os hayais detenido de venir á participar de las felicidades que ya antes os ha ofrecido este gobierno liberal y justo; corred seguros de que os esperamos con los brazos abiertos, para hacer comunes con vosotros los inmensos bienes del suelo mas feráz y delicioso.

DECRETO.

Santiago Diciembre 12 de 1818.

La construccion de ramadas en las festividades de Pascuas y de los patronos de los pueblos, sirven para atraer multitud de gentes de ambos séxos que se entregan á la embriaguez, al juego, y á los demas excésos consiguientes á un concurso permanente á todas horas del dia y de la noche. Para evitár estos males se ha decretado su prohibicion por la sirodál del obispado y por bandos del gobierno; pero con el transcurso del tiempo se han visto renovadas por un reprensible disimulo de los Jueces territoriales, ó por ignorancia de tales prohibiciones. A fin de que no continúe este abuso, mando á todos los Jueces del Estado tengan especial cuidado de observar dicha prohibicion, haciendo que se publique por bando en sus respectivos territorios este decreto, que para el efecto se insertará en la gazeta ministerial.—*O' Higgins—Echeverria.*

OTRO.

Santiago Diciembre 5 de 1818.

Se concede al escribano de gobierno D. Juan de Dios Romero el permiso que pide para salir por seis meses al campo á reparar su salud quebrantada: se nombra al escribano D. Geronimo Araos para que sirva interinamente éste destino durante la ausencia del propietario. Insertese este decreto en la gazeta ministerial.—*O'Higgins—Echeverria.*

OTRO.

Santiago Diciembre 2 de 1818.

Visto: se declara, que el acendrado patriotismo del cura D. Pedro Castro, no ha padecido el menor detrimento por el equivocado concepto con que el padre Fray José Maria Saldivar esparció desfigurada la relacion que le hizo dicho cura, sobre que aunque los enemigos habian fugado de Talcahuano, no estaba enteramente libre la Provincia de Concepcion, respecto de que en lo interior de ella aun quedaban algunos. Insertese en la gazeta este decreto para su satisfaccion. — *O'Higgins—Echeverria.*

AVISO.

Se estan trabajando en la Imprenta los almanaques para el año de 819, saldrán en los dias despues de pasqua, se venderán en lo de Don Martin Aldonaegui calle del Estado, en lo de D. Manuel Contreras calle de los huerfanos, y en la Imprenta.

IMPRENTA DEL GOBIERNO.

Núm. 72. *Tom.* 1.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL
DE CHILE

SANTIAGO SABADO 26 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1818.

EXCMO. SEÑOR.

No pudiendo dudarse que hay demoras, y dilaciones en la substanciacion de las causas criminales que se forman en las ciudades y Villas para escarmentar á los delincuentes; y sabiendose que no pocas veces se dilata el castigo del agresor, y suele mortificarse al inocente: ha dispuesto el Senado que á egemplo de lo que debe egecutarse en la Capital, se hagan visitas de carcel en todas las Ciudades y Villas en cada semana, presididas por los Gobernadores, y Tenientes Gobernadores, con asistencia de los Alcaldes, Escribanos y demas funcionarios á quienes corresponda, siendo del cargo de aquellos dar cuenta cada tres meses á los Gobernadores Intendentes de la Provincia del respectivo distrito del resultado de las visitas; y á fin de que tenga su puntual efecto ha dispuesto el cuerpo se comunique á V. E. para su publicacion y la mas pronta prevencion á los gefes de Provincia.

Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Santiago y Noviembre 10 de 1818.—*José Ignacio Cienfuegos—José María Villarreal*—Exmo. Señor Director Supremo del Estado.

DECRETO.

Santiago Noviembre 12 de 1818.

Conformado: con declaracion que los Gobernadores, y Tenientes Gobernadores de todos los partidos del Estado deben dar cuenta en cada correo del resultado de las visitas á la cámara de justicia, á quien se comunicará esta resolucion, esperando de su acreditado celo que cuidará que dichas diligencias se actuen con la actividad y justificacion que exige la humanidad.—*O'Higgins—Echeverria.*

Excmo Señor—Ha dispuesto el Senado que las comunicaciones oficiales que se despachen á consecuencia de lo acordado, se firmen solo por el Presidente con el Secretario; á excepcion de aquellas que se dirijan á establecer una ley, ó tengan fuerza de tal, por que en este caso debe precisamente subscribir todo el Cuerpo; y que las ordenes en que tenga á bien comunicar los emplazamien-

los que prevenga, ó disposiciones de menor entidad se circulen por el Secretario; pero para inteligencia del Pueblo y que no se alegue ignorancia se servirá V. E. mandar que en la Gazeta ministerial se haga este anuncio.

Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Santiago y Octubre 26 de 1818. —Excmo. Señor — *José Ignacio Cienfuegos — Francisco Borja Fontecilla — Francisco Antonio Perez — José Maria de Rozas* — Excmo. Señor Supremo Director.

DECRETO.

Santiago Diciembre 9 de 1818.

Conformado: imprimase—*O'Higgins—Echeverria.*

Extracto de una carta de Don Fernando de Abascal, Marqués de la Concordia, ex-virei del Perú, fecha Madrid 16 de Febrero de este año, escrita á Don Toribio Acebal Secretario del virreinato del Perú: se tomó en uno de los buques del convoi español que cayó en nuestras manos.

Despues que habla de sus ocupaciones en la Cámara dice — Fuera de la cámara me estoy metido en mi cómoda casa, sin mas visitas, ni tertulia que mi familia, y algunos pocos amigos antiguos, paseando todas las tardes en coche, y siempre que el tiempo lo permite, me apeo en el Prado, Retiro, Jardin Botanico, Delicias, Forida, ú otro de los hermosisimos paseos de que abunda la corte. No hay un hombre mas feliz, por que libre de todo genero de ambicion, vivo tranquilamente sin querer sonar para nada ni necesitar del sueldo (1) Del dinero que trage he comprado en 60,000 pesos fuertes una hacienda cerca de Sevilla que debe redituarme un 12 por ciento cuando menos: y tengo en ajuste otra que me producirá otro tanto cuando menos:(2) con lo que no tengo que envidiar á nadie, ni mi conciencia me arguye de haber hecho mal á ningun semejante, ni de haber dejado de hacer cosa alguna de mis deberes en los diferentes mandos que he tenido. (3) Quedo mui complacido de que ese Señor (4) haya variado de tono con V. sin embargo no hai que fiarse de su caracter inconsecuente. (5) Tengo en mi poder mu-

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(1) *Esta es la tranquilidad del malvado, cuyo corazon endurecido con los crímenes, pierde enteramente hasta los remordimientos de la conciencia, los que cuando se conservan, dan esperanzas de enmienda.*

(2) *¿ No es V, mi señor D. Fernando, el que despidiendose de Lima al tiempo de partir para España, protextó que salia con la satisfaccion de no llevar mas dinero, que el medio sueldo con que se le socorrió, segun está establecido para todos los vireyes? ¿ No es V. el que cobró los 40000 pesos de los empréstitos que hizo durante su gobierno, asegurando que esta era la única cantidad que le quedaba para poder dotar á su hija.? Todo el mundo sabe que el señor virey llevó ingéntes cantidades en numerário á España, habiendo antes mandado otras muchas sumas, que tiene en el banco de Londres.*

(3) *Un hombre que no padece remordimientos despues de haber inundado de sangre la parte de América, que se extiende desde Cartagena hasta Valdivia, hace bien de vivir tranquilo, y de gloriarse de haber hecho todo lo que era propio de su corazon, mas ferino que el de un tigre.*

(4) *Este es el Virei Pezuela.*

(5) *¿ Que tal debe de ser el señor Pezuela, cuando Abascál lo trata de inconsecuente. ? Con éste testigo, no dirán ya sus partidarios que se le potan éstos, y otros innumerables vicios, de que adolece, por pura odiosidad.*

chas cartas suyas que lo testifican por la variedad de opinar de un correo á otro. (6) Siga V. el método que ha empezado de no introducirse mas que en lo mui preciso de la obligacion, que es el modo de quedar en pie, cuando otros caigan, como es preciso que suceda, por que toda maquina manejada con violencia, es insubsistente (7) No extraño la caida de Lazarillo, pues es un bajo adulador, capaz de vender á su padre, cuando vendió á su amo el Señor Grirrior, a quien debia su ser. (8) No tema V. que nadie huela lo que V. me escriba. (9) El hermano de ese Señor es insignificante, (10) y Goyoneche desde la muerte de su amo el Infante, ha perdido mucho terreno, sin embargo de que con su petulancia pretende aun figurar. El rei me ha hecho vocal de la asamblea de Isabel la Catolica, de la que él es, y creo que chocarémos por opuestos principios. (11) Osorio es mui bueno para mandar la Expedicion de Chile, sino encuentra oposicion, pues si hubiese sido por sus disposiciones, buen chasco nos hubieramos llevado en Rancagua, pues hizo propiamente lo que el Capitan Araña. (12) Está bien que en la fragata Venganza envie V. a Iriarte el dinero mio, que está bien haya conservado en su poder esperando este caso(13)

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(6) *La noticia del convoi español que ha caido en nuestro poder, debe causar terribles oscilaciones en el ánimo volúble de S. E.*

(7) *Por eso que Abascál, como consumado en estas bellas maximas, se ha entregado á la vita bona tranquilamente, despues de haber chupado la substancia y sangre de los americanos.*

(8) *Este es D. Lazaro Rivéra llamado comunmente Lazarillo por ser tan bajo de cuerpo, como de caracter. Fué gobernador Intendente del Paraguay, y hoy sirve un empleo de hacienda en Lima. De esta clase son todos los bichos que nos manda la córte de Madrid para gobernantes y empleados.*

(9) *Solo Chile goza de un olfato mas extenso de lo que podia pensar el señor Abascál.*

(10) *He aquí la buena harmonía que reina entre los gobernantes peninsulares de América. Despues de morder Abascál á Pezuela á su satisfaccion, sigue ahora con su hermano.*

(11) *Es americano, aunque servil, y esto basta para que choque con él Abascál. Demasiado se ha sostenido; mas no será extraño que concluya su carrera en un calabozo, termino regular de los americanos que hán pretendido figurar. á costa de lo que deben á su Patria.*

(12) *Abascál en todas sus comunicaciones y papeles públicos, hizo singular elógio del valor y pericia militar de Osorio en la reconquista de Chile de 1814: pero ahora, como habla en una carta reservada, dice la verdad. Con este testimonio ya no podrá dudarse de que Osorio triunfó en Rancagua en los momentos de repasar derrotado el Cachapual. En estas circunstancias, advirtió que D. José Miguel Carrera se retiraba al Mostasal con su division de 1500 hombres, al mismo tiempo que cesaron los fuegos de la plaza por haberse acabado las municiones. Aprovechando esta coyuntura volvió sobre ella, y la tomó indefensa permitiendo un pillage y deguello de mas de tres dias.*

(13) *¿ Con que, despues de haver remitido y llevado á Europa inmensas sumas de dinero, le queda todavía en Lima la cantidad de que habla? ¡ Vaya que es digno de lástima éste pobrecito que apénas sacó el medio sueldo, y los 40000 para la dote de su hija! Mirad, Limeños, como se enriquecen vuestros mandatarios robando el fruto de vuestros sudores.*

Nota del republicano federal, telegrafo de Baltimore Domingo 30 de Agosto.—Boletin del egército libertador de Venezuela del 16 de Junio de 1818.

La accion brillante de Giogeda, y las marchas fatigosas que ha hecho la division del general Paez, hasta la fecha, le obligaron á acercarse á Apure, á reorganizar y remontar su caballeria, no pudiendo los restos de la division de *la Torre*, hacer el mas pequeño movimiento, un corto cuerpo, que se habia dirigido por el occidente á Nutrias, fué sorprendido, y destruido por el coronel Rangel.

El brigadier Morales, que habia succedido en el mando de la division al *teniente coronel Lopez*, aumentandola con la fuerza que cubria la ciudad de Cura, avanzó á las llanuras de calabozo, y penetró hasta Guaybal.

El 27 se ordenó á la guardia de honor del general Paez, que le atacase, lo verificó con brillante suceso al venir el dia del 28 sorprendiéndolo en su campo. 300 muertos, un número crecido de prisioneros, con armas y caballos, fueron los frutos de la victoria; y *Morales* con los pocos que salvaron se retiró á Sombrero, no creyendose seguro en Calabozo.

Al mismo tiempo la division de Cumaná, á las órdenes del general Bermudez, que habia pasado el Orinoco el 8 de Abril, sitió la ciudad el 16, mientras S. E. el general Mariño con su division guardaba las costas, para cortar los viveres al enemigo. El general Bermudez hizo varios reconocimientos á la plaza, y el 22 á la noche hizo un movimiento hasta las puertas de la ciudad, que ocasionó grande destruccion á sus defensores, y consternó la guarnicion. El 16 el general Mariño ocupó á Caraças (1) apresando, y matando 250 hombres que la guarnecian, en virtud del avance del coronel Montes; 140 fusiles, 40 prisioneros, y muchos renglones de guerra se encontraron en ella.

El 14, la misma division tuvo un choque con el enemigo en la villa de Calcano, que cubria á Guyaria, y Carupano, en número de 400 hombres que avanzaban á tomar á los sitiadores en flanco.—Este cuerpo fué completamente batido, y cercado, con la perdida de sus armas, y pertrechos. En la mañana del 30 la guarnicion de Cumaná hizo una vigorosa salida contra todos los atrincheramientos de la linea del general Bermudez, que obligó á una obstinada accion de ambas partes: ella duró sobre 5 horas, con el mayor encarnizamiento; pero habiendo consumido sus municiones el general Bermudez, tuvo que retirarse á Cumanacoa para combinar nuevas operaciones, y obtener refuerzos. Cumaná perdió en la salida del 30, entre muertos y heridos la mitad de su guarnicion. *Gaceta de Buenos-Ayres*

El Director Supremo del Estado, de acuerdo con el Exmo Senado

Al comercio pasivo de Chile, perjudica enormemente la infraccion de los articulos 63 y 64 del reglamento del libre comercio formado en 1813. Para evitarlo, mando se cumplan exáctamente dichos artículos, prohibiendo á todo extrangero y americano hacer por si mismos las ventas por menor de mercaderias que siendo de expedicion extrangera, se internan por mar ó cordillera. Que para las ventas que les son permitidas por el mismo reglamento, deben valerse de apoderados naturales del Pais; y de realizarlas por si mismos, tendrán precisamente dependientes chilenos. En el caso de infraccion total ó parcial de lo declarado por este decreto, incurrirán irremisiblemente en las penas que imponen los artículos citados del reglamento. Publiquese, imprimase y circulese. Dado en el Palacio Directorial de Santiago de Chile á 23 de Diciembre de 1818—*Bernardo O' Higgins—Joaquin de Echeverria*

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(1) *Segun el editor del Sol, parece que debe ser* Cariaco.

IMPRENTA DE GOBIERNO

Núm. 73. *Tom.* 1.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL
DE CHILE

SANTIAGO SABADO 2. DE ENERO DE 1819.

EXMO. SEÑOR.

Tengo el honor de acompañar á V. E. en copia certificada las noticias que acabo de recibir del egército de operaciones en el Sud. Se ha abierto la campaña con valor y con fortuna, y yo me prometo felices resultados.

Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Quartel general en Santiago 1 de Enero de 1819.—Exmo Sr.—*José de San Martin*—Exmo. Sr. Supremo Director.

OCUPACION DE CHILLAN.

Parte del coronel D. Manuel Escalada

El 24 amanecí sobre la orilla del Rio Nuble (aunque no precisamente en el lugar que me señalaba V. S. en sus instrucciones á causa de haberme extraviado los baqueanos) alli permanecí emboscado hasta la hora señalada, y habiendo dividido el regimiento en tres escuadrones que encargué al Comandante D. Nicasio Ramayo, y los Sargentos Mayores D. Benjamin Biel, y D. Angel Pacheco, marché sobre el vado Dadinco con una compañía del regimiento á la cabeza en los mejores caballos que al mando del capitan Caxarabilla debia marchar al galope, forzar el paso del Rio, y sin detenerse pasar hasta las orillas de Chillan con el objeto de arrebatarles los caballos. Yo protegia estos movimientos á muy corta distancia con los escuadrones. Pasamos el Rio sin oposicion, y formando las columnas particulares, seguia al trote la compañía que se acercaba ya al pueblo. Poco despues recibi parte que el enemigo formaba su línea á retaguardia de la poblacion como un cuarto de legua. Dispuesto ya á batirlos hablé á la tropa, y su respuesta fue un VIVA LA PATRIA, y un contento general en los semblantes—Los enemigos se hallaban con una fuerza de 400 hombres mui bien montados, pero á nuestra aproximacion temen, y se retiran sin orden y con precipitacion—El capitan Caxarabilla, que habia atravesado y reconocido el pueblo para evitar alguna emboscada, se aprovecha de su confusion, y con su acostumbrada intrepidez, los carga, los persigue, les mata mas de treinta hombres, toma 20 prisioneros, muchas armas que arrojaban en su fuga, algunas cargas, y mas de 60 caballos sueltos—Yo los perseguí por mas de tres leguas, y habiendo ya perdido la esperanza de alcanzarlos por el mal estado de mis caballos, me he regresado á este pueblo donde aguardo ordenes de V. S.—Nuestra perdida en esta jornada ha consistido solo en dos granaderos muertos y cuatro heridos—Recomiendo á V. S. mui particularmente la conducta militar del capitan D. Miguel Caxarabilla, del teniente Don Juan Rodriguez, y el Alferes de cazadores á caballo de Chile D. Manuel

Jordan: ambos acompañaban al primero.

Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años. Chillan 24 de Diciembre de 1818.—*Manuel Escalada*—Sr. coronel gefe de Vanguardia, D. Ramon Freyre.

Oficio del coronel D. Ramon Freyre.

El 19 del actual emprendi mi marcha de la Villa del Parral con la division de mi mando, y el 20 llegué á la de San Carlos: el 21 se me reunió el coronel D. Rudesindo Alvarado con el batallon núm. 1. de cazadores de los Andes. El 23 en la noche destiné al coronel D. Manuel Escalada para que con la fuerza de granaderos á caballo se emboscase cerca del Nuble, y al siguiente dia se dirigiese con rapidez sobre esta ciudad distante dos leguas, pues segun mis espias de confianza era mui seguro el golpe por el descuido de los enemigos: se hizo este movimiento con el mayor sigilo. El resultado ha sido satisfactorio como se impondrá V. S. por el parte que acompaño. En la mañana de ayer 24 segui mi marcha con la division, y llegué al balseadero de Cocharcas del citado Rio á las 11 ½ La partida enemiga que custodiaba aquel punto hizo algun fuego de fucil, y se retiró á la media hora, en que infiero tendria aviso de hallarse nuestros granaderos cerca de Chillan por los movimientos que se observaron—Luego que se armaron las balsas y empezó á pasar la infantería hice que la compañía de cazadores de la escolta lo efectuase por un vado inmediato, y me dirigi con ella acia esta ciudad; pero á mi llegada los enemigos ya habian verificado su precipitada fuga. Los batallones entraron al anochecer.—Reitero á V. S. la recomendacion del valiente capitan Caxarabilla, del teniente Rodriguez, y alferez Jordan.

Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años. Cuartel general de Chillan Diciembre 25 de 1818.—*Ramon Freyre*—Señor Brigadier D. Antonio Gonzales Balcarce, General en gefe del egército del Sud.

El año IX. de la Era Colombiana, que acaba de terminar, ha sido uno de los mas fértiles en sucesos favorables para la causa sagrada de la Libertad; y por lo que respecta á Chile, es el mas glorioso de cuantos nos ha transmitido su historia. Si existe una ciencia de preveer los progresos que puede hacer este pais, la historia de los que ha hecho ya debe servir de base.

A principios del año recibieron de Lima los enemigos un refuerzo considerable, con el cual se prometian subyugar á Chile; y esta circunstancia, lejos de causar el menor abatimiento, solo sirvió para dar á las almas un temple mas noble y mas enérgico. Creyó el gobierno que ya habia llegado el momento de hacer ver á todo el orbe que no cabe composicion entre los tiranos y nosotros; y habiendo consultado la voluntad de los ciudadanos chilenos, proclamó la acta augusta de nuestra Independencia: acta que borró para siempre el titulo de rebeldes, y nos elevó al rango de las naciones soberanas.

Una desgracia, imposible de preveer, pone en inminente peligro la Patria en la noche del 19 de Marzo; mas solo fué para dar mayor realce á la virtud, al heroismo y á la imperterrita constancia de la nacion, del gobierno, del General en gefe y de las tropas: no parece sino que la Divina Providencia quiso probar con aquel contraste pasagero, si eramos dignos de los altos destinos á que ella nos llamaba. La guerra es una estacion calamitosa, es verdad; pero tambien es madre de los sentimientos nobles, y en las Republicas es la piedra de toque de los verdaderos talentos y del mérito. Así vimos que á los quince dias de la dispersion de la Cancha-Rayada, el General San Martin presentó batalla al enemigo con fuerzas inferiores, con unas tropas cuya moral se habria viciado bajo otro gefe, y en otro pais que no combatiese por su independencia; y ganó la victoria mas completa y decisiva sobre el arrogante

Osorio, que ya contaba con impaciencia las horas que le faltaban para entrar en Santiago, para entregar esta ilustre Capital á la licencia y al pillage de sus tropas, y convertirla en teatro de muerte y desolacion.

La batalla de Maypú ha tenido un influjo directo y benefico en el destino de los otros paises Colombianos, que están empeñados en la lid gloriosa del honor contra el envilecimiento, de la existencia politica contra la nulidad, y de la felicidad contra la desgracia—Pero estabamos condenados á perder todo el fruto de tan importante victoria, si el gobierno hubiese carecido de energía—Los facciosos, esos monstruos antisociales que se parecen á aquel dios de la fábula que la antiguedad nos representa devorando á sus hijos, se proponian sembrar en nuestro suelo la guerra civil, y abrir el camino á la ignominiosa esclavitud; y fue necesario descargar sobre las cabezas culpables toda la severidad de la ley.

En tanto que los héroes Chilenos y Argentinos sellaban con su sangre la libertad de medio mundo, y los gobiernos de Buenos Ayres y Chile consolidaban su autoridad haciendo en esto á la causa servicios mui distinguidos, el ilustre Bolivar se lanzaba de las margenes del Orinoco en busca de los feroces devastadores de aquella Venezuela, tan hermosa en otro tiempo. En el espacio inmenso que hay de la Angostura á Calabozo se han dado millares de combates, en que los patriotas Venezolanos han triunfado del sanguinario Morillo y sus secuaces. La Marina, al mando del esforzado Almirante Brion, se ha cubierto de gloria destruyendo la escuadra española; lleganle á Bolivar considerables auxilios de Inglaterra; y no tardarán en desaparecer del territorio de Venezuela los monstruos que vomitó la España sobre sus costas risueñas.

Los desvalidos Megicanos continúan marchando siempre por la senda de la insurreccion; y los hijos de la Nueva Granada, que tanto tiempo han tascado llenos de ira el freno de hierro que los sugetaba, ya tienen armas con que vengar sus injurias, y destruir á los tiranos.

Sale al fin de Cadiz el 21 de Mayo la decantada expedicion, que venia á renovar en Chile los horrores y las crueldades cometidos por los agentes Españoles en Mégico, Nueva Granada, Venezuela y Perú; y antes de pasar el Ecuador, rompen sus pesadas cadenas los libres de la fragata Trinidad, acaudillados por el memorable Remigio Martiñez. La paciencia deja á veces de ser una virtud, el sufrimiento prolongado de la opresion es un crímen; y absueltos aquellos hombres de sus juramentos por la razon, por la naturaleza, y por el mismo Fernando, que ha roto el pacto que liga al que obedece con el que manda, dieron á sus compatriotas un egemplo digno de ser imitado por todo el que abrigue en su pecho sentimientos de libertad. El gobierno de Buenos Ayres hizo recibir en triunfo á nuestros nuevos hermanos, manifestando al orbe, en la generosidad y distincion con que les trató, que no somos enemigos de los Españoles, sino de los instrumentos del despotismo.

Antes de este señalado acontecimiento, S. E. el Supremo Director de Chile habia puesto la primera piedra del magestuoso templo de la libertad, nombrando una comision que presentase á la nacion un proyecto de constitucion provisoria; y sancionado este por todos los individuos del Estado, nos rige hasta la reunion del Congreso Nacional. El 23 de Octubre, el paso que aseguró á los Chilenos el goce de su libertad civil, debe llamarse, segun dijo el Doctor D. Mariano Egaña, *el dia de la gloria de O'Higgins.*

No habia dirigido S. E. su atencion á este solo objeto: antes bien, conociendo que la mejor constitucion no serviria de nada si no presentabamos una actitud respetable por mar, como por tierra, consagró

todos sus desvelos á la creacion de una Marina; y venciendo su infatigable celo infinidad de obstáculos, salió de Valparaiso el 9 de Octubre la primera division de la escuadra nacional, á las órdenes de D. Manuel Blanco.

Noticioso entretanto Osorio del apresto de nuestras fuerzas navales, desmanteló y abandonó á Talcahuano, despues de haber cometido en la desgraciada Provincia de Concepcion inauditos destrozos, horrores y crueldades

A los diez y nueve dias de haber salido Blanco, fué tomada dentro del mismo Talcahuano la Maria Isabel, y en seguida apresamos cinco transportes españoles — Estos buques presentaron á nuestros bravos marinos un espectáculo digno de compasion; pues de la tripulacion y tropa, que habian salido de Cadiz, no quedaba en pié sino una tercera parte. ¡Lastimosa suerte de cuantas expediciones doblen el Cabo de Hornos, destinado por la Providencia para ser nuestro baluarte natural!

El restablecimiento de la Sociedad Económica decretado por S. E., el del Instituto Nacional mandado por el Exmo. Senado, y algunas otras reformas útiles completan el interesante cuadro que presenta el año diez y ocho.

En los paises extrangeros nos han adquirido una fuerza moral muy importante nuestra constancia y moderacion, nuestros triunfos, la feliz union que reina entre los Gobiernos de Buenos Ayres y Chile, y la consolidacion de ambos — Tal ha sido el año nono de nuestra regeneracion.

El libro de lo futuro está cerrado para el hombre; y solo á través de la nube luminosa de las probabilidades se pueden descifrar algunas líneas de él. Mas sin embargo, todo nos indica que el año que comienza va á decidir los destinos de nuestro hemisferio.

El nombramiento de Lord Cochrane de Comandante de las fuerzas navales de Chile nos promete la completa destruccion de la escuadra española en el Pacífico; y luego que se presente delante del Callao una expedicion respetable, podrá desplegarse libremente el patriotismo de los Limeños; y la explosion lanzará de nuestro suelo á los tiranos.

No creais, hijos del Perú, que vamos á vuestro territorio á pelear por los intereses de un dia, sino por la felicidad de siglos y generaciones enteras; no vamos á conquistaros, sino á libertaros de la dura opresion en que gemis, á asegurar para vosotros y para nosotros mismos los derechos mas preciosos de la naturaleza humana. Libertados que seais, podreis elegir el gobierno que mas convenga á vuestros hábitos, inclinaciones y propia felicidad; y sin mezclarnos en lo mas mínimo, sereis árbitros de la suerte de vuestro pais. Nuestros deseos estarán satisfechos con saber que sois libres y felices; y unidos inseparablemente los hijos de la gran familia Colombiana, que el despotismo ha mantenido tanto tiempo divididos, solo serémos rivales en virtudes y felicidad.

DECRETO.

Santiago y Diciembre 24 de 1818

La extrema necesidad, que se tiene de almacenes en la Aduana general, obliga á que se hagan variaciones accidentales rerca del manejo antiguo; en esta virtud no se recibirá en deposito un tercio de cada diez en los fardos de yerva, azucar, &c. como se ha acostumbrado hasta aqui para regular el peso, y asegurar el derecho; se pasará, sí, un tercio de cada diez en el momento que lleguen los arrieros y carreteros á la Aduana para graduar el correspondido con la guia y se le devolverá al mismo conductor; y el dueño de la carga afianzará los derechos del mismo modo que se hace con los efectos europeos. Asi mismo se varia el plazo para el pago de derechos por las grandes urgencias del Erario, en adelante será el de 15 dias en lugar de los dos meses que se daban de espera para el pago de derechos; comuniquese al administrador de Aduana, é imprimase para noticia del comercio — *O' Higgins — Cruz.*

IMPRENTA DE GOBIERNO

Govr Robinson
Privt. Recd 10 July. 63

Valparaiso January 19th 1819

Sir,

I beg leave to inform you that I arrived at this place in the Ontario the 9th of last month.

The same evening Captain Biddle waited upon the Governor and Lord Cochrane. Lord Cochrane is the commander in chief of the naval forces of Chile, under the title of Vice Admiral. Soon after the visit was made Captain Biddle received a note from the Admiral, which expressed his surprise that the Ontario had not saluted the flag of Chile. A correspondence ensued upon the subject which terminated in the departure of the Ontario, on the 21st ult. for Rio de Janeiro. The difference upon the mere point of etiquette might probably have been easily adjusted, if an impression had not been entertained in the public mind, that the Ontario had on board Spanish passengers and a large amount of Spanish property. This impression, the Admiral believed to have been well founded, and considered the introduction of enemies, among whom there might have been officers, or their property, in a neutral ship of war as an improper act, and a gross violation of the laws of nations. He accordingly represented the affair to the Government of Chile. The Government entertaining views the transaction as a flagrant outrage on national dignity, and all intention to have concurred in the Ontario

notwithstanding

that both before and after her arrival, it was intimated that a search was meditated.

I understand that Mr. Worthington has communicated with the Government upon the subject. He will doubtless transmit the correspondence, and copies of that, between the Admiral, Captain Biddle and the Supreme Director.

The Director has stated verbally, that he never for a moment entertained a wish to interrupt or annoy Captain Biddle and the Ontario, that he considered the whole affair as a point d'etiquett between two officers, in which neither the national rights nor interests were seriously involved. In evidence of this sentiment, he had ordered the Admiral to depart and under an expectation that Captain Biddle would visit St. Jago, that he should be received as he had been on former occasions, with the greatest respect. The salute he construes as a discretionary courtesy between officers and by no means important.

I have been a week in Santiago, where I find that the sudden and precipitate departure of the Ontario, as it is considered, has operated against the interest of the U. States, not only with the Government here, with the people and strangers resident there. The foreigners there, particularly the British, ascribe it to the prejudice of the nation, and the American citizens who waited for passages home and to remain by the Ontario, excite a good deal about them being no other American vessels in the ports of Chile.

Since I returned to Valparaiso I have conversed with the admiral respecting the Antares. His temper is a little heated — he censures the act of the officer but professes to bear no animosity to the nation. The U States do not stand so high in the estimation of this Government and people as they did eight months past. The English, industriously propagate an opinion that the U States are less interested than in a political point of view, in the independence of this country, than England. Some lend an attentive ear to this doctrine. As the English have more trade, are more numerous here than the americans and can more extensively accommodate the Govt with loans, their creed has a few converts. Lord Cochrane chimes in with his countrymen in this respect, by pretending to think, that the U States are afraid of creating a naval, dangerous to her resources and diminishing her population; and color the late affair as a perfecture of neutral amity and the sacred character of a national ship. — These sentiments accord so well with English interests, that I should suspect him of acting in conformity to the views of the British ministry if he had not given some proofs of aversion to it. Is it possible, that he can be the pure apostle of civil liberty in South America? He disapproves of a congress or an attempt to establish legislative electric government in Chile, and contends the idea of a confederacy. His opinion of distinct independent Governments is that a republican Constitution has been framed, and adopted by subscription. His mode of adoption under a military system is not wholly free, at least it does not appear to me to be the most eligible. It provides for a senate, and the senators are appointed by the Director. This would be as appropriately called a Cabinet council.

* The Buenos Ayrean Government has entered into a treaty with England that third nations cannot enter the ports of either without the consent of both. This is considered as a violation of the treaty of neutrality between the U States and Spain, and gave no doubt that the great interest of the people look to the U States, will be materially injured. The people look to the Government with anxiety for the result.

I shall send a copy of the constitution to the President with some news papers, proclamations and pamphlets by the same conveyance that you will receive this. An order of Merit has been instituted which approximates in character to the privileged orders of Europe.

As to the ability of this people to maintain their independence, I do not entertain a doubt, and although they may at times be cramped by resources and faction, the revolution cannot fail to be progressive. Emancipation from Spanish rule, seems to be inevitable.

This observation in a qualified sense will apply equally well to Paraguey, La Plata and Peru. —

The Navy of Chile consists of the San Martin mounting 64 guns - Lautaro 54 - O'Higgins, 50 Chacabuco 22 - Galvarino 18, Araucano 16 - Pueyrredon 12, and the two Frigates, built at New York. — a

The seven first enumerated are at sea, and ready for sea. The two last are expected from Buenos Ayres.

This force, is under the immediate command of Vice Admiral Lord Cochrane, and Rear Admiral Ciceron Blanco. The latter is a native of Chile who has been educated and bred a soldier. In the Army he ranks as a Colonel. The Captains of the Ships, their officers, and the majority of their crews are foreigners most of whom are English and Americans. Some few Chilanos have been pressed into the service to acquire a knowledge of seamanship and navigation. They have discovered an aptitude to learn, and a good share of courage.

a. Two heavy Frigates and three Ships of War, will shortly commissioned and in a state to sail. The Peruvian squadron, consists of the following vessels. 1 Ship of the line of 74 guns, 1 Frigate of 44 guns, 1 Corvette of 26 guns, 1 Brig of 18 guns, 1 Schooner of 12 guns, 1 Schooner of 6 guns.

* Late Spanish Frigate captured by the Lautaro, Captain Worster.

A maritime expedition has sailed for Peru under command of Lord Cochrane consist=ing of the San Martin, O'Higgins, Lautaro and Chacabuco. The other smaller vessels are employed on a cruize. All the ships of Lord Cochranes squadron are commanded by English Officers. — The only american captains in the service of Chile are Captains John Higginson of Boston and Charles H. Wooster of New York. — they are both on shore without a command. Capt Wooster lately distinguished himself at Talcahuana by his spirited attack and capture of the Spanish fort and Frigate. Jealousy of americans has thrown him out of active command. He is the best officer in the service. It is supposed to be the object of the squadron to blockade Lima, or rather to take or destroy the Spanish shipping at Callao. Failure is consi=dered impossible. It is in contemplation to send a military expedition, in two or three months to cooperate with the fleet in the conquest of the capital of Peru. This combined operation to succeed should be pushed for=ward immediately. The delay and lukewarmness of the Government here are rather inauspicious.

There are many Patriots in Peru but the people will be deceived if they expect to find a revo=lution there. By going with a sufficient force to protect their friends they might make one. The Peruvians naturally timid and habitually cautious will not dare to act without an assurance of success. Six thousand good troops well led would be adequate to the accomplishment of that end.

Some changes in the officers of the Government have been made during my absence - The former Secretary of State has gone on a mission to Europe. The present Secretary is not a first rate man. — The Minister of Marine* is brave, ignorant and brutal, and a soldier by profession. The Secretary for foreign affairs is not very bright and the under secretary has not had much experience in diplomacy. — The finances remain in a deranged state, and the exchequer is completely exhausted. It could easily be reinstated, but the jealousy of foreigners forbids the hope of the country being aided by their knowledge, and the ignorance and inexperience of the natives, renders them unequal to the task. A paper currency might be issued, and the revenue and public lands pledged for its redemption, that would answer every purpose, until such time as a better system can be adopted.

A mutinous spirit exists among the seamen, for want of pay. —

The army in the pay of the Government is estimated at about 11,000 men. It is badly paid, but well cloathed. Its effective force may be about 9000 men. One thousand of which are officers without command and soldiers attending upon the civil authorities - 3000 are at Chillan 120 leagues from Santiago and 40 from Concepton, supposed to be acting on the offensive against the + Royalists, [illegible] now occupying that Province - 1000 are

* Contreno Secretary of War and marine - a man of talents and dissimulation, addicted to gambling.

+ The Royalists are about 3 or 4000 strong, under command Gen. Sanch

on garrison duty here. - 500 in Coquimbo and the remainder in barracks at Santiago. The disposable force, for a short expedition, may be 6 or 7000 men.

General San Martin commands the army, & directs in a great degree the measures of the Govern=ment. He speaks of going to Peru.

The Government is military, and the decrees of the director are obligatory as laws, when signed by him and the Secretary of State. They are promulgated by a crier, in the public places, who is accompanied by a military guard.

There has been a change of Government at Buenos Ayres. - The late Director Pueyrredon, has gone out, and General Rondeau has come in. The public voice speaks of this change, as being temporary but persons well acquainted with the state of parties in Buenos Ayres consider it more permanent. The Buenos Ayrean Army under command of General Belle Cour, has been defeated near the confluence of the Rivers Arequy and Paraguay. Artigas maintains himself in the Band oriental. His followers intercept the road from Mendoza to Buenos Ayres. The Portuguese continue in force. There has been some skirmishing, and one smart engagement between the Spanish and Patriot forces in Alta Peru. It is said to have terminated in favor of the latter. Major General Belle Cour, and Colonel Freire command the Patriot forces of Chile in Concepcion and Valdivia. *

I have heard it conjectured, that the Government of Buenos Ayres and Artigas, may possibly coalesce

* It is stated that the Royalists have since gone to the Northward in Alta Peru.

The Blossom has not arrived from the Columbia River. Mr Worthington starts three days ago for Ville Nueva, on his way to Buenos ayres, across the Andes. I have some idea of joining him at Mendoza. My health has improved a little since my arrival here. Perhaps there is not a more salubrious climate in the world than this. I should like to reside here, if the government would honor me with an employment whereby I could subsist.

The Supreme Director expresses the greatest respect and friendship for the Government and people of the United States.

I consider the monstrous force of Chile as ephemeral and its duration dependent first upon its success or failure at Peru and secondly, upon the causes that created it.

With the greatest respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most Obd.t Hum.e Servant.

J. Robinson.

Rec.d
Robinson Jeremy - Valparaiso
19 Jan.y 1819
Rec.d 16 Feb.y
Wants office.

No.

The Honorable
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State
Washington City

Special agents to Chili & Peru

67

Valparaiso January 19th 1819

Sir

I have taken the liberty to send to you a file of Lima and Chile news papers together with two proclamations, a pamphlet and a copy of the constitution of the State of Chile.

To Mr. Adams the Secretary of State I have written my views and impressions of the actual state of things, and the relations of the U. States, in this quarter of the world.

In the hope that these communications will not be offensive, but acceptable and useful —

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect
Sir, Your most obedient
Humble Servant.

J. Robinson.

His Excellency
James Monroe
President of the United
States of America
Washington City

To,

His Excellency,

James Monroe,

President of the United States

of America.

Washington City.

Chas. Robinson

Jeremy Robinson — 1 75

Santiago de Chile
June 30th 1819. —

Sir,

No important political event has occured in this country, since I had lost the honor to address you. —

The Squadron of Chile after having blockaded the ports on the coast of Peru four months, and having occupied temporarily several Ports, such as Paita and others, has returned to port to refit: but will proceed again to its former station in a month from this time, better equipt, and well supplied with Congreve Rockets, for the purpose of destroying the Spanish Peruvian Squadron at Callao, and with a land military force adequate to taking possession of such positions there, as it may be deemed eligible to hold. —

This policy if properly pursued, cannot fail to produce a decidedly favorable influence

...sufficience upon the patriot cause, inasmuch as the Patriots of Peru require only an assurance and the protection of their friends here to induce them to manifest their sentiments by acts; and of that class are nearly all the native born white Peruvians.—

I have before stated that the colored population of Lima and its environs, particularly the Negroes and Mulattoes are friendly to a change of Government in the hope of bettering their condition thereby.

It appears that the squadron of Peru was inaccessible to that of Chile, from having been moored with chain cables within a circular range of booms, and under cover of the Guns of the Castle and Fort at Callao, and that additional fortifications have been recently created there.

There has not been any late military movement on this side of the Andes, nor any of great moment on the other.

Chile is wholly free from Spain.— The existing Government has quiet possession from the Desert of Atacama to the South Bank of the River Biobio and and from the Andes to the Sea. Her independence seems to be firmly established. Self-Government is almost universally the first wish of her inhabitants, and the love for her former transmarine rulers is extinguished.

She

The Senate remains to act under the provisional constitution and the Government, with it, exercise all the prerogatives of Sovereignty.* Late acts have given solidity and force to the measures of the executive which has acquired friends for the cause and the state.

Harrassing vexations will occasionally happen to this State and people, until the Spanish maritime power on the Pacific Ocean is crippled or annihilated, and Peru liberated from Spanish rule. In the mean time, Chile may be comparatively independent, but no great and permanent political confederation can be formed and carried into active operation, capable of comprising the whole of South America, before these events are realized.

To attain that end, this Government is exerting itself, in conjunction with that of Buenos Ayres, to send military and maritime expeditions into the Viceroyalty of Peru. The utmost harmony now happily prevails between the two Governments, and it is indispensably necessary to consecutive movements, a series of combined operations and great political results.

If the chief of the Banda Oriental, could see in these motives, an object worthy of his ambition, and could be persuaded to embrace these views, it would accelerate the progress of independence, and more completely cement the bond of union in this section of the continent - an union predicated upon the principle

* Sovereign independent State and people.

— principle that man has a right to choose and change his rulers, and the amelioration of human society.

If time and circumstances have not formed a radical reform, it may be urged, that to pull down old systems, and build up new, is an arduous task for any people, government but more especially so, to a people, who have lived three hundred years excluded from the light of science and literature, and civil liberty. — A people, who have been born dependent on foreign masters, and who have lived under an oppressive hierarchy, the present glare of light may dazzle, but I trust will not blind them. Self government is the first step, and I hope every other benefit will follow close in its train. — Perhaps all things considered, as much has been done as could have been fairly expected. More will be attempted.

— A national institution, for the education of youth, and encouragement of learning, has been established.

The intellectual powers of the Chilians are very acute and active. They receive new ideas, habits, things and improvements, with avidity, but also with sagacious discrimination. They are no less remarkable for their urbanity of manners. Foreigners are treated by them, and by the Government, with kindness and distinction. Whatever changes of men, measures and forms, may be made, I think there is but little danger, of their reverting to their former dependence. The people of the United States, are viewed by them as Brothers, belonging as it were, to the same political family, & from us, they therefore, expect more sensibility and sympathy, than from other nations.

One of the greatest embarrassments, the Government and people has encountered and contends with, is a want of money. This has arisen rather from the novelty of the Government than want of resources. Latent resources are abundant. It is only requisite to develope and apply them.

I have been informed, that it is in contemplation to remodel or make a financial system, by levying internal or direct taxes, in some shape, by adopting a regular fixed tariff of duties upon merchandize imported and exported, as a means of creating revenue, and by proposing something in the character of a national Bank. -

Such measures could not fail to inspire confidence at home, and procure credit abroad.

Doubtless this Government, if it encounters these projects, would be able ultimately to fulfil its engagements, and acquire immediate energy and facility in its operations, hitherto unknown in other quarters of the world.

It has solicited loans, and I understand is ready to pledge the public revenue and the property of the state for their redemption. * Under such circumstances and restrictions, capitalists might securely take them, assured that they would be finally discharged in good faith.

* I speak of the Government only in connection with the country, the people and perpetual responsibility.

All foreign commercial nations, except Spain, have a great interest in the independence of South America. The United States, both in a commercial and political point of light, will probably reap more sensible advantages from it, than any other state, and Chile, is its sheet-anchor on this side of the Andes, as Buenos Ayres is on the other. —

The impulse is so strong, that little, or no danger, is to be apprehended from a retrograde motion — It must in the nature of things be progressive. —

The maintainance of this cause, at this juncture, rests chiefly with the Government of Buenos Ayres, the present Supreme Director of Chile, (General Bernardo O'Higgins) and Lord Cochrane.* An accident to either, would be a public calamity.

General Rondeau, is Supreme Director of Buenos Ayres - pro tem.y. It is stated, that he was offered to negociate with Artigas. —

Buenos Ayres, has lately promulgated a new code of Laws and a new constitution.

The army of Chile, consists of about 4000 men. The auxiliary Army of the Andes belonging to Buenos Ayres now here, of about 3000 more. —

The incidents of Lord Cochranes career, as connected with the rights, flag, commerce and citizens of the United States, I infer, have been

* as instruments.

— been made known to you, by Mr. Provost. —

Mr. Provost in conversation has requested me to go to the Province of Conception, to exercise some official functions there, under his authority, in behalf of the Government of the United States, in relation to commerce & seamen &c — to which I have conditionally consented. —

Should the subjects treated of in this letter, be considered worthy to be communicated to the President; full confidence may be placed in the statement of facts which it contains, up to this date, and of probable future events growing out of them, so far as they can be deduced from present indications.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your Most
Obedient & Humble Servant,

J. Robinson.
" " "

To,

The Honorable
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Robinson J. St Jago de Chile

June 30. 1819
Read 22d Dec.

J. A Affairs.

Private

Santiago de Chile
July 29th 1819 —

Sir,

I take the liberty to inform you, that political affairs in this quarter of South America, bear nearly the same aspect they did when I had last the honor to write to you.

The Squadron of Chile, is in an advanced State of preparation for sea. It is not yet determined what number of troops will accompany it.

A report prevails, that a formidable Spanish expedition is coming to Buenos Ayres or this country, but as reflecting minds give it little credit it does not excite serious alarm.

The Government has completed a new tariff of duties, but as it has not been published it is not in my power to send you a copy. —

News of the Floridas having been ceded to the United States by Spain, having reached this country, together with the fact of the arrival of three American merchant-vessels at Lima, with arms, provisions and other warlike stores and supplies, under the auspices of the Spanish Ambassador

resident

— resident in the United States, has raised a suspicion in the minds of the people of Chile and Buenos Ayres, that the Government of the United States is more friendly to Spain than them, and some go even so far, as to assert that there is an obvious partiality towards her, and to complain of the practical effects of the legislative acts of Congress.—

I allude particularly to the Law of 1817 for the better preservation of neutral relations, and a resolution or Law of the last session of Congress relative to searching and capturing Patriot Privateers.—

To these allegations it has been replied that it was undoubtedly to sustain a perfectly neutral and just character, that those Laws or resolutions were made.— That it should also be remembered that the United States were at amity with Spain, under solemn stipulations of treaty, and sacredly bound to fulfill all their obligations. The Chilanos rejoin — retort, by saying, "if the United cannot do us any good, we wish they would do us no harm".

In times and circumstances like these, emotions perhaps often rule the judgement; therefore I note the effect produced by these causes, in order that the Government may be apprized of the impression.

It is due to truth to state, that these impressions are rather propagated, cherished and fomented by the Buenos Ayreans and English here, [illegible]. The former at present incline more towards England than the United States.

English men and English manufactures inundate this country. The number of North Americans is comparatively small. —

Colonel Pickie has drawn the Spaniards out of the Province of Conception, beaten in detail with the Indians, and compelled them by vigorous military dispositions and well timed energetic measures. — He has gained reputation is beloved in that Province, and is expected here in a fortnight.

Party spirit is less active and violent, than it has been. There is no immediate prospect of any important changes in the offices or principles of the government, which continues to be partially military. The Supreme Director is an honest man and a pure patriot. Some of his Ministers are suspected of corruption and weakness. They are reputed to be biased in favor of England and English policy. —— This charge if true, need not excite any uneasiness, for the great American interests are so potent, so decidedly, morally and physically marked, that they will finally prevail notwithstanding that the Government and people of the United States are now accused of apathy. —

General San Martin remains at Mendoza.

Colonel Ayres, commands the auxiliary army of the Andes here, under the title of Commandant General. —

Major General Calderon, commands the Army of Chile.

The Army of the Andes took the oath of adhesion to the new Directors Ayres constitution a few days past in the open fields. —

* General O'Higgins. — The —

The Deputy from Buenos Ayres resident near the Government of Chile, informed me yesterday, that General Rondeau would remain Director of Buenos Ayres and the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, until the Congress or the two chambers choose a Director for five years. He also stated that his country men had been actuated and sometimes governed by the effervescent spirit of extreme liberty, but that for the future, having gained some knowledge by experience, they are resolved to be guided by compacts, founded upon known determined and defined, actual principles, maxims, or laws.

The clergy, now formally incorporated into the Government of Buenos Ayres, continue to exercise a commanding influence over the minds of the people. The presence of intelligent strangers and demonstrative philosophy will daily diminish it. The papal Bull of excommunication is not much known.

Owing to the docile, amicable veracity of the Chilanos, the march of improvements in useful arts, comforts and elegancies of life has been rapid and is progressive.

A magnanimous, but I fear misplaced liberality of the Government of Chile, has admitted the Spanish officers, deserters, and some of the prisoners into the service of the state in the army; in the guard of honor, now stationed in the capitol

In the army there are many foreigners officers — French, Germans, English, Irish, Italians and very few North Americans. —

In the Navy, under Vice Admiral Cochrane, the officers are principally

principally English. Most of the North americans have left the Montaine service in disgust. Some few dissatisfied officers remain in it.

The opinions which I expressed to you, before I left the town to after my return from Peru, in relation to Lord Cochrane, I have not had reason to change. He displays a good deal of national feeling, and probably keeps a return home and a restitution of his lost honors in view. He will doubtless be serviceable to the cause of Chile, and in that light, is entitled to support so long as he discharges the duties of his trust with discretion, and so far as the cause merits support. His correspondence with the Vice King of Peru is very respectable, and will aid the cause in which he is engaged. Thus far he has done no essential injury to the enemies of the state in his military character. The exhibition of the squadron, has awakened the fears of the Vice King, which induces him to keep his squadron in port. The strength of the latter has not varied for several months.

Only one vessel bearing the american flag is in the harbours of Valparaiso. The Montezuma of Baltimore, prize to Lord Cochrane, captured with arms on board destined for Lima.

The Blockade of the coast of Peru, being general, including all the ports, a privilege of vessels to enter a port to refresh, application was made for one, and this Government granted that of Paita. — where there is neither provisions, wood, nor water nearer than two leagues from the shore.

I have omitted to mention, that the affair of the Ontario, brought spanish officers of distinction into the bay of Valparaiso, aroused angry feelings. To appease

— that irrevocable, it was urged that she was an individual and not a national act — In relation to the Spanish property on board the Captures little explanation can be offered. Money taken on board of foreign men of war at Calle, must necessarily be shipped at night, in contravention of the laws of the land — It therefore is a dark clandestine smuggling transaction disreputable to Naval officers, and degrading to the national flag — Commanders of English men of war, have been in the habit of receiving the kind of freight and of receiving for their services a commission of from 2½ to 5 p.c. — upon the amount —

Other circumstances resulting from the visit of the Chilians at Lima and negotiations consequent thereon of a nature too delicate to explain at this distance, have exasperated many persons otherwise friendly disposed to the U. States. —

The Chilenos are aggrieved because they think that the recent acts of the United States do not correspond with the assurances & indications, and that she has done less than was expected.

It has been advanced that the American republic the principles of which were rather of a friendly character, probably instituted for the object of protecting all parties from fraud and imposition of which Chile would derive a material benefit — That the fact of admitting all vessels bearing the patriot flag into all the ports of the United States, upon the footing of the most ancient and favored nations was a decided act of friendship; and that of sending public functionaries to South America, was another, which unequivocally evinced a most lively interest in the success, and confidence in the principles of her cause. — But say they "if she does not assist us, we should prefer that she should do as Eng.d does — viz — let us alone". The Chilenos really do not think the United States neutral — We are they say "independent and

and want an acknowledgement of it from some nation,—
we look to the United States, both from her local situation,
the principles of our cause and her own interest, of the
nation upon whom we have the strongest claim."

It has also been argued by way of endeavouring to prevent
a friendly sentiment towards us, that Chile has, but a few
weeks free from the presence of hostile Spanish troops,
that time to convey a knowledge of the past to foreign
nations, has scarcely transpired — that the form, and principles
of her Government, are as yet were unknown — that in acts
of such magnitude, such nations not Governments could not
prudently anticipate events, and lastly that the United
States had not been officially asked to acknowledge the
independence of Chile.

That the United States will profit by
the independence of Chile, is unquestionable in a variety
of ways, and more particularly the following — Viz.

1st. It will afford good harbours for Whalers to
touch and refresh at.

2nd. It would aid commerce by opening new
markets and channels of enterprise.

3rd " whereby the United States would probably
have the greatest share of the carrying trade
of the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

4th. That it would assist the establishments
upon the Columbia River and the North
West Coast, by an exchange of commodi-
-ties with her.

5th. The United States being free from commer-
-cial monopoly, her Citizens could carry
on the trade to China, and most parts of
India, with her and the Coast of Peru more
advantageously and expeditiously than any other
people.

6th That it would encourage settlements upon the north west coast. —

7th That from the nature of the connection between this and the north west coast as well as the results of commerce, it will supply a amount of capital, from the ocean in fish and furs, created from industry and merchant aid of the precious metals — and

8th — give capital and revenue to the State and

9th by a circuitous trade, supply the United States with specie. — It will emit a running man.

There will also be a trade round Cape Horn from the Brazils and Buenos Ayres.

— Perhaps at some period — as the Columbia river is the only great outlet into the Pacific ocean known, — although there may be another near the Cape and Bay of St Francis, that the trade in goods from China, and other contiguous places, may travel up that river and down the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by boat and steam boat navigation.

Chile produces almost every thing necessary to the sustenance of human life, and will consequently, will either have a balance of trade in her favor, or be able to take commercial advantages over that of Peru and Guyaquil and other more northern parts of the coast —

Profit accruing from a trade in the produce of those places, such as Sugar, Indigo, Cotton Cocoa, Cochineal, Wool, Barks Gold* and silver will fall into the hands of the most discerning and active Merchants, and I think that

* also in grain tallow hides wine butter cheese horns cattle mules leather &c

6th That it would encourage settlements upon the north west Coast. —

7th That from the nature of the connection between this and the north west coast as well as the results of commerce, it will supply a amount of capital, from the ocean in fish and furs, created from industry and without aid of the precious metals — and

8th — Give capital and revenue to the State and

9th by a circuitous trade, supply the United States with specie. ~~as~~ It will emit a running

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* also in grain tallow hides wine butter cheese horses cattle mules &c

— those of the United States would have a fair chance of successful competition

Peru contains more learned individuals and more than either Chile or Buenos Ayres. It has seven Theological Colleges — a college of Lawyers and a Medical College. The sciences are taught there — but opposed to the latter are the Inquisition, — regiments of friars, monks, priests and other Clergy, headed by the Arch Bishop, the full grown powers of the Spanish colonial system exclusive monopoly, and many thousand dependents upon them, besides immense numbers of nuns convents and Monasteries — Hence the political influence may be felt by their neighbors, who will find as much to contend against as avoid and adopt.

In Peru a complete change in manners & political machinery. —

The mode of administering justice in Chile, has not altered lately nor much since the adoption of the present Government. —

Foreigners who marry in the country are obliged to profess Catholicism. —

Very few American vessels have loaded cargoes in Chile this year. I believe not one since the 1st of January owing to excessive duties and uncertain Regulations, they are daily coming in. One French Ship, and I believe one Swedish vessel have loaded cargoes, — the cargoes from Rio — English Goods — Machinery and machinery on planning into this country. — Of the cargoes there are as many and as valuable from the United States. Here is a sphere for men of genius and acquirements.

sphere extensive enough for them all to move in, and to employ their genius and acquirements usefully and profitably. A person has also come who knows the secret and is aware of making Congreve rockets and he is now preparing them for Lord Cochrane for the purpose of burning the Spanish Squadron at Callao. —

Of the Chilenos, the best expectations may be entertained, notwithstanding at this time for want of information and the habit of contemplating and methodically reasoning upon important political subjects, affecting the real prosperity of the state and well fare of society, — I am rather inclined to question, whether they are capable of legislating in such manner and upon such principles, as to collect and condense the jarring elements, which compose the passions and sentiments of the population by reducing them to form, in order more efficaciously, to preserve the independence of the state without the aid of foreign intellect and experience. The Buenos Ayreans were the father of the revolution and with the assistance of Strangers, are now the soul of it. —

And although it may now be ineligible to attempt to adopt a representative system of Government, and inapplicable from a necessity to retain the energies of the government in a form, to bring them more forcibly to bear upon the great interests at stake in this contest: Yet, this country as respects the permanency of her independence, the stability and justice of her Government, are infinitely brighter than they were a few months past. affairs look as regard her and South

America

generally appreciable to an interesting crisis—
—a crisis the most [illegible] and momentous
imaginable, which will probably confirm this
people in the enjoyment of their inherent rights.
— a crisis of no less magnitude than a termination
of their struggle in a consummation of their —
liberty. The conveyance of letters to the United States
is difficult and precarious. As this goes by Rio de
Janeiro, I have thought it prudent to place this
and three others, under cover to the President,
together with the correspondence of Lord Cochrane
with the Viceroy of Peru in the form of a
Packet of News Papers. —

Being upon the theatre of revolution and
acquainted with many of the principal actors in the drama
gives me access to information, added to that acquired by
personal observation, which may be useful to the Government
of the United States and to which, I am under obligations, that
I have not at present the means of acquitting: —
Under these relations desire to be instrumental in promoting
the interest of both, by every means in my power, I venture
to communicate details of facts and occurrences, in the
hope, that in the motives which actuate me, you will
find an apology for my intrusion upon your attention.

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obt, Hble Servt
J. Robinson.
by [illegible]

To,
The Honorable
John Quincy Adams.
Secretary of State
Washington City.

(Private)

Robinson J. St Jago de Chile

29 July 1819

Rec'd 28 Oct.

Affairs of Chile.

Jeremy Robinson —
Private

Santiago de Chile
August 1st 1819 —

Sir,

I have been informed since I wrote to you, that Generals Belle Grana and San Martin have gone to Buenos Ayres to assist in a consultation upon measures to be adopted for the defence of that City, under an apprehension that, that is the point of destination for the Spanish expedition.

It is also stated that Buenos Ayres will be able to oppose to any hostile force which may appear, 15000 regular troops and 20000 Militia. —

Should the foregoing those personages, — as ostensibly visit Buenos Ayres for the objects alluded to, — it is near the period of election of Supreme Director, and they are both candidates for the honor, perhaps their real motive is to aid their political advancement. —

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obt. Hble. Servt.
J. Robinson.

The Honorable
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State
Washington City.
U. S. A.

Memoranda —

The Squadron of Chile at present is composed of the San Martin mounting 64 guns — O'Higgins 50 guns — Lautaro 50 guns, Caiatte 36 guns, Chacabuco 24 guns — Galvarino 20 guns - Araucano 18 guns, Pueyredon 16 guns. — The Buenos Ayrean Ships Congreso of 40 guns — the Liberty, another Chacabuco, and several very heavily armed Chilano Privateers are in the Harbour of Valparaiso, beside a number of prizes, several neutral merchant vessels, the British Frigate Andromache, and a British Sloop of war. another English Sloop of war has gone to Lima. The British Commodore Bowles in the Creole Frigate is daily expected at the port from Buenos Ayres via Rio de Janr. —

The United States Frigate Macedonian has not returned from San Blas and Lima.

J R

August 1st 1819. —
Santiago de Chile

private

Robertson J. St Jago de Chile

1 August 1819

Recd 22 Dec.

S. A. affairs.

Jeremy Robinson -

Santiago de Chile.
August 2d 1819. -

Sir,

Accompanying this note I have the honor to present to you a copy of the new Constitution of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, handed to me by the Deputy from Buenos Ayres, and Lord Cochrane's correspondence with the Vice King of Peru. I also take the liberty to place under cover of the same Packet three letters to the Honorable Secretaries of State to which documents and letters, I beg leave to refer you for information respecting political affairs in this section of the continent in the hope that they will be acceptable and useful.

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be Sir,
Your Excellencys,
Most Obedient Humble Servant

J. Robinson.

To
His Excellency
James Monroe
President of the United States of America
Washington City. -

Robinson J. to the President

St Jago de Chile

2 d Augt 1819

Read 22 Dec.r

Constitution offrd de la Plata.

Jeremy Robinson —
Private.

Santiago de Chile
October 9th 1819 —

Sir,

The squadron of Chile sailed from this Coast the 17th ultimo destined for Callao having on board a Chilean regiment of Marines and other troops. The ships were well manned, chiefly with English and American seamen, but many Chilenos were also on board.

The 27th 28 and 29th days of last month were devoted by this Government and inhabitants of the Capital of Chile, to public rejoicings. Reviews, fire works, illuminations and feasting continued three days, & nights. Some public speeches by the principal members of the corporate bodies, and the members and students of the national institution, besides a patriotic sermon were delivered. Such exhibitions are doubtless calculated to impress the young mind, and to inspire the unlettered or inexperienced man, with a love of country and independence, provided an equality of rights is guaranteed, and that he can contemplate in the new order of things, an amelioration of his condition.

Some time since a privileged order was established by this Government. The present Supreme Director of State, General Son Martin, and Mr Pueyrredon were created members of the first grade. This order was denominated the legion of honor and many military men, with a few civilians were admitted. Each of these classes of the order, there being three,

receive an annual salary, besides enjoying the privilege of being raised, in rank above the common law, and can be tried only by their peers. It is contemplated to give them some permanent estates. On the day of the anniversary of the Independence of Chile, about thirty five new members were made. This measure may strengthen for a time the hands of the Govt. but I fear that it does not add something to the equal enjoyment of human rights. An order like this, is very imposing to a people, who are accustomed to pay homage to titles and to shew, - yet many are not well pleased with its adoption.

Parties here are less violent than they were a few months past. That party of Patriots opposed to the Government, seeing no hopes or prospect of successful opposition, seem determined to submit. Some of that party have been actually employed by the existing Government. The royalists continue to be a party in name, but their physical energy is small or rather imbecile. [illegible] weight of mass.

The security of this country, the progress of the revolution, the permanency of the independence of Chile and the maintainance of power by the present Government, depends in a degree upon the success of Lord Cochrane. — Should he succeed the independence of Chile and south America, may be considered as consummated. Should he fail of success, Chile will not be lost, notwithstanding that much discontent would be excited, and the progress of the patriot cause retarded. —

* In case the Spaniards, should regain a maritime ascendency in the Pacific, the spirit of that party would be reanimated and would become dangerous.

Provided Lord Cochrane destroys the Spanish Marine forces at Callao, his next object will be to intercept and take the Spanish expedition coming on the way from Europe.— The results being realized, I understand that the Government of Buenos Ayres and Chile will carry their long meditated military expedition into Peru.— The army of Buenos Ayres, it is stated, is to attack Lima through Alta Peru, while that of Chile and the Andes by a simultaneous operation, is to move by sea upon Callao.—

An embargo has been imposed upon all shipping in the Ports of Chile, at this time— and the American Sloop of War Ship Sloop Hawkins will sail tomorrow for Philadelphia.

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your, Most, Obed't Hble, Serv't

J Robinson
1st Clerk

To,
The Honorable,
John Q. Adams.
Secretary of State,
Washington City.

P.S. The Macedonian Frigate has not returned. The British Frigate Andromacha is in port with about fifteen sail of English shipping. There are three American vessels now in Valparaiso Bay - One of them is the Packet of Boston the other the Governor Hawkins and the last a schooner recently arrived there from Callao, which vessels brings news that the ships of war at Lima were in a bad state, but that there were 12 or 13 troops in Lima. -

Robinson Jeremy - S.t Iago de Chile

9 Octo: 1819

Read 4 Feb 1820.

(private) S.O affairs.

A larger Naval force of the U States is necessary to due respect and the protection of her rights in the Pacific ocean.

Jeremy Robinson —

85

Buenos Ayres October 31st 1819

Sir,

The last Mail from Mendoza and Buenos Ayres brings information that the fugitive Gaucho or robber of the Pampas, known by the title of the Montaneera, supposed to be adherents of Artigas are again in arms in considerable force, and that they have renewed their depredations upon travellers and the Government of Buenos Ayres by capturing many Carts laden with private Merchandise, on the road to Mendoza, and a large quantity of clothing, arms and military stores, destined for the Buenos Ayreman army of alta Peru, — that they have likewise taken General Balcarce and two deputies from Buenos Ayres prisoners: — the former was on his way to this country to take the command of the army of Chile and the auxiliary army of the Andes, the others to alta Peru. — It is also stated that General San Martin left the Ponte San Luis for Buenos Ayres, that he proceeded to within seventy leagues of that Capital but was obliged to return to Mendoza where he is at present. —

The

The news of these facts be true, leads fairly to an inference, that the meditated military expedition from this country to Peru, will be impeded if not wholly abandoned for this, and the early part of the ensuing year.—

Nothing has transpired since Lord Cochrane, or the squadron under his command have blockading the country Peru. It has been rumored at one time much depended upon the result of his intended attack of Callao with the Spanish squadron there. A most calm prevails in public and political affairs here. The recent incident of Lord Cochrane's arrest, will give a character and reaction to political feelings and principles. If the result is favorable the revolution will probably rapidly progress. If otherwise, great instability and some reaction in principles may be contended violent action.— The party of royalists are not without hopes, and the party opposed to this Government are disinterested or would prefer to remain passive to unite with the republic, to give their support to present rulers and the present system of Govt in Chile.—

The United States Frigate Macedonian has returned from a cruise, and will sail again upon another tomorrow. During her absence she visited Aurica Iquiamas, Guayaquil, San Blas and Acapulco, but brings no news of much interest, excepting that the marauding style of warfare adopted by Lord Cochrane had offended the inhabitants of Peru generally. But it had confirmed

the vacillating conduct on their loyalty to Spain, and alienated many patriots and caused others to pause, reflect and doubt of the advantages of a change of Government. His conduct towards neutrals has been very unfriendly, more so towards the united States, and her citizens than others. In many instances it has been violent, lawless and piratical.

For the american Brig Montezuma, captured and unjustly condemned by him and the Brig Macedonian of Boston, which cost over, others by him $145000 dollars, no redress has been either given or promised. The case of the last named vessel was peculiarly aggravating.

The forms and principles of this Government have not changed for two months past. The Constitution exists in name, but has no essential influence upon the civil rights of the people. It is impracticable in its principles. Both it and the senate are exhibited to expedite elections, as a means of acquiring popularity at home, and impressing on imposing a favorable opinion abroad. The legislative authority rests properly with a senate of five members, but most of the affairs of State are conducted by the executive, and many regulations imposed by it, under the form of Directorial decrees. The Govt continues to be military, and its power is not any limited or well defined.

Foreign vessels are not allowed to engage in the Coasting trade. Excessive import duties continue in force. A loss of from 15 to 30 per cent will be made by North American adventurers in the trade, to the country the Paupers accompanying.

He

The politicians of the day, have adopted the axiom, that an augmentation of duties will be an augmentation of revenue. —

About fifteen American Merchant vessels are now employed in the trade of the Pacific. — Four are in this port. At this moment there may be about forty sail of, ships employed in the whole Pacific and in rounding voyages. —

England has a much more extensive commerce here at present than the United States, their manufactures are taking place of those of all the nations, and from her superiority in them the number of her subjects here, and the amount of English capital, I am inclined to the opinion that she will retain for a very considerable time the ascendancy she has acquired. —

Many English are employed in the service of Chile. The squadron is in almost every respect an English squadron, excepting that it wears the Chile flag. —

Most of the civil and military places are filled by Buenos Ayreans Caracaneans and Europeans. Of the latter are many English Irish, Scotch and French — very few Germans and not more than half a dozen North Americans in the service of Chile

Mr Prevost left Santiago on the 1st ago for Buenos Ayres.

Mr John Heggen a Captain in the Chile service has gone to the United States, in the Lee; Hawkins to receive and bring the Constitution, and for other purposes. Mr. Prevost was the Inspector of this mission, and gives his conviction that

the credit of the Country Chile is not so great as it was, and a further delay of 3 years might for a time relieve it, but until the Financial system of both, it cannot be good. Our relief in this respect, great expectations are built upon the conquest or liberation of Peru. — How far that event would be realized by that event is very questionable. —

As the United States have no authorized agents in Chile, except Vice Consular agents, whose authority is very equivocal from the nature of their appointments, and of those only two, viz at Valparaiso and Coquimbo, I beg leave respectfully to renew my application for the appointment of Special agent, a resident agent of the United States for Chile and Peru.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your Most obed.t Hble Servt

J. Robinson.

To,
The Honorable
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State
Washington Cits.

Robertson Jeremy

Valparaiso 31 Oct. 1849

Rec'd April 12. 1850

S. A. Affairs.

Sd. the Honble
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State
Washington City

Jeremy Robinson —

Valparaiso November 15th 1819. —

Sir,

I avail myself of an opportunity to write by the way of England, to notify you of a recent important discovery of land in the South seas. — In the month of February of the current year, Captain Smith, Master of the British Merchant Brigt. Williams, in a passage from Buenos Ayres to this port, near Cape Horn, in Latitude 61° 40 South, fell in with land. — When he arrived here, he reported what he had seen, but most persons were incredulous. — Mortified by this scepticism, upon his return passage to Montivedio, he sailed to the Southward, to ascertain, whether he had been deceived or not, but meeting bad weather, and encountering Ice, he was obliged to desist, and prosecute his voyage. Yet without abandoning his original intention, or loosing his sanguine belief, in the existence of land in that neighborhood. — In Montivedio, he prepared his vessel, better than before, with a view to discovery. From thence he proceeded a second time, round the Cape towards Valparaiso, and on the 15th of last October, was gratified by a second sight of the same land he had seen before. — The waters were then high coloured, and he sounded in sixty five fathoms, black and white sand and shelly. The soundings gradually decreased to 25 fathoms, and less, but coarser, and of a greenish colour, as he approached the shore. —

Captain Smith was obliged to stand off and on, by a heavy swell, until the 17th ultimo, when he landed in Latitude 61° 43 South, and 57° 10 West Longitude, by observation and good chronometers. There he saw many seals, sea lions, whales and sea fowls, all perfectly fearless, and unacquainted with danger. — This land he calls a continent, and gave it the name of New South Britain, — upon which he hoisted the British flag. —

On the north coast of this land, there is a chain or line of Islands, from two to ten miles distant from the main, to which he gave the name of Penguin Islands. Between these Islands and the main land, there is a kind of channel, from 2 to ten miles wide, with some current and in one place the appearance of Breakers, produced probably, by a narrow passage and sunken rock. The passage there is not more than a mile wide, — but Captain Smith did not thoroughly explore it. —

Captain Smith coasted to the West, and West by South, sometimes inside of the Islands, and sometimes between them and the Main, to the latitude of 63° 53 South, and Longitude 64 West. The wind then blowing from the South West, he took his departure and stood from the land N. W by W. when it veered South and West as far as the night could discern, with good glasses, and with every appearance of extending much further. He describes the whole of this land, both the main and the Islands, as being very high, even above the clouds, and the summits covered with snow, with generally a sterile, barren aspect but with some indications of vegetation, shrubbery, and wood in the valleys, and pasturage of

the mountainy and hilly, and abounds with Rivers and creeks. We stretched along this coast three hundred miles, having generally fair pleasant weather, but not having been properly provided with boats, he did not attempt to reland, untill it was needful. Monday there appeared to us fine Bays with sandy beaches. We saw many fish of all sizes and species: Many resembling the Cod Fish of Cape Anguilla Bank, and Juan Fernandez. The whales were like those of Madeira Bay and Davis Straits. Besides there he saw a species of white whale and Black Fish.

The soundings, or rather the matter drawn up with the lead at each cast, have been preserved. I have seen them, and a draught of the land, by a tolerably good hand.

Captain Shuldham the commander of the Andromache, and other British Naval force in these seas, will dispatch a vessel in a few days to survey this land and report upon it.

Thinking this discovery may be interesting to you, Sir, in as much as it may be ultimately the means of throwing new light upon navigation, geography & the theory of the earth, I take the liberty to communicate it in the hope that the Society will be gratifying to the Government and useful to society in general.

N.B. Permit me to add, that it is probable many great discoveries are to be made in this hemisphere and that much has escaped the diligence and research of the most scrutinizing observation in the Pacific Ocean. I thank the Gov. & Directors of the United States [illegible]

and communicate a vessel, and suitable persons, expressly for discovery to the Southern Ocean, it is perhaps fair to infer that that it and the nation would be amply repaid, in an acquisition of knowledge, in addition to the consciousness arising from having patronized, and promoted, laudable intelligence, adventure and enterprize. But merely these results might be realized, that perhaps new sources of wealth, power or happiness, would be disclosed and the revenue and science itself be benefited thereby.—

With the greatest respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your, most obedient, humble, servant,
J. Robinson.

An impression has been made upon my mind, that Captain Fanning of New York, discovered the land alluded to above several years ago.—* Perhaps it is Drakes land

The vessel employed by Captain Sheriff, will return into port in a few weeks—when, with permission, I will communicate the results of her observations to you as they can be obtained.*—

Valparaiso January 22nd 1820.

JR.—

To, The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State,
Washington City.

* I have sent the manuscript which I have spoken of to Captain Sheriff upon which the currents and magnetic variations are noted.—

Robinson Jeremy. Valparaiso
16 Nov 1819 - Read Jan 19.
Capt Smith's Discovery in the Pacific.

Jeremy Robinson -

Private.

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Santiago de Chile
January 17th 1820.

Sir,

The last letter which I took the liberty to address to you, dated early in last November, informed you that the Chile squadron had sailed on a cruize having for objects, to destroy the Spanish squadron in Callao Harbour, to watch the movements of the Spanish ships of War on their way from Spain, and to occupy certain military posts upon the coast of Peru. - It now appears, that Admiral Lord Cochrane made several attacks on Callao and the shipping there, from whence he was repulsed with loss of men, and with some injury to his ships; - after which he raised the siege, and partially the blockade, and detached one division of his force for Pisco, another to Santo. - The former for spirits, the latter for provisions.

At Pisco the patriots landed two hundred and fifty troops, who were opposed by twelve hundred Spaniards, but after a severe contest the former gained possession of the place, - supplied their wants, destroyed nine thousand bottles of Brandy, together with other private property, held the place three days, reembarked and returned to Callao. -

Fourteen hours after the Chile squadron left Callao, upon their enterprises, a Philippine Company Ship entered the port unmolested with a Cargo worth a million of dollars in Cadiz. That Ship brought intelligence that the Spanish seventy Gun ship Alexander, had returned to Cadiz in distress, that the St Helena, seventy-four, was left by them off Cape Horn in a gale without a rudder, in a leaky and sinking condition. -

and that

– that the Prueva (or Proof) a spanish forty four Gun Frigate, had been two days off Callao, in full view of the Lord Cochrane, without having been chased, from whence she had proceeded to the Island of Puna, in Guyaquil Bay, and that after landing her Guns and otherwise lightening, she had gone up the river into a secure situation. Lord Cochrane hearing this, with two Frigates and two sloops of War sailed in pursuit and has probably been since joined by a Corvette. – The Chile forty four, one frigate and one sloop of War, arrived a month ago in Valparaiso under command of Rear Admiral Blanco where they are at present. These vessels brought the last news of Lord Cochrane, whose arrival is daily expected, and likewise, that of the failure of the Rockets. The last mentioned circumstance has greatly disappointed the expectations of the people of Chile, and excited the ridicule of the inhabitants of Peru.

The destruction of private property by the forces under the command of Lord Cochrane, connected with other licentious conduct has tended to exasperate and injure the patriot cause wherever the Chile squadron has been. – Two patriot Brigs of War are now cruising off Baldivia and Chiloe.

In the course of the present cruise Lord Cochrane fell in with the merchant Brig Polly of Boston, in ballast, and sent her a prize to Valparaiso, and subsequently with the Canton of Salem with a cargo, which he likewise sent into port for adjudication. They have both been tried and cleared by the Prize court, but I believe it is understood that Lord Cochrane has a right of appeal against the judgement, which might be made undoubtedly exercise, provided he arrives in time to avail himself of it. – On every occasion he (Lord C.) has made, and continues to make, the most odious and unjust discrimination, between the citizens and subjects, and the flags of the United States and Great-Britain. Three American vessels have been captured by his orders, one of them finally condemned, and another plundered of one hundred and forty five thousand dollars in specie,

which not a single British vessel has been detained or touched, notwithstanding several have been examined under circumstances precisely similar. — —
This discrimination results from two causes. — First — his partiality to British interests and the British flag. Secondly — because the commanders of British men of war on this station have resisted the blockade, while neither the civil officers nor naval commanders of the United States have done. — If Captain Downes has objected to the principles of blockade, it was rather informally and not until after aggressions had been committed. Perhaps he has not acted spontaneously, but in conformity to the opinions of those whom he was ordered to consult or to obey. — Whatever may have been the origin of the motives which influenced his measures, the private and national injury has been considerable and the responsibility solemn. —

It has been stated to me by the Captain of the Beaver of New York, which vessel was boarded on a voyage from Callao to Valparaiso, by Admiral Blanco, who stated that he had orders from Admiral Cochrane to capture the Beaver but finding that she was laden with British property, he allowed her to prosecute her voyage uninterruptedly. —

The Vice King of Peru allows a coasting trade into and out of his dominions in neutral vessels, and the Government of Chile grant Licenses to neutrals to trade to that Vice Royalty, either with foreign or domestic produce, but foreigners are neither permitted by this Government to engage in the coasting trade under a foreign flag, nor to sell goods at retail. — The citizens of Buenos Ayres, in this respect, are on a footing with strangers. —

Import duties on foreign merchandise commence to be 34½ - 44 and 69 p.r centum ad valorem, upon a valuation sometimes of 100 p.r cent on the invoice cost and not unfrequently above the market-price in the capital. Export duties on specie are 5 p.r c.t. On copper and other produce higher in proportion. Wheat pays 2 dollars per fanega. export duty and costs but one. —

Commerce is the chief source of revenue, yet this source is dried, and enterprise, speculation and industry paralized in a measure by these unnecessary checks. — Goods landed here, even for exportation, pay a full duty without any remission whatever, if afterwards reshiped, but subject to an additional duty of 10 p.c. — 5 p.c. when exported. —

The Government is in great want of money, but the financial system is not on a better basis than formerly. The expenditures of the past year will have exceeded the ordinary receipts into the treasury, about one million of dollars. The deficit has been partly made up by contributions, forced loans and Government Paper. — This paper the Government itself has depreciated about 50 p.c. cent below its nominal value and will not receive it at the custom House in payment of duties. About a million of dollars in paper is now out some of which will not pass at any rate of discount. —

Notwithstanding this embarrassment a military expedition into Peru is meditated and a contract has been entered into to transport into it about four thousand troops several months. The President of the Senate informed me that it was the intention of the Government to send eight or ten thousand men. — How this expedition can be immediately carried into effect without resorting to very violent means and dangerous expedients, I am unable to conceive. The navy and army are both unpaid, and the people discontented. Three adverse parties rend the bosom of society — Viz. — The Lorrain and O'Higgins party, which now rule, and by Buenos Ayres — the Carrera, an opposite party to the Royalists. — The two latter, are in a measure ready to amalgamate, but wholly different in principle. — Artigas, the inhabitants of the Banda Oriental, Entre Rios, and the Pampas act in concert. Joseph Miguel Carrera is commander in chief of the Montaneras of the Pampas and Buenos Ayres itself is held pupet by them. The inhabitants of the interior provinces of Cordova, Tucuman, Santa Fe and Paraguay will no longer submit to the arrogant pretentions of Buenos Ayres. — A species of open hostility exists. — The causes are these. — Buenos Ayres claims a right to appoint their Governors for them, and to no likewise their representatives in the Congress of Buenos Ayres, hereby a right of levying duties upon them and compelling

this people to send their produce and commerce to Buenos Ayres and determined to receive their supplies through Buenos Ayres only. Ayres to pay an export duty. These measures, with justice, have given offence, and the animosity engendered by them, has forced the Buenos army to abandon Salta & upper Peru. — Thus circumstanced, & pressed hard, as is Col Arilee, the Governor Conception, in the South, by the royalists, Spaniards and Indians, added to the prevailing discontent here — the fact of two parties being opposed to the present Government, and many of its supporters dissatisfied and clamorous, a removal of the troops would be attended with difficulty, which might involve a risque of another change of Government. Such a revolution would most likely throw the power into the hands of the friends of Carrera, but I do not apprehend that the country would revert to it's former transmarine masters. — Both the military and those employed in the Navy, are rather irritated at not having been paid off for many months past, and many in both, are disposed to leave the service in disgust. If means can be found to pay these arrears, and part of the expense of the expedition, which cannot be much short of a million of dollars, I have no doubt, but troops could be raised, and the great revolution be made progressive. — Something however must be done, — things cannot remain at their present stand. The approximating crisis is interesting and critical, and an adequate remedy must be applied, — this remedy will perhaps be desperate — even if it should be desperate. —

General San Martin, invited by the Senate, has arrived in this Capital to resume the command of the United Armies of Chile and the Andes. — He has between three and four thousand recruits in Mendoza, a large proportion of whom are cavalry. They are expected here. The regular military force of this country may be estimated at about 10000 troops including the Buenos Ayres regiments, but not the new raised corps of General San Martin. You will therefore perceive, there has been but little augmentation for several months past. * The Vice King of Peru has 20,000 good troops in Lima, and a proportionate number in other parts of his vice Royalty. It is asserted, that the troops of General Belle Grona's army devoted

* The raising of Mendoza Cavalry regiments &c — Some of the officers under command of Col O'Brien are in the field on the frontiers of Conception.

Sum, and that he himself is a prisoner. I do not learn that there is any very great enmity between General San Martin and Artigas, but that the virulence of the latter is chiefly aimed at a party in Buenos Ayres, and especially against General Pueyrredon, the late Supreme Director, and his friends. — Artigas confines himself to the Banda oriental and entre Rios, but his friends the montaneras of the Pampas, have approached to within fifteen leagues of Buenos Ayres, and even thrown themselves between General Rondeau's army and the city. — General San Martin travelling to Buenos Ayres, was obliged to return precipitately to Mendoza from when within seventy leagues, to avoid being made a prisoner by the troops under Carrera. — The present Government is in daily fear of an insurrection in favor of the party of Artigas which is supported at present to the most powerful there. — The actual Government have not the confidence either of the natives of the country, nor strangers. They cannot fulfil their engagements with good faith. — Foreigners and the Buenos Ayreans are their chief supporters. The former through their trade and capital, the latter through policy and fear. The principles of the Government are the same they have been for many months. — The provisional Constitution is merely a dead letter, and there has not been any recent change in the administration. The Government is in its effect essentially military, and any thing but republican or free. — Considering the deficiency of knowledge and political experience it is very questionable, how far an elective representative Government would suit the people and the circumstances of the times. Certain it is however that no liberal experiment has been made, and that the people of the country, even the rich, have but very little influence or vote in the affairs of the country, beyond that of complying with imperious exactions. Troops and seamen are raised by impressment. — Religious prejudices are very strong. The right to marriage and decent interment without reconcilement with the Catholic church are contested. The Supreme Director of State granted a hungry ground to Protestants, but is opposed by the whole body and force of the clergy.

Strangers are viewed with jealousy, but more so by the clergy and Buenos Ayreans, than the mass of the Citizens at large. - These obstacles prejudices are perhaps more active in Peru, among the middle class of society, than here, less so among the first. - The liberation or conquest of Peru, will be attended with many formidable obstacles, which involve some of the respectory principles of man & many of civil polity. - I do not think the Patriots can gain possession of that country without a part or the whole of the emancipating the colored population. To restrain the effervescente spirit of that portion of inhabitants, within bounds of moderation, will require some energy and much address. - To indulge their angry emotions would be shocking to humanity. - But supposing this difficulty removed another arises. - The liberators or conquerors, would like to dictate. that could not would be inadmissible, inasmuch as the Peruvians are, perhaps, better educated and as well qualified to govern themselves as any people in South America. Hence great delicacy must be observed towards them. They wish for a free Government and I think will not be satisfied with any system short of that. The examples which this country and Buenos Ayres have afforded will make them extremely cautious and tenacious upon this point. Thus far the people of this country have gained only a change of rulers and freedom from monopoly. The antient usages and mercantile jurisprudence have experienced but little innovation or ameliorations. The progress of improvement in the principles of Govt. has been very slow and is almost imperceptible. Even those who wish to judge the most liberally are rather surprised that so little has been done and to deny, considering the opportunities which have presented and the aids this people might have had. Nature and circumstances favor them, but opposed to these, they have fixed prejudices and an unconquerable indolence. Time and an intercourse with foreigners will do much. Apathy however almost overrules all these advantages. The policy has been wicked which drove the people of the pampas and this country almost to desperation, and forced their peaceful herdsmen to become banditti, and to wage a war of rapine and extermination. I do not

entertain so favorable an opinion of the civil liberty of these countries, nor of their moral integrity, now as I did six months ago. — If they entertain themselves such a opinion as they can maintain it it is about as much as they can manage to do. A radical reform in their civil polity, system of Government and political economy is necessary to their well being, & this cannot be much longer neglected without a complete overthrow of the men at present in power, and endangering the independence of the country. The impotency of Spain, and the [illegible] of Portugal, if the Emperor retains or her are the strongest guarantees of its permanency. The military chiefs seem unacquainted with any good system of Government to consider force as paramount to every thing.

I cannot comprehend the principle of this contemplated expedition. By such an expedition every thing would be put to hazard, and fortunate indeed would be the result if much was not lost. — The resources of the country are amply sufficient if illicited and applied, but one can hardly dare to hope for either, at least for a long time to come. No country has greater agricultural & commercial advantages than this, — none can boast of more wealth, and all those blessings conducive to comfortable living, in an equal degree. — A good financier, some virtue, and a wise administration, would soon demonstrate the truth of these assertions, and astonish the world by rapid improvement, almost unparalled in magnitude and celerity. — This expedition is viewed by many as nothing magnificent and fine rather than with reference to the happiness of those who are to be principally affected by it. Two or three thousand troops are as much as this Government at present can transport and sustain. With them an able chief, good supplies, [illegible] and an abundance of arms, must be sent, and even then the effect will be problematical. — The Government have not more than four or five transports. There are but very few merchant vessels in port, and not many expected. Probably there will be no decision respecting this expedition until after the return of Lord Cochrane. The importance of the subject authorises and indeed merits deliberation. —

There are nine merchant vessels belonging to the United States in the ports of Chile. — A proportionate number in the leeward coast, about fifteen North West traders, and near one hundred ships employed in the whale fishery. This scattered commerce requires a divided and quarter force [illegible] now has for its protection.

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two or three Frigates, and as many Sloops of War, would command a due respect, and restrain the inflated arbitrary pretentions of Lord Cochrane, his supporters and the Spanish Spirit in this quarter of the world. A display of such a force would be sufficient without its exercise.

England has twenty merchant vessels in Chile, as many in Peru, as the United States in the Pacific, and nearly as many engaged in the Seaward and North West trade. Her influence in the country, supported by that of Buenos Ayres and opposed to the United States, continues to be great.—

The Macedonian Frigate sailed from here for Callao, and from thence to Panama and elsewhere in Nov.

The British Frigate Andromache followed her. One British Sloop of War only remains in Valparaiso.

Sir Thomas Hardy in command of a squadron is daily expected at Rio, where he is to succeed Commodore Bowles. It is understood that he will likewise come to this Station.

The trade between China and this coast will soon become very considerable. It is now carried on chiefly by Americans, the English being restricted by the East India Company's charter, which will continue for fourteen years from this time. It has been profitable & four ships are engaged in it. — The direct commerce to this country from the United States has been very limited and rather unprofitable. If the Embargo was to be thrust upon the commerce of last year it would be against ours. — But when the whole coast is open we shall be the greatest gainers by the India, China and Coasting trade provided the natives themselves do not carry it on. I do not think they will be any way able to compete with our enterprize and knowledge, but fear that foreigners will engage in it under the Patriot flag, and that the patriots will place us under some restrictions whilst they will retain the benefit of it in their own hands exclusively in their own ports. — At a future day the commerce from the Pacific Islands to this coast and the North West coast will be valuable. Russia seems to be aware of this, and is zealous to secure some title, either to the Islands, the Californias or the North West. She is too evidently groping at American and Asiatic objects. These Islands will some day no doubt be to the Coast of the Pacific what the West-Indias Islands are to the Atlantic, and I now venture to repeat

a suggestion which I have before made that the western country will probably be supplied with the produce and manufactures of India & China by way of the Columbia River.

No. 13

A very large tract of land and a chain of Islands has been very lately discovered by Captain Smith in an English merchant vessel, on a voyage from Rio de Janeiro to Valparaiso in Lat 61° 43 South. Lon 56° 55 West - upon which he hoisted the English flag. Captain Sheriff the commander of the British naval force in these seas has sent a vessel to survey this land, upon a voyage of discovery, and with orders to take possession of it in the name of the British Government. This discovery is interesting, the land being in the track of vessels bound into and out of the Pacific Ocean and became it may shed some new light upon the Geography, upon the navigation, and theory of the earth, and Captain Smith denominates it a continent.

This discovery may have some influence upon the trade of this coast according to the quality of the land and the climate, and the disposition of those who possess it. - At present the English have a decided superiority in the India trade especially from the port of her colony. The commerce between this and Rio is followed up closely by English adventurers. It is probable that it will be after the commencing in and about Buenos Ayres and the Banda Oriental have subsided and the revolutions of power are tranquilized by peace and a settled system of Government. The factions prevent the culture of the soil and cause the Brazils to depend upon this coast and the United States for bread stuffs. - Some sugar and a quantity of spirits and molasses are imported from the Brazils but the great mass of trade is in the manufactures of Europe and India. The commerce in manufactures after the ports are opened will be smaller than it has been calculated at, owing to the population having been greatly exhausted, and consequently the consumption. This country does not contain over a million of people, and Peru does not exceed seventeen hundred thousand. Of this number, many are and will remain wholly independent of foreign supplies, until their habits are entirely changed. Even the Indians where civilization and oppression are of a very coarse quality. - If the Government here was settled and afford security of person and property great inducements exist to tempt people to settle here for the purpose of making improvements in agriculture

and a comfortable abode
mechanics, and the fine arts. — Also to make every virtuous spirit
and to carry on the business of the coast. — Perhaps this coast
upon
is one of the finest fisheries in the world and the soil and
in salubrity and fertility
climate cannot be surpassed. — Timber is a little deficient
and the neighborhood is not well watered. Other ports are more happy in
these particulars. The Gold and silver mines are very productive
and the copper is exhaustless. — A title to these may be purchased
at a very low rate that whether the agitated and irregular
state of things cause men to forego these advantages and benefits,
to seek more frigid regions and to contend themselves upon
a sterile soil with a small pittance, rather than remain
subject to continual molestation and loss. — The exactions fall
upon most people most unexpectedly and often heavily — The former
a pleasing theme for reflection, when contrasted with the mildness,
and defined limits of law and power in the United States.

It is difficult to know the exact quantity of money coined
in the mint this year. The most is, from great part of it having
gone over the Andes, indeed and a great deal having been
shipped clandestinely for Rio de Jan^o and Europe. Probably
it has amounted to two millions or two millions and a half of
dollars. The Expenses of the present year will have exceed three millions.
= Of which there about two millions have been paid in money
and paper. — It would be very easy to regulate this
department of the Government provided a system of
economy was introduced, to limit the revenue and of
universal responsability was adopted. The revenues
of Chile would then be four times greater than her
wants would demand. — The finances and resources
= ces of Buenos Ayres are in a more distracted state.
Her treasury is empty and the credit of the Porteños bank=
=rupt. The Porteño pretensions have cut off their
only natural trade, Intercourse with the Banda Oriental
and the interior Provinces. These provinces will
hold no intercourse whatever, nor allow any
of their produce to pass either down the rivers
Parana or Portugese or Rio de la Plata. Hence
the people are cut off from all means enabling
the precarious one of foreign trade, which is
effected every day more and more, by these
causes and is dwindling into insignificance. This
will lead to political ruin. Religious intolerance
prevails here, as much as here. Indeed I almost
think, that the habit of confession in the one hand
[illegible] with the hypocrisy of the former
[illegible]

and the mental intellect - is to abase the mind and render it incapable of that vigorous exertion indispensible in a free government. - The dogmas of the church forbid expansion and boldness of thought - The indulgency which they permit - and their toleration of the Lights of reason, together with their permanent authority, which corrupts every independent and elevated act, and tend at once to corruption and servitude -

Valparaiso January 22d 1820. -

Since writing the preceding, one of the Chili Frigates has returned into port, the Lautaro, the Captain, which agrees with Lord Cochrane and two Brig[s] of War they proceeded up Guyaquil River to where they ascertained that the Peruvian Spanish Frigate had placed herself under the town of Guyaquil under cover of the batteries, in an unassailable situation. They abandoned further pursuit not having troops enough to take the place and retired down the river. Further down the River they fell in with two very heavily armed merchant vessels, letters of marque, laden with timber, both of which they captured, and that three more, and Lord Cochrane will probably arrive in port in the course of to day. - One of these vessels mounted about twenty and the other thirty guns. - One is a vessel of six hundred and the other of nearly one thousand tons. These vessels will make excellent transports and very much assist the movements of the troops should the expedition be decided on. -

These Captains of the Lautaro further state, - that they received information that General Bolivar had taken Santa Fe de [illegible] - that he had left a Garrison there, and marched with four thousand chosen troops upon Quito. - That Province and Guiaquil are said to be the most patriotic in Peru. If this news is true, it will be easy for this country to send a part of its disposible forces to occupy Guyaquil, open communication with Santa Fe, and to cooperate with General Bolivar in all his future demonstrations and movements. * It will stimulate the people to action and by vigorous efforts they may now with good management accomplish all at which they have aimed. - This news gives a new aspect to affairs, and I am now inclined to think, that the Government will make a great exertion. Indeed it is necessary, not only to support the cause but the present chiefs in power, never were parties more bitter

* Chili; could lend a few troops this way if she chose, to make every thing secure, by consentrating and annihilating many and attacking. -

13th

This news will make the expedition papid[sic] and a part of the troops, if proper measures are taken, can now be withdrawn without endangering the public tranquility or the independence of the State. — It will however be prudent to wait the result before any legislative measures are taken respecting Chile. — in any diplomatic arrangements are made even if they should be only provisionary. — Should Success follow, it will be interesting to know what use will be made of power, and in case of failure, a sanguinary scene will be exhibited on this section of the continent. The people do not yet understand the fundamental principles of self Government, much less those of civil liberty, and political economy. the unjust revenue might support the Government if justly collected and honestly appropriated. —

The force of the Chile squadron has not varied essentially since my last letter. — It consists now — of the San Martin mounting sixty four Guns, — O'Higgins 50 Guns. — Lautaro 50 — Independencia 32, — Araucana 28 — Galvarino 22 — Americano 18 — Penydon 16, and Montezuma sixteen guns. — They are manned, partly by English and American officers and seamen, Chiefly English — It appears like an English squadron.

I understand that Mr. Provost embarked at Buenos Ayres in November for the West Indies. —

The absence of any legal representative of the United States in Chile — the interest of the occasion and the importance of events which daily occur and which may be of moment to the United States, added to the confidence with which the Government once honored me, induces me to take the liberty, from time to time, to advise you of what is passing in this remote region, and to rely upon your liberality for a just construction, and for forgiveness for trespassing upon your attention and time, with so long a communication. —

I forgot to observe, that the Vice Roy of Peru, so treats the American flag and American citizens, with more respect, than he did a year and a half ago, that he pertinaciously adhere, to the unjust system of monopoly and exclusion, except only as to [illegible]

& his necessities compel him to return. — His suite of many of them are discontented, and he has no other way of maintaining his power in Peru. —

Permit me again, Sir, to offer my services to the Government, and to renew my application for the appointment of Special Agent or Consul Agent of the United States for Chile, Peru and Buenos Ayres. —

With the greatest respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servt.

J. Robinson.

P.S. This letter will go by way of England, through the hands of His Excellency, Mr. Rush &c.

I omitted observing in its proper place, that since the Govt. of Chile has heard that a squadron of ships of War is coming from the United States, that it professes the most amicable disposition and an intention in its treaties either of independence or commerce, to give her and other american States greater favors than to the European powers; but more especially if the United States are first to acknowledge the independence of the country and other patriot Governments. — Mr. Contucy is now in negotiation for the United States — at Washington. —

11 At Mr. Adams's request is spoken to Secretary to Lord Castlereagh or a Mr. Gorrie of the Times Court adapted to that mission. Mr. Gorrie is the editor of the paper here called the Telegraph a man talle pe its conformity to the Country the United States neither the Govt. of Buenos Ayres nor the country friendly to the principles of our Government. They both to favor monarchy. —

To,
The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State,
Washington City,
United States of America —

Jeremy Robinson —

Private.

Santiago de Chile
February 3d, 1820. —

Sir,

Since I had last the honor to write to you, Lord Cochrane has captured, and sent into Valparaiso, the Spanish Brig. of War, Potrilla (or Colt) on her passage from Callao to Baldivia with dispatches, some clothing, munitions of War and twenty thousand dollars in Specie, destined for the military chiefs in that quarter. —

This capture although inconsiderable in itself may prove to be of the first importance to the political affairs of this country and Peru, it being understood that the principal object of this vessel was to concert combinations and simultaneous operations between the forces of the Viceroy at Lima and Baldivia.

The White inhabitants of Chiloe, Baldivia and Conception are generally very loyal to Spain. — This attachment has been induced by habits of dependence and obedience and the influence of the Church. — The Catholic Indians of that quarter are taught to believe by their religious teachers, the Holy Fathers, that infidelity to the King is an unpardonable sin, and they never having seen a manifestation of the power of other States, think the forces of Spain joined by heaven, are superior to conquest. — Beside, they are stimulated by an inordinate cupidity which has been carefully cherished and must be gratified. Should the Spaniards fail of satisfying that passion, and their excessive intemperance their hold upon them both upon their fidelity, attachment and opinion will be greatly weakened, if not altogether broken, and the interrupting of supplies and communications, tend directly to that end. — The Indians expect presents and will serve with few exceptions, those who pay them best. —

J.

It is reported that Lord Cochrane intends to remain several weeks longer out for the purpose of cooperating with Ld Prieli the Governor of Conception with a view to the reduction of Chiloe and Baldivia. He has with him one Frigate of the largest class and two Brigs of War. — Two other Chile Brigs of War are on the coast of Peru and at Coquimbo. —

The military expedition to Peru seems to have been resolved on and that active preparations are making, at least so far as depends upon the collection of troops, munitions, provisions and other things necessary; but I have not learned that means have been yet found to pay off the army and navy a circumstance quite as weighty as any other. —

An Embargo has been laid upon all vessels bound to the Northward of Valparaiso for two months and the navy and troops of General San Martin three thousand strong, of which a large proportion are cavalry, have been ordered to come from Mendoza to Chile. It is also rumored that one or two battalions of them have revolted and taken post with the people of the Pampas in support of the independence of the local authorities there and consequently in opposition to the Government of Buenos Ayres. —

It is certain that the Governors of San Juan and Mendoza who were Buenos Ayreans have been turned out and others appointed by the Cabildos and the people. — These men having been appointed by the influence of Buenos Ayres, it remains to be considered how far these measures are matters of policy on the part of General San Martin and Buenos Ayres, to censure and justify the removal of these troops to this country, or how far the last motive limited it may have its weight. — The presence of these troops may be requisite to prevent a counter change of Government here, in case the expedition should go to Peru or give greater security, if it should not. —

A change of Ministry is contemplated and it is whispered that the Senate will perhaps be dissolved or abolished or its powers circumscribed. — I do not think that the elective franchise will be allowed to this people at present. Much as respect the choice of Governors.

Four

will probably dictate for some time to come and consecrate public acts.- By the exercise of this agent, means to carry on the war of liberation, or invasion of Peru may be found. three months from this date is spoken of as the point of time for the embarkation of the troops.-

A vessel has just arrived from the coast of Peru which confirms the information that Bolivar was advancing towards Quito, and that a Patriot-spirit prevailed among the many of the inhabitants, who demonstrated it in some cases by raising the patriot-standard, and in others by giving supplies of bullocks, and other provisions.-

There are but four american vessels now in the ports of Chile. The Government has relaxed a little from its rigid system of blockade and captures, as a temporary and political measure, but has not relinquished the principal or right it assumed.- But that relaxation has been more conspicuous as respects English vessels and property than american.-

It is stated that a Mr. Alvarez Hoste of Buenos Ayres, late secretary to Lord Cochrane has been or is to be appointed political agent for the Government of Chile in the United States.- This gentleman is of the Buenos Ayres school of politics and principles.

The affairs of Buenos Ayres, Banda-Oriental, entre rios, the Pampas and the interior provinces, have not changed their aspect, and the differences remain unreconciled.- As to the nature and extent of those differences, I beg leave to refer you to my letter of last month sent by the way of England, through the hands of Mr Rush;- And I have but little, or no reason, to change any opinion in relation to the incentives of the expedition. The difficulties of raising means and the discontents in Chile may retard if not prevent its departure. The squadron will probably, the whole or a part, soon move.- In the present posture of affairs here procrastination is dangerous unless some plan can be devised, which will give the Government the good wishes and affections of the people and the use of the resources of the country.- I crave you an apology for trespassing on

you

your attention with so long a letter, and for wasting so frequently the impression being upon my mind that the observations of a spectator of passing events may be useful and a hope that they may be acceptable added to the relation in which I am stood and the obligations I am under to the President and Government, and a desire to evince my devotion to both, as an actuate one I hope will excuse the liberty which I take. —

My health is very delicate and prevents my copying this - the time being very short - I am not capable of making so great an effort. — It will go by the way of London under cover to His Excellency Mr. Rush. —

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

J. Robinson.

P.S. The troops recruited by General San Martin, about three thousand strong, at Mendoza, are on their march for this capital. Two Frigates have been ordered out to enforce the blockade of Callao. —

Permit me to renew my request for a re-appointment by the President. — J.R. —

1 Private!
Robinson Jesse
6 Aprenis - 3 Feb 4 1820 Railway
Relies of Gen. Miller -
solicits a Re-appointment.

The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State,
Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson — 9 feb 1820.

Sir,

The enclosed letter was sent to me a few days past by His Excellency the Supreme Director of the State of Chile with a request that I would forward it by a safe conveyance to its destination: — — As a vessel will sail in a few days bound to London, courtesy induces me to comply with his wishes by embracing the opportunity, and I have now the honor to send it to you, by that route, under cover to Mr. Spencer and Mr. Rush. —

For information respecting political and commercial affairs in Chile, Peru and La Plata, I beg leave to refer to my last (private) letter to Mr. Adams, to whom I have written fully upon these and several other subjects: —

Permit me, Sir, to use this occasion to repeat my offer of services to the Government, and to solicit the honor of an appointment as — Special Agent* for the United States in these Provinces, and to reassure your Excellency of my zeal and devotion. —

With the highest respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient
Hble Servt. —
J. Robinson.

Valparaiso
February 9th 1820.

To,
His Excellency,
James Monroe,
President of the United
States of America, &c. &c. &c.
Washington City. —

* or Comm. General. —

Lotte P.

Robinson Jeremy - vs Spencer

9 Feb 1821 Deposited 21st Aug:

I. A. affairs.

Private Memorandum. —

The Government of Chile assailed by discontent at home, embarrassed in its finances, and opposed by the commanders of the British Naval forces in the Pacific Ocean, is beginning to relax temporarily and for political purposes, somewhat of the rigor of the blockading system laid down by Admiral Lord Cochrane. —

General Bolivar is advancing upon Lima. —

It is very uncertain when the military expedition will sail from Chile for Peru. —

The squadron of Chile, is impeded in its departure, for want of money to pay off, and induce seamen to re-ship.

Some changes in the Senate and administration are contemplated. —

There is a general embargo, which will remain in force until after the squadron puts to sea. —

A Mr. Alvarez Monte of Buenos Ayres, late private secretary to Lord Cochrane, it is stated is soon to proceed to the United States, on a diplomatic mission from the Government of Chile as Charge des affaires. The principal object, it is whispered, are to obtain an acknowledgement of the independence of Chile and to negociate a loan, of one million and a half of dollars. —

Valparaiso
Feby 9th 1820. —

It is reported that a million of dollars, are to be raised by involuntary contributions, and that the names of two thousand persons, whom it is intended shall contribute, have been designated.

A Subscription is open to raise means to send the Chile Squadron to sea. —

General San Martin who has been recently appointed commander in chief of the united armies of Chile and the Andes will accompany the expedition to Lima it is said to consist of six thousand men — troops.

The differences in and between Buenos Ayres, the Banda Oriental, Entre Rios, Cordova, Paraguay and Paraguan remain unadjusted and active hostilities exist by the transmission and consent of the Congress. —

Portugal is preparing for a part of that country. —

Engd seems to be playing Portugal & Brazil and Spain against each other and both against America — North and South am.y —

Vessels trading to Peru are obliged by a late decree to pay their duties ant and in Cash — The trade is allowed in special licenses. The Vice King of Peru limits the commerce also under a pretence of receiving provisions and military supplies. —

R.

Jeremy Robinson —

Valparaiso February 17th 1820. —

Sir,

Dispatches have this moment reached this place from Lord Cochrane announcing the surrender of Baldivia to the forces under his — command. One Regiment a quantity of stores, ammunition and clothing, together with a stand of colours and one hundred and ten cannons are the spoils of this victory. —

From Baldivia Lord Cochrane — proceeded to Chiloa, which will probably fall, and intended to be here in eight days from this date. — This success will perhaps give a spring to the affairs and operations of Chile, and may induce a speedy embarkation of the military expedition for Peru. —

General Balcour is menacing Lima through Quito and Guyaquill. — He forces Chile by threatening the Rio King upon his Northern and maritime frontiers, can effectually cooperate with him, whilst the Liberating Armies of the Pacific ocean, may choose his time and place of invasion, and by a simultaneous attack by sea and land endanger him on all sides. —

Yours —

since the battle of Maypo no event of importance as the fall of Valdivia has occured, excepting the destruction of the Spanish expedition in 1818.—

Chile is now free of Spain and her independence so far as depends upon that power, (in Chile,) may be considered as consumated.

The Squadron of Chile now in port consisting of one sixty gun, — two frigates and one brig will put to sea, blockade callao and the coast of Peru, in a week.—

At present there is a general embargo on all vessels in port.—

With the greatest respect—
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obd.t Hble Servt,
J. Robinson.

To,
The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State,
Washington City.
U. S. of America.

Jeremy Robinson —

Recd June 17. 1821.

Santiago de Chile
October 4th 1820.

Sir,

Actuated by a desire to be useful, I am induced to repeat my offer of services to the Government and to renew my application for employment in the department of which you are the head, and therefore take the liberty to use this occasion to solicit the honour of an appointment as Special Agent of the United States at Chile, Peru and the West Coast of Mexico, or wherever, in case that cannot be granted as Consul General or Special Agent for commerce and Seamen, including the agencies for the United States vessels of War, at those places and the American coast of the Pacific Ocean generally. —

With the greatest respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Most Obd.t and very
Humble Servant.
J. Robinson.
late U.S.N.

The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c.
Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson —

Recd June 17. 1824

Santiago de Chile
October 4th 1823.

Sir,

Having in an antecedent letter taken the liberty to state to you that a Chile military and maritime expedition had sailed from this country to invade Peru I am now induced to acquaint you that I have subsequently ascertained that the Government of Chile meditate a cooperation with General Bolivar and that it is the intention of General San Martin and Lord Cochrane, to combine their consecutive plans upon a scale to embrace New Granada and the West Coast of Mexico. —

As the execution of these measures may and probably will cause a nominal blockade of nearly the whole coast of the pacific ocean, except Chile, neutral vessels in that case will be subject to restrictions and annoyance by both the belligerent parties tending to interrupt legal commerce. I therefore,

venture

with deffidence to make known their facts and circumstances
and beg leave with the greatest deference to suggest that a
greater American Naval force than is at present on this
Station, might be advantageously employed and may
become indispensably necessary, to a due support and
protection of the interest, flag and rights of the United
States in this quarter of the world. —

Lord Cochrane has now eleven
vessels of War belonging to Chile — three to Buenos
Ayres — two to General Bolivar, — fourteen large Ships
armed transports and two thousand marines under
his command. —

With the greatest respect —
I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient and very
humble Servant. &c

J. Robinson.
U.S.N.

To,
The Honorable
John Q. Adams
Secretary of State
&c &c &c
Washington City.

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Jeremy Robinson —

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Private.

Santiago de Chile —
October 9th 1821.

Sir,

For several months last past I have been absent from this city in the Provinces of Concepcion and Valdivia at which places I had the liberty of write to you in the hope that observations upon that section of the continent would be interesting and acceptable, and a device to be useful permitted me now to continue to communicate the details of passing events in this country and part of the world.

A few months since, a conspiracy was formed against the present Government of Chile in favor of the party of General Miguel Carrera, former Director, and who was then at or near Buenos Ayres in exile, but which was detected and suppressed before matured for execution, at least before any important movement had been made. — I am not acquainted with the facts respecting that affair. It is certain however that the Government represented it as having had a formidable aspect and mischievous tendency, and used it as a pretext to justify the arrest and banishment of about two hundred persons, men of the first families, distinguished for their talents, fortune and extensive connexions — suspected of having been averse to the present system* of Government. The estates of those persons have since been either sequestrated or confiscated, and several other persons, have also been subsequently moved out of the way. ——

It

* opposed to the men of the present Government.

It is not distinctly known what has been their destination, but it is generally understood that they have been sent to General Bolivar, who has crossed the continent and holds a port or two (Buen Ventura) on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. —

An Agent has lately been here, who purchased these large heavy armed ships and some arms, and despatched them for New Grenada. † Another Agent has been here from the Patriots of Mexico, likewise to procure arms and vessels, and has entered into conditional negociations with individuals for them. It is also believed that the Government of Chile will lend assistance to the latter, as soon their own affairs are in a posture to permit it. — The testimony of the Mexican Agent and that of the Captain and officers of the Macedonian Frigate, concur in stating that a general spirit of revolution and desire of change of Government exists both on the west Coast of Mexico and the California; and that they required nothing but arms and officers, to complete their emancipation from the Parent-State. Another intelligent American states that money was abundant — that the Patriots of Mexico had formed themselves into a Government, having a President and Senate — that the President's name was Allasto Stroker and that their principal port on the coast of the Pacific, was called Patticolco. *

Report informs us that affairs were somewhat more tranquil, but not in a settled state in Buenos Ayres. That city, and the adjacent country seems to be doomed to be rent by revolutions, discord, faction and anarchy. † * It is to be hoped, that the other Governments, or at least a majority of them, which lately composed what was called the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, will so far reunite, as to unite their arms and act auxiliary to the forces sent from this country to cruize peace on the sea board. — These Governments have long and steadily manifested a resistance to the entanglement and iniquitous pretentions of

† It appears that within the last seven months, there has been some three changes or revolutions in the Govt of Buenos Ayres, and that each new Government has been of a more democratic character. Corrigan remains quiet in the Banda Oriental and Artigas remains at Santa Fe. — Chagas is in Paraguay with Francia. Entre Rios — Ignacio Cornejo is at Cordova & respects the Buenos Ayres Government, and continues at war with the Portuguese in the Banda Oriental.

† Agent from Bolivia. 3

* The Agents from Bolivia and Mexico, both state that freedom of conscience had been declared & publickly proclaimed both by Gen'l Bolivar and the Mexican Patriots. — I am ignorant of the truth of these declarations. —

of Buenos Ayres. —

On the 20 & 21st of last August, an expedition sailed from Valparaiso to invade Peru consisting of all the Maritime forces of Chile, four thousand good troops and two thousand marines, well equipped and provided with extra clothing and provisions and twenty thousand stand of extra arms, under the joint command of Lord Cochrane, and General San Martin. The extra arms are intended for such Peruvians, or persons there, as are inclined to join the Patriot cause. — The precise point of disembarkation is not known. — Arica has been spoken of, but I apprehend it will be some place further North. — perhaps the province of Truxillo about eighty leagues from Lima. —

The efforts of the Vice King of Peru to repel those forces, will doubtless be great; but when the nature of the contest is considered, — the number of disaffected persons, the coloured population and the force of opinion in Peru, the chances appear to me, to be in favor of the Patriots.

Great credit is due to the Government of Chile, for having fitted out that expedition, in so short a time, and in a style so complete, as to indicate that success may be expected. — There has not been any important change either in the principles, members or administration of the Country Chile — for the last year. —

The Vice King has declared the port of Lima open for neutral vessels to trade, except such as carry there the produce or manufacture of Chile. — His forces altogether may be estimated at about six or seven thousand soldiers in Lima, — four or five in Alta Peru, and two or three thousand men in Arcicpa, but these forces cannot be united, without exposing all his interior frontiers to the Patriots. * The Chile Maritime force is decidedly superior to that of the Vice King. — It can therefore, either cooperate with, cover its retreat, or in case of disaster, receive the Patriot army on board the ships. All interests for the present moment give place to those of the expedition, from which

* The Maritime force of the Vice King of Peru consists of three forty four gun frigates, — three thirty gun sloops of war — two Brigs of War, — two Schooners, eighteen Gun boats and four armed Merchant vessels carrying from thirty to forty Guns each, and in every respect equipped for War. — The Maritime force of Chile consists of the San Martin 64 guns, O'Higgins 50, Lautaro 50 Independencia 30 — Chacabuco 22 Galvarino 18 — Araucano 16 Pontrolla 16 — Pueyrredon 16, Montezuma 6 — guns & twenty four gun boats & auxiliary vessels and many armed transports. +

+ and two thousand Marines —

which information is daily expected with great impatience. —

A. The provinces of Baldivia & Conception are agitated by a guerilla War, and information has recently reached the Govt. that General Freire, after experiences in the province of Conception some discomfiture in a partial engagement with the Royalist forces. Chiloa remains in possession of the Spaniards. — The Government of Chile is raising troops by impressment * and will perhaps send reinforcements to that quarter. — It is pursuing both in relation to interior and exterior affairs nearly the same policy it has done for some time past. — I cannot perceive any amelioration. It has passed some edicts which will ramp enterprise to this country and circumscribe foreign Commerce. — The duties continue to be exorbitant. —

That the King of Spain has assented to the constitution, and that the Cortes is meditating an offer of representation in Spain, to the Spanish Americans, is known, but excites little interest, nothing short of unconditional independence will satisfy this people. I think they will never agree to a compromise with Spain. Such an offer will probably be received here - in Caracas, New Granada, Buenos Ayres and other places with an air of marked indignation. A little more it might have answered the policy of Spain in Peru and Mexico, - but now I think it will come too late. —

In Conception and Baldivia there are many royalists, but they are not to be feared, unless they receive succors from Peru or Europe. - From the first they cannot expect either, and they have no hopes from the other. — The opening of the Port of Lima, by the new King will be rendered in a measure nugatory, by the blockade of Callao. There are three parties - viz - the O'Higgins party - the Carrera party and the royalists — each inveterate against the other, but the last is embodied

* Men are seized by soldiers and forced to serve — lately a decree has passed ordering all mules to be delivered to the govt. who have embodied armed and dulces them from the former

to the U States by reason of the occurrence of General Freire, public affairs are unsettled, leaving only parties of the times in this capital. — There are not more than 4 or 5 thousand royalist troops in Chile, and these scattered over the whole of the State. Conception and Baldivia are in a state of siege, and they cannot be concentrated, and besides it is not upon one point that the revolution is to be effected, but by the union of the whole people. The revolution has been effected in the capital by the union of the people, and the troops followed the example.

There are about forty vessels belonging to the United States trading upon the Coast of the Pacific and at the Islands, about one hundred and fifty ships employed in the Whale Fishery - several sealing, and some fishing at the Isle of Juan Fernandez. A Boston ship arrived here a few days since from the North West Coast (Columbia River) with a Cargo of Spars. She brings information of the death of the celebrated chief of the Sandwich Islands, famed for his friendship, and hospitable treatment of the vessels and citizens of the United States. - His son has succeeded him and is pursuing the amicable and equitable policy of his father. - Another American vessel has arrived from Canton and four more are daily looked for from thence. Three American vessels are fitting out to take seal at the newly discovered land. -

Great Britain has eighty British vessels in the Whale Fishery of the Pacific - and fifty (or upwards) Merchant vessels trading upon the coasts. - They are protected by two frigates and another will soon join them. - The Macedonian is at Lima. - The President Monroe has been read by a few South Americans, and considered as being both friendly to the Patriots, and a very able State Paper. It is to be regretted that it has not had more general circulation. In that case, it would most likely remove an impression, by far too general in this part of America, that the Government of the U States is indifferent respecting the progress and success of South American independence. - This people construe the caution of the United States Govt. and its tardiness respecting them into or rather as proceeding from apathy. *

* General Tarce Intendant of the Province of Conception, told me in conversation that he felt hurt at the backwardness of the U.S. in acknowledging the independence of these countries, adding that on his part it was [illegible] jealousy of love, considering as he did the Citizens of the U.S. as Brothers and wishing as he did to see an American policy prevade the whole of this Continent - This sentiment very appreciable in him for English feelings and European manners of policy are in fashion in Chile.

It is whispered that a monopoly (for a specific period of time, it is to be) of his trade is granted to three individuals who have furnished the Gov't of Chile with money ships and other assistance to aid the expedition to Peru, of the trade of Peru and that foreigners are to be excluded from a participation in the coasting trade. — The Produce of Chile is at present inhibited except for exportation round cape Horn. — no vessels will be permitted to proceed with it either to ports of Peru or other more Northern ports on this coast. —

The outstanding debt of the Government of Chile may be estimated at a million and a half or two millions of dollars. The greater part of this sum the Government have issued paper receivable by them in payment of import duties. — Money by this has been raised by forced loans, exactions, voluntary contributions and specific duties and taxes. * Seamen and soldiers by impressment †

In this part of South America, the people are prepared for a despotic military self Government, but I apprehend it will be some time before they will submit under a free representative system of Government. Want of correct knowledge of their rights and the present system, both as to the extent and the manner of exercising them, is the cause of this. No liberal experiment has been made towards the establishment of a republican or free Government. — If made perhaps it will succeed, for the Chileno is endowed with strong perceptions and active intellects. The people of Peru, having been better educated, have more reflected upon the nature and principles of Government than those of Chile, and if not used into violence and exaction by the armed will, I think, be found capable of governing themselves in a rational manner. — Chile for the mitre and the sword have been too closely connected. — These have united with passion and ambition to

* The Government paper is thirty per cent below par or its nominal value. Duties on half paid in Specie and the other half in Gov't Paper.

† The Government of Chile is raising men, crops and has issued a decree whereby all persons who hold Mate Slaves to return them and deliver them to the Government which made an account of each slave taken, owners Gov't Paper, & the Government one hundred and fifty dollars each slave. These slaves are then to be emancipated and free from the expedition & be enlisted into the service and at the expiration of the war to be returned to their owners — & be entitled to their freedom.

the evencies liberal sentiments and magnanimous virtues. — †

The inhabitants of Concepcion are a superior race of people to those of Chile — They are more hold spirited and high minded, but owing to a state of war and frequent changes of Govt and Masters for eleven years, they have acquired the arts of dissimulation and the lower classes are cunning dishonest and in other respects corrupt. —

This country is indisputably the finest in South America whether considered with reference to its agricultural and mineral productions, — the climate, even in relation to its minerals as fine. The mines are very rich but not wrought. It is well watered and wooded — and the Pines* are famed for their verdure. —

The principal rivers are the Maulay, Bio Bio, and Imperial. — The Harbour and Bay of Talcahuana are among the most beautiful and commodious in the world, and equalled in this part of it by none, except that of Baldivia which is more capacious. —

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Most obedient and very
Humble Servant
L. Robinson.

To,
The Honorable
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State &c &c &c,
Washington City. —

* Pines situated at the head of Talcahuana Bay, were the remains of the ancient capital of the Province of Concepcion, destroyed about ninety years ago by an earthquake. † And may also conspire to deprive humanity of the exercise of its rights. Since considering the Chilean constitution as Power is transferred from the country of Chile to

P.S.

I entreat an excuse of your Excellency to pardon the style and writing of this letter. I write it under the influence of a fever & with which I have been three weeks confined to my room, and I am too feeble to copy and correct and improve it. With great respect, — I am Sir, Your Most Obd. Humble Servt

J.K.—

Note — A. — The Patriots hold no territory South of the River Bio Bio excepting a Fort opposite to Conception on the South Bank, and the town and vicinity of Baldivia, the adjacent and intervening countries being occupied by the Araucanian Indians and royalists. Even near San Pedro they have not command of half a mile into the interior for cropping as much as they can cover by their cannon. — The indians are more or less in alliance with the Spaniards, and in conjunction with them, last autumn and winter, carried on an extremely sanguinary warfare in the Province of Conception, by cutting the throats of night; driving away cattle and horses, pillaging and burning the Haciendas & plantations, and robbing and murdering the inhabitants. Indeed it was a war of ruthless plunder and extermination. Neither party respected the laws of war nor humanity, and both shot or killed their prisoners. — Talcahuana was twice taken sacked and evacuated. — The Araucanian Indians live chiefly in communities, and pursue a pastoral life, subsisting on animal flesh and more or less agricultural industry. They hold the city of Imperial one hundred and fifty leagues South of the city of Conception. They are fond of field exercises, — extremely brave and show a contempt of death. — They fight principally on

and that it will so far as relates to the military part of it be on its own authority and responsibility & possibly the operations of Gen. Las.

9

on horseback, armed with lances, attached to an elastic cane or reed of greater length than the lance of Europe. — They also in war use clubs, hatchets, knives, tomahawks — & wherein spears and pistols. They do not believe in Christianity but a great spirit, whom they consider the author and life of the world, and who resides beyond the ocean. — When a Chief dies, his own horse, dog and warlike instruments are buried with him. — These indians cannot be considered as civilized, & yet they approximate nearer to that gradation than the indians of North America. Their attachments are rare, but strong, and their resentments implacable. They are wonderfully avaricious and treacherous — false in their professions and filthy in their habits. It is a capital crime among them to work the mines, they having been told by their priests that the cupidity of the Spaniards, cannot be appeased without in turning the grains of death. Large gauntlets of pure gold are often found, and the country is full of it, and silver, and iron, and coal. — The country is less broken than Chile, having more gradual swells and beautiful fertile plains. The cattle, Horses, wheat and Corn are better there than in Conception. These indians serve either of the contending parties, according as their necessities and voluptuous passions dictate, but most faithfully those, who have the greatest ability to gratify their insatiable cupidity and intemperance. They are more inclined to favor the Spanish than the Patriot cause. — At present they are not subject to either, but will infallibly be conquered by the Patriots, they being without artillery & skill to use it. —

In grazing and tillage this country is superior to Conception. — In both these countries there are extensive mountains, strong holds and fastnesses that it will be a very difficult matter to conquer them. They are destined to become the garden and granary of this coast and probably the seat of empire. — Timber is very abundant, and adapted to every species of building or use where a durable wood is required. The war in this quarter is active or passive according to circumstances and the seat of war may be made almost interminable. Being well armed and mounted, the Indians are formidable in the chase but terribly destructive to a retiring or fugitive foe. — If closely pursued by superior force they give way, disperse, retire to the woods and mountains, and pour down from them again like a torrent, when least suspected of being near. — They have huts, raise some garden plants corn, beans peas and fruit. — When they cross the River they are joined by many peasants or peasants of the country who conduct them to the farms and vine Yards where they obtain supplies. — Not a man, nor a boy, is there in the Province of Conception who does not know the use of arms. Benavides the Spanish chief, as a native of the city of Conception who has arisen from the ranks. — He is also of consequence, and has a numerous connexion on shore. He was once taken upon suspicion when in the service of the Patriots, and shot in the Plaza, and carried away for dead. Having recovered his strength he joined the Spaniards, and I think will never be reconciled again to the patriots. — He has caused one General two Colonels two Majors and three Captains to be killed in cold blood after they had surrendered prisoners. — There acts upon the principle of retaliation. This war — who can conjecture when it will end or in what course it will take! — Ultimately it must — in

the nature of things be in favor of the patriots but the principle and object engendered by it will I think be favorable to social happiness and civil liberty — . — JR —

October 14th 1820. — San Iago de Chile

Information has this moment reached the capital announcing the loss of Conception, Talcahuano Peru having been compelled to abandon that capital and entrench themselves at Talcahuano — He has not more than 1000 troops, in short of arms and ammunition and provisions. — The royalists have 2500 troops in Conception & another part, the cavalry, and 1500 scattered over other parts of the Province. The Government-[illegible] of boys, and will make great exertions to send adequate reinforcements to sustain Gen.l Freire in Talcahuano, — But if any serious injury occurs to the expedition, Chile will find herself in an awkward predicament. —

The royalist officers and Infantry are principally Spaniards. — Freire has not more than 1000 soldiers and in Chile there are about or rather less than 5000 troops. —

This communication will go by the way of England, through the hands of His Excellency Mr Rush — whom I have requested to forward it and desired, if his inclination prompts to read it — & seal and afterwards seal it. I am induced to take this liberty by my illness which does not permit me to write another letter, explanatory of the actual state of affairs in this quarter of the world, and because I should such information will be useful to him. The Ascendancy of the Buenos Ayres Government and Congress having discussed the subject of a proposition from the Court of France, to become a Burbon province subject to Foreign Power is known here, but not

Robinson Jeremy

St. Jago de Chile

9 October 1820

Recd 9 April 1821.

Political State of things
in Chile pa pa.

Jeremy Robinson —

Santiago de Chile
October 10th 1820.

Sir,

Having in an antecedent letter taken the liberty to state to you, that a Chile military and Maritime expedition had sailed from this country to invade Peru, I am now induced to acquaint you that I have since ascertained that the Government of Chile meditate a cooperation with General Bolivar, and that it is the intention of General San Martin and Lord Cochrane, to combine their executive plans upon a scale to embrace Terra Firma and the West coast of Mexico —

As the execution of this measure may and probably will cause a nominal blockade of nearly the whole American coast of the Pacific Ocean, except Chile, neutral vessels in that case will be subject to restrictions and annoyance by both the belligerent parties, tending to interrupt legal commerce. I therefore, venture with diffidence to inform you of these facts and circumstances, and beg leave with the greatest deference to suggest that a greater American naval force than is at present on

— this station might be advantageously employed, and may become indispensably necessary to a due respect and protection of the interests of the U.S. of flag and rights, in this quarter of the world. —

Lord Cochrane has now eleven vessels of war belonging to Chile — three to Buenos Ayres — two to General Bolivar, 2 fourteen heavy armed transports, and two thousand seamen under his command. —

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and very
Humble Servant,
J. Robinson.
Dft W.S.

To,
The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State &c, &c, &c,
Washington City,
United States of America.

Private.

Valparaiso November 21st 1820 —

Sir,

About two months ago, I took the liberty to acquaint you that a Chile Maritime and military expedition had sailed from this port the 23rd of August for Peru, and I am now enabled to state from recent information that the Patriot Army disembarked at Pisco the 7th of last September without opposition, the troops having been withdrawn and the inhabitants having previously retired with their property. — Nine hundred only immediately joined the Patriots, and the Vice King of Peru sent three flags of truce with propositions for an armistice for fifteen days. General San Martin in returne sent two deputies to the Vice King to treat with him in the capital. In the course of these negotiations overtures of conditions for an amicable adjustment of differences were made by both the parties, but upon principles which neither could consistently with honour accept* and no alternative was left but a resappeal to arms. —

General San Martin having stationed a few troops, about fifteen hundred, at and near Pisco to divert the attention of the royalists & to cover his subsequent movements, — assembled the main body of his Army, which may be

* One required an acknowledgment of the constitution of Spain the other unconditional independency of Peru —

three and four thousand strong, and retained them at a small post called Guacho, about twenty five leagues from Lima, which capital he intended to menace or attack, whilst Lord Cochrane was to act upon Calao with with the squadron and cooperate with the forces against Peru. — The troops at Pisco had penetrated a short distance into the country, and some of the inhabitants as well as towns, had manifested sentiments friendly to the patriot cause. * The vice King has given ten to twelve thousand troops in and near Lima, a part of which however are militia, and he had intimated an intention for the present to confine himself to defensive measures. — He had proclaimed the constitution and abolished the Inquisition. These acts will indubitably have a tendency to satisfy many Spaniards and natives, whose discontent was before actual and who would under other circumstances have borne arms in favor of the Patriots. — Not a gun had been fired, nor a sword drawn in anger the war was as yet only on paper, and through the medium of opinion, and the Patriot army does not exceed five thousand men. —

Many persons entertain sanguine expectations of a speedy result of the impending contest, in favor of the patriots, whilst others more cautious and calculating imagine that it will be a protracted weapon of doubtful issue. As the patriots are at present decidedly superior upon the ocean, and they conduct their affairs with common prudence and energy, and the vice King adheres to passive or merely defensive operations, I am inclined to an opinion that the former will be successful unless the royalists should happen to receive auxiliary aid from Europe. Two vessels of war well manned and equipped would give a new character to this war — and if heavily armed ships would turn the balance in favor of the royalists especially so at this moment when since they occupy

* and wished to join the Patriots.

† The Indians have been

the city of Conception and have almost undisputed possession of that rich, fertile and beautiful Province

Benavides the Spanish Chief in the southern Provinces has at least four thousand troops of the line besides two thousand Militia, mostly all the lower classes of the inhabitants, besides the Indians of Baldivia and Arauco on his side — General Freire is Encamped at Talcahuano with about fifteen hundred or two thousand men with no other supplies than those sent to him by sea from this place. *

The Government of Chile exerts itself to raise troops, but I fear the exertions will be inadequate to raising a sufficient number to expel the royalists from Conception — Many of those persons who are with Benavides, are disaffected patriots, who have joined them for their own security and opportunity to gratify their cupidity and revengeful passions. — The revenues of Chile, so far as they arise from imports is in a more flourishing condition than it has ever been before, owing to the many rich cargoes from China, other ports of India and Europe, which will improve the Government paper and credit and furnish it with the means of paying the soldiers better and more promptly than they have been paid heretofore † — The character of the war in the South is the most ferocious and sanguinary — Neither party gives nor takes quarter and both kill their prisoners in cold blood — Neither sex, nor age, nor infirmity are exempt from the most horrid violations, massacre and cruelty —

In Chile there exist three political parties viz — the ruling party — the Carrera party and the royalist party, each about equally numerous and all inveterate against each other. Two months past the Government under a pretext of having discovered a meditated conspiracy in favor of Joseph Miguel

* The Indians have been induced to take up arms in favor of the royalists. Their ancient hatred against the Spaniards has been softened by the expectation of an asylum for fidelity in defence of their homes and property — two thousand of them are said to be in the field. Benavides is said to have refused to pay the Indians of Arauco the stipulated reward before he would lay down his arms. —

† The dollar has been reduced to little more than one half of its former value.

* He has with him 4000 men and 20 [illegible]

Carrera, limited to two hundred persons, distinguished for their talents, influence and wealth to an unknown destination, supposed to be New Grenada —

The Blockade by the Chile Squadron, as promulgated by the Chile Government commences at twenty degrees South of the equator, and extends to Guaquil inclusive, and I understand that it is contemplated to combine the same plan of cooperation upon a scale which shall be mutually beneficial to New Grenada and the West Coast by Mexico.

Neutral communication and trade with ports and places South of this in possession of the royalists and between them and the Islands which compose the Chilean Archipellago is forbidden. — No licenses to trade have recently been given. The ports of Peru are not proclaimed open, but all neutrals are allowed almost free ingress and egress.

The commerce of this section of the world is increasing, and will in a few years, if a rational system of self-Government is established upon it, which shall guarantee permanency, become of great magnitude and importance to every commercial State, and especially to those most remarkable for their enterprising and commercial enterprises — The United States at present furnishes but few commodities of consumption which the people of this portion of South America require, and for a considerable time, our trade here, must be indirect, and originate in our intelligence and enterprise. With respect to China we have a great advantage over the English which will be limited by the E. India Company's charter — There are four American ships in this port from China with rich cargoes. — Should Peru and Mexico change rulers and become independent our commercial relations will be very considerable with them, yet not so great as they appear on the first view of the subject. When permanently independent those states

* If money, &c. were limited to certain distances & places. —

† The population is too limited for a great number

and this and New Grenada will doubtless aim at
having their own carriers at least with reference to
the coasting trade, and the number of intelligent for-
=eigners who will domesticate themselves in these
countries and become temporary citizens for the
benefits arising from that traffic, will cause
the commerce to be carried on in a very great
degree under the flag of these respective countries,
upon conditions that will prevent successful com-
=petition on the part of foreign flags or vessels. —

The Brig Canton of Salem and another American
vessel also an English vessel, found at Peru, have been sent
into the ports by Lord Cochrane for adjudication, on
suspicion that they were Spanish property. — The Canton is
in Valparaiso. The American ship Ocean was ordered here from Calao
after having touched at Arauca was served and remains
under arrest upon similar suspicions. The Golconda
of New Bedford has come into port without a crew —
Her crew and one of her officers having been seduced
from her by the Spanish authority at Tumbes
River, twenty leagues from Guiaquil. — The master
believes that it was the intention of the Government there
to have seized the Golconda had she not escaped. —

The Macedonian and British Frigate Andromache are
at Lima. A report reached here yesterday of the arrival
at Rio de Janeiro of a French man of war and a Span-
=ish Frigate and likewise of the Constellation with
deputies to treat with the patriot Government. —

By an express we also learn, that there has been
another attempt at revolution at Buenos Ayres
in which many valuable lives had been lost and
since shocking outrages committed. — That city had

* Chiefly from Europe. † Hyperion. and not the Andromache as
the Letter is here —

the Pampas country continues to be harrassed by revolutions counter revolutions and anarchy and from appearances all South America will be subject to somewhat similar fermentations and afflictions so long as the Mitre and Sword are united. There is no union between the Governments of Santa Fe - Paraguy - Cordova. Salta and Buenos Ayres - Mendoza and San Juan look to Chile for support - while the Porte los Louis stands alone. - Artigas advocates union and free government upon terms of equality and reciprocity. - General Joseph de Correa - is near Santa Fe and it is said has a considerable military force with him. - He has a very strong party in this country at this time, and should he appear on this side of the Andes a revolution in his favor would instantly follow. all the inhabitants of Cuyo Chili and the South are for him and would desert Benevidas to join him. - His party in the Capital, Santiago, is powerful and in the moderate province his friends are formidable. -

The present Supreme Director of State is not unpopular, but his ministers are, and to them is attributed the misfortunes in the South. - Should any accident occur in the north another administration would come in. - Want of foresight and providence on the part of Buenos Ayres has caused the loss of the Province of Cuyo and may cause the destruction of General Paroissiens and his army - If so the capital will be in danger. - I think General San Martin would do wisely to coalesce with General Balcarce.* He will in any event act upon his own responsibility and consider himself as entirely

* General O'Higgins

* Senor Balcarce holds the high office of Supreme Director of the Provinces of La Plata from the North coast of Chile, and the Atlantic Ocean - He appointed his son-in-law Gen. San Martin Commander in Chief of the Chilean Army, and the latter, by his victories, established the Independency of Chile. Balcarce is represented as a Gentleman of amiable manners, liberal principles, and of considerable talents. Since his resignation, there have been no important changes in the Government of La Plata.

to chile, his object being conquest and glory, he will find no difficulty in separating his interests from those of chile, should such a policy suit his convenience; and I entertain nearly the same opinion of lord cochrane. —

An augmentation of the United States Maritime force on this station, is desirable, and may soon be necessary to a due respect for the rights and flag of the U. S. in this quarter of America. —

An independent Peruvian standard has been raised in Peru. The flag consists of an arc on a blue ground with a golden sun in the centre, emblematical, or rather in allusion to, the goldedaricin of the Incas.

A report has been sometime in circulation here, that the United States have acknowledged the independence of such of the Spanish American Provinces, as have emancipated themselves from their allegiance to the Parent-State, which has elicited demonstrations of the most sincere and excessive joy. —

With great respect.
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant
J. Robinson.

To,
The Honorable
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State &c, &c, &c
Washington City. —

3

Val[e] at aug[t] 22[d] Since writing the within, that account of the Con-
stellation sailing to at Mandeira with Mr Prentiss and
Mr Halsey on board, has been announced and also that
Mr Barrett had embarked at Buenos Ayres for this
place. –

(12)

Jeremy Robinson
Rec'd 19 June 1821

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Valparaiso Dec.r 5.th 1820.

Sir,

Information reached this place two days ago that the inhabitants of Guayaquil and Guamanga had declared their independence on Spain, and that Admiral Lord Cochrane has captured the Spanish Frigate Esmeralda and six Gun Boats in Callao Harbour.

Don Thomas Guido, late Deputy of Buenos Ayres* and the late Governor of Mendoza has been sent by General San Martin to Guayaquil to organize the Government and the last the army of that place.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, Hble. Servt.

J. Robinson.

To,

The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State &c &c &c
Washington City.

* In Chile.

P.S.

Private.

Oct. 5th 800 tons later than the preceding

P.S. 1st

The letters which convey a hint to the Police bring also a report that citizens of the United Italy in this country

It is stated that the U.S. Frigate Macedonian and the British Frigate Hyperion were both in Callao Bay when the Chilian Frigate entered to cut out the Esmeralda, and displayed lights that they might be designated as neutrals, which Lord Cochrane perceiving also hoisted lights in the same part of his ship to deceive the Spaniards and the night being dark caused mistake and belligerents to be engaged in the fire of the Forts on shore by which some damage was done and some lives lost onboard the neutral ships in question.

It is further stated that the morning after the action the Macedonian & Hyperion sent their two boats on shore, each an officer, when the Macedonian boats crew and officer were all arrested and those remaining to the Hyperion fled. - If this news is true, but which I have doubts, those acts of violence must have received from the effervescence feelings of the populace or mob at Callao. It cannot be easily credited that they were premeditated or authorized. The Patriot army and the General San Martin was within nine leagues of Lima the Vice King continued to adhere to his system of passive exertion. A short perseverance in that system would probably confirm his throne and Vice Royalty. - The Patriot prospects were good. - It is just now reported that General Arenales and

the Patriot troops have driven the royalists out of Conception; but I have not learnt upon what foundation. —

I beg leave to repeat, with great deference that an augmentation of the Naval Force on this Station of the U States would be advantageous. — The Patriot mountain operations can only be by extending to various points to the Northward of Peru. —

The Government announce that General Guzman, a Patriot officer, has been successful in Alto Peru. —

The affairs of Buenos Ayres are not tranquil and that the inhabitants are too much afflicted by the Revolutionary parties.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your Obd't Servant
J Robinson. —

Jeremy Robinson —
Recd 17 June 1821.

Private.

Valparaiso December 8th 1821. —

Sir,

Despatches have been received here from Genral San Martin and Admiral Lord Cochrane which announce, that Guiaquil and Guamanha had been declard independent by their inhabitants, and also the capture of the Spanish Frigate Esmeralda, and six Gun Boats in Callao Harbour by the Patriot Maritime force.

The Army under command of Gen.l San Martin, landed at Ancon, a small port nine leagues from Lima, (by land*) where the head quarters of the Patriot-army was to be established. —

Ancon is a small village upon a Peninsula with a narrow neck of land and a high mountain in its rear, and may be easily made defensible against the approaches of a large army on the land side, and its contiguity to the capital, renders it a very desirable position for the Patriots to occupy, especially since they are decidedly superior on the Ocean, and can draw supplies from every quarter by sea — their prospects of complete success were good.

Guamanha is one of the largest — interior

* only three by sea.

Recd 17 June 1821

towns of Peru. Guiaquil from its local situation and the richness and variety of the productions of the adjacent country will become the second great mart of commerce on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. It is tolerably well adapted to a naval depot it being well supplied with excellent wood and timber, and there being a sufficiency of water in the River for the navigation of sloops of war and also Frigates without their armament.—

The Vice King of Peru continues to act on the defensive. a pertinacious adherence to that system will will ruin his cause in the opinion of his subjects and vassals and accelerate the loss of his vice Royalty.—

I am now inclined to think that the late splendid events will be speedily followed by the liberation of Peru from the grasp of Spain and a consumation of the political liberty of all Spanish America.*

There commences together with a prevailing opinion that the U. States have acknowledged the U independent Government of South America, have tended to enhance the value of the Government papers and to raise the publick credit. Some classes of the Government Papers are now only fifteen per cent^m below Par.—

Two Buenos Ayreans have been sent by General San Martin, to Guiaquil, to organize the new Government and the army.—

It is announced that General Bolivar has driven the royalists out of Quito.

It is also reported that the running mate consequent to the Emeralda having been cut out of Callao

* If the Patriots improve their time and this opportunity there will be no terrible results—but they might be less despotical

the patriots, that the Macedonian Frigate ~~was~~ run a boat on shore at Callao, and that the officer and crew were ~~all~~ murdered by the royalists, and likewise that three men were at the same time killed belonging to the British Frigate Hyperion, in consequence of a suspicion, that those men had been sent there assistance to the patriots. – It is also mentioned that Captain Downes was under the necessity of leaving Lima under the protection of a strong escort, for the sea coast to guard him against the savage fury of the exasperated populace, and to embark in his boat some distance from Callao. Other acts of wanton cruelty, upon the foreigners at Callao and Lima, are related. – On the honour of humanity I am willing to think this news is either untrue or that those bold acts were unpremeditated and unauthorized. But from my knowledge of the tendency of the Spanish character in this quarter of the world, I am almost led to a contrary belief. –

– An American Whale Ship, the Falconda, has been ~~lately~~ boarded at Juan Fernandez Island, and others at other ports of the coast by the Royalists. +

– The Patriot Naval operations are daily extending and will soon embrace the whole line of Coast on the Pacific Ocean, – which, perhaps, point out the advantages that might result from the augmentation of the U. States Naval force in this hemisphere. A

The Canton and ship Ocean remain in the custody of the Patriots, and no charges are preferred against them. – Yet the Gov.t has not release them. +

A. after the new Government was established along the coast, I am informed foreign vessels were obliged to touch from one to the other, a form back to form, but the contrary has been the case, since the revolution, under the present system of the country.

* The Whale Fishery is daily increasing in value and magnitude. There are upwards of 150 American ships at present engaged on the [illegible] those that [illegible] in favor of Engli[illegible]

I have omitted to mention that Genl. a Patriot General has been fortunate in all his Wars. *

Allow me to apologize for the liberty I am about to take, and to observe that in my motives, I hope no censure will be found — It is the zeal and affection which I have for my country and government which dictates the remarks. — As the Government of the U States will perhaps be embarrassed to choose a suitable person to represent them in their Independent countries of South America — permit me to state that it is essentially requisite that every officer in the civil employ of the Government should speak Spanish, as the language of the country, and be well acquainted with the character and principles and habits of this people: If he is not such as the acts of diplomatic salutation and annunciation as practised by this people, that he will be accused, and perhaps imposed by them, and unable to do justice, to the rights of his country and country men. —

— He should be a man of good address, quick discernment and more than ordinary talents and experience of mankind and independent in circumstances + and incorruptible in principles.

Excuse the freedom I have taken in addressing you on this subject, and the liberty I have taken in troubling you with a letter, but I am sensible of the multiplicity of business which engages your attention, and the importance of every moment of your time, the importance of which I am sensible will be my apology for the liberty I have taken.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient humble servant —

J. Robertson.

To,
The Honorable
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State &c &c,
— Washington City. —

* report of the Director.
+ Temptations are sometimes offered by these people, of a pecuniary character, discreditable both civil and military officers of foreign nations

Recd 17 June.

Valparaiso January 12th 1822.

Sir

Dispatches have arrived from Peru which announce the existence of extensive disaffection among the troops of the Vice Roy and that an entire battalion including officers of those in whom he reposed the most confidence had deserted Lima and joined the patriot army under command of General San Martin near Lima, and likewise that public opinion was generally favorable to the patriot cause throughout that province which indicated the happiest results. A division of the patriot army was within seven leagues of Lima.

General Tyers in the

Province

Y Onuptan has beaten the royalists in
three pitched battles, and compelled those
who escaped death and imprisonment
to retire to the South bank of the River
Rio Bio. having reduced the force of
Benevides, the ~~patriot~~ Royalist General
to about two thousand men, who are
supposed to be destitute of Artillery. —

A French seventy four Gun ship
and a Frigate, have arrived in this port from
Rio de Janº and the Rio de la Plate. —
It is suspected by some that the Prince
of Luca is on board, but the object of
this visit or mission is not known. —
It is conjectured, however, that having been
disappointed in Buenos Ayres, he has come
here, or that the mission has come here
to initiate friendly and open negotiations
with or intrigues in favor Monarchy.
If this conjecture be well founded, he
will, I trust, not succeed, even if he is

listens to.

Neither of Frigates are here, but both the Macedonian and Constellation are daily expected. There are several american merchant ships in the ports of Chile.* Mr Provost has been a short time in the capital.

The Patriot squadron continues to blockade several of the ports of Peru, but Callao runs rejectly than any other. Lord Cochrane has gone in pursuit of two Spanish Frigates. Lima cannot hold out long unless Spain sends a considerable army and a strong squadron to its assistance.

Disturbances continue on the Pampas and at and near Buenos Ayres, notwithstanding it had been agreed on to settle differences amicably by a congress. Artigas and Gen.[l] Correa or both greatly reduced.

Every thing is tranquil here, yet diffusion

* The Canton and Ocean remain in durance. portugese

(15)

exist.

There are two British Frigates and one Sloop of War in this station, and another Frigate looked for.

With great respect.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your Most Obed't Hble Serv't.

J. Robinson.

" "

P.S. Deputies from Spain have been at Buenos Ayres, and rejected because they had no powers to acknowledge the independence of that province and Government. - It is rumoured that there has been a revolution in the Brazils. most respectfully, J.R.

To,

The Honorable

John Quincy Adams

Secretary of State

Washington City

U. States

Jeremy Robinson —

Recd 13th June.

Aquimbo February 15th, 1821. —

Sir,

Since I had the honour to write to you from Valparaiso, about the middle of last month, intelligence has reached that place that a division or vanguard of the army of the Vice Roy of Peru, under command of Brigadier General O'Riley, had had an action with the advance or van guard of the Patriot Army, commanded by Colonel Arinales near Lima, in which the latter was victorious, having taken twelve hundred troops and thirty two officers prisoners including General O'Riley. —

The object of the visit of the French vessels of war has not been developed. They have sailed again, but under an assurance of the French Admiral or commander that he will not enter the ports of Callao. This promise was given to the Government of Chile. — The French

officers

Jeremy Robinson —

Recd 13th June.

Coquimbo February 16th, 1821. —

Sir,

Since I had the honour to write to you from Valparaiso, about the middle of last month, intelligence has reached that place that a division or vanguard of the army of the Vice Roy of Peru under command of Brigadier General O'Reley, had had an action with the advance or van guard of the Patriot Army, commanded by Colonel Arenales near Lima, in which the latter was victorious, having taken twelve hundred troops and thirty six officers prisoners including General O'Reley. —

The object of the visit of the French vessels of war has not been developed. They have sailed again, but under an assurance of the French admiral or commander that he will not enter the port of Callao. This promise was given to the Government of Chile. — The French

officers

obscurely & ambiguously stated that they were on a voyage of discovery. —

The Constellation Frigate has arrived at Valparaiso. The Macedonian has not returned from her visit to the coast of Peru. It has been surmised that her protracted absence has been caused by the protection she has given to certain individual and local interests. —

The posture of affairs at Buenos Ayres and the other side of the Andes is more pacific than it was a little time ago, and every thing is tranquil in the south of Chile. In fine affairs generally bear a good aspect: much better than they did a few months past.

Send by the Manvers the vessel which will convey this letter several others, supposed to have been sent from by the ship Chesapeake some months ago, but which have returned into my possession in consequence of that ship having twice returned into port in distress; and which ship has this morning come into this port in that condition. Those letters may not be very interesting, but as they constitute a link in

the claim of cents, as I have endeavored to detail them, I take the liberty to forward them, notwithstanding this age, in the hope that they will be useful. —

I have omitted to acquaint you, that the Government of Chile has decreed that goods coming direct from China, shall pay only half the regular duty, and if imported under the Chile flag shall be admitted duty free.*

* There determinations will soon be enjoined to citizens of Chile.

With great respect,
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your, Most, Obdt, Hble, Servant.

J. Robinson.

To,
The Honorable
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State of the
United States,
Washington.

Jeremy Robinson —

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Santiago de Chile
March 7th 1821. —

Sir,

During my residence of near four — years in South America, I have watched the progress of the revolution and the Patriot cause with extraordinary — interest, and from time to time I have taken the liberty to acquaint the Secretary of State, Mr. Adams, with such — changes, measures and events, as I conceived would be useful to him and the Government of the U. States, under an — impression that such information would be acceptable — or at least create no displeasure. —— Yet much has been omitted, and much remains to be communica- -ted.

Some of the facts alluded to are of an — extremely delicate nature. Among that class is the con- -duct of Captains of neutral ships of war and command- -ers of naval forces on this station. * They usually arrive at Valparaiso and immediately after visiting this Capital, where they gain a knowledge of the number and names of vessels and amount of commerce belong- -ing to or covered under the flag they bear and that of the nation they represent, and under a pretence of protecting the commerce of their nation from the grasp of the rapacious cupidity of one of the belligerents and the insatiable avarice of the other, proceed to some of the Ports of Peru and visit Lima. At Lima measures are concerted or matured for ulterior operations. The terms of freight are stipulated, and per centage for commission agreed upon, whereby neutral ships of war are to con- -vey or cause to be conveyed the property of Spaniards and royalists to a place of safety. — To effect this purpose,

* This coast and the Pacific Ocean.

the names of neutral merchants and ship Masters are used to enter money, and millions of gold and silver are annually shipped under the specious pretext of its being genuine neutral property.

A register to ship or export money is generally denied by the authorities, and consequently all the belligerent wealth which gropes its way into neutral vessels is conveyed on board clandestinely. Hence the whole transaction becomes an outright offence to the municipal laws and and authorities — a violation of neutral obligations, — and a disgrace to the naval character of the nation, flag and Government to which the vessel may happen to belong.

The evils do not terminate with the transactions nor are they confined alone to the dishonour of the officers who execute this acts but extend to the whole nation from whence they eminate, inasmuch as they excite strong prejudices to the disadvantage of the nation, and are highly injurious to fair commerce and individuals.

Peru, California, Mexico and Chile have lately been the principal theatres of these practices and collusions, so far as relates to the reception of belligerent property on board of neutral ships of war. — And Rio de Janeiro England and the U. States the most conspicuous for its having been transfered or disembarked, — and transhipments of property of this character have even occurred in ports upon this coast and at sea, — which have caused delay and detention, to accommodate the shippers. *

So strong are the temptations to cupidity on this station that neutral naval commanders with few exceptions have found them irresistable, and rendered their character and situation subservient to the promotion of their own interest, — whilst the protection of their flag, — rights, honour and interest of their country, in this hemisphere, have been secondary and contingent, — depending upon chance or caprice.

These acts have been notoriously obtained and tacitly acquiesced in or sanctioned, by the diplomatic agents of neutral Governments here, who were actuated by

* The English Frigate Hyperion carried five millions of dollars, from Callao, belonging to belligerents, direct to England.

unworthy motives, and which have thereby acquired the authority of precedents. Some of the public agents of the United States have contributed towards the establishment of this obnoxious system. *

Admiral Lord Cochrane has captured several neutral vessels and sent them into port for adjudication upon the ground that they were trading in violation of belligerent rights and with contraband of war.

Since I had the honour to write to the Hon. Secretary of State the distinguished royalist General Ramirez with a strong division of the army of Alto Peru has joined the Vice Roy at Lima, and the General commanding the Spanish forces in Arequipa has united with them, whereby the royalist forces in that capital are augmented to twelve or fourteen thousand troops.

General San Martins Army consists of about ten thousand men. He had retired to Guacho and towards Truxillo, having previously despatched a small party for Arica to produce a diversion in and insurrection in Arequipa.

These decoy movements — if the Vice Roy follows General San Martin will give the inhabitants of Lima and Peru, in the absence of army an opportunity of throwing off their allegiance to the Parent State and in conjunction with a scarcity of provisions at Lima, and the force of opinion in favor of the Patriots, they being superior on the ocean, I am convinced, will accelerate and complete the ruin of the royalist cause in that Province, — and likewise foster and foment principles and a spirit which will ultimately emancipate all the colonies of Spain in America from her domination.

* The United States Frigate Macedonian, which sailed from the coast of Peru a short time since, and is now bound to Rio de Janeiro and home from Valparaiso, had on board several millions of dollars. The whole amount of commerce of the U.S. on this coast last year did not exceed five hundred thousand dollars and for two years past has been quite as limited and generally indirect. The voyages have commenced either in Europe or the East Indies. The U.S. not furnishing many commodities vendable here without loss to the proprietor. The whale fishery and North West Coast trade is not included in this estimate.

The

My letters to the Secretary of State have given a view of the state of this country in its domestic and foreign relations and also the best information I could gain respecting Buenos Ayres, Peru, New Granada and Mexico.

Recent successes indicate that the period is approximating which will crown the labours of the Patriots with glory and perfection in the establishment of their political independence — and if liberality, wisdom, virtue and good faith are allowed to take place of the angry and ambitious passions which have torn the bosom of society and afflicted humanity in South America, the consummation of the civil liberty and happiness of this people may be sanguinely expected as the immediate and inevitable result of their sacrifices and constancy.

The importance of the principles involved in the momentous contest pending at this conjuncture in this section of the world, — their remote analogy to those which stimulated the Sires and sages of your own country on a similar occasion — their connexions with the present state, which are about to be forever severed — the political relations which may be generated by that severance — and the struggles of a brave, amiable people, inheriting the richest portion of nature, in defence of the offended inalienable rights of man, cannot fail to bring into active sympathy the purest and best emotions of a philanthropic mind, and pervade the bosom of every benevolent American.

In a much higher degree will these meanings and sensibilities impel one who has participated in all the dangers difficulties and councils in support of these principles, incident to the creation of the only free State and Government on earth.

These considerations added to antecedent acquaintance, — the confidence with which you once honored me,

The coasting trade will employ a number of neutral ships and men until the Patriot Government confine it to their own flags which will probably take place soon after the fall of Lima, when it will be partially carried on by naturalized foreigners.

Note. Since I commenced writing this letter it has been rumoured that General Ramorez died suddenly near Lima. The report is so circumstantial that but little doubt of the fact can exist.

and a desire to promote, in some measure, the interests of my country, by imparting information difficult to be obtained in the United States, have been the motives which have impelled me to trespass on your time, with so long a letter and in which I hope some apology will be found for the liberty I have used.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient and
very humble servant
J. Robinson.
J. R. D.

To,

His Excellency,
James Monroe,
President of the United States of
America.

Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson

Read 12 October.

Coquimbo May 5th 1821.

Sir

Since I had the honor to write to you, the United States Frigate Macedonian arrived in this port from Peru with a very large amount of belligerent property on board, covered under the names of neutrals, and after one days stop proceeded to Valparaiso, and from thence to Rio de Janeiro and home.

At the period of the arrival of the Macedonian two American vessels were in this port arrested by the local authorities the Masters whereof claimed the assistance of the commander, who declined interference in their behalf and excused himself for not granting their request by referring them to Captain Ridgely of the U. S. Frigate Constellation, who arrived at Valparaiso at the same time, upon the ostensable ground that the latter had assumed the command upon this station which exonerated him from obligation to act.

Some persons affected to see in the conduct of the commander of the Macedonian on that occasion an indifference to the interest of his country and countrymen, and others were even so sceptical as to believe that the

extraordinary haste alluded to, was caused by an anxiety on his part to discharge his freight as speedily as possible at the various points of his ulterior destination.

About the same time authentic information reached Chile of the capture of the American whale ship Hero, belonging to Nantucket at the Island of Santa Maria or in the Bay of Arauca and that the captors had plundered the vessel and detained the Master and part of the crew close prisoners on shore threatening them with death.

This piratical act was committed under the auspices and likewise immediate directions of the Spanish Royalist Chief Benavides whose head quarters were then at Arauca and was communicated to Mr Brooks and Captain Ridgely by the Government of Chile, both of whom requested the Captain of the Macedonian frigate, to touch at Arauca on his way round Cape Horn, and if possible to obtain satisfaction for so unprovoked an aggression on neutral rights. — But with their directions he did not comply.

Captain Ridgely apprized of these facts instantly determined to visit Arauca in the Constellation and endeavor to extricate his unfortunate countrymen there from the misery of their condition. In the interim a part of the crew of the Hero had retaken her and effected their escape to Valparaiso and this place.

Captain Ridgely unacquainted with the Spanish language and the topography of the country invited me to accompany him as a means of facilitating his intercourse and effecting his objects.

Off Santa Maria, the Constellation fell in with another american Whale Ship, the Master of which consented that his Ship should run into Arauca with the first Lieutenant of the Frigate, several other officers, forty men and myself.

After laying a day in the Bay of Arauca in expectation of a visit from the inhabitants of the shore it was deemed expedient to attempt to land in the Whale boats. A Ship being then descried laying in shore in a suspicious situation attracted our attention and induced a determination to visit her first in hopes of ascertaining the state of the prisoners on shore and the disposition of the authorities to treat us amicably. We accordingly boarded the vessel, which proved to be a Whale Ship belonging to London, abandoned, dismantled, without cargo or any human being on board. We had just got on board when a brisk fire from a battery of six pounders, on a cliff, at pistol shot distance was opened upon us, which compelled us to leave the ship, and as we were withdrawing several vollies of musketry were discharged upon us from a party of infantry or armed men in ambush. Considering this a sufficient manifestation of the hostile feelings of Benevidez and his followers and of their intention to persevere in piratical offenses we made known to Captain Ridgely the circumstances of our reconnoitre, and the results of our visit. And he considering the character of these fugitive depredators, and I may almost say savage & banditti, apprehended that the exhibition† of the Frigate would exasperate and cause them to ill treat or murder their prisoners, and perhaps to retire beyond the reach

† the constellation kept out at sea.

of

* Wandering Spaniards and Arauca Indians, who rove and prey upon all who fall in their way, and who happen to be weaker than themselves.

5. May 1821.

Robenson J.

Rec.d 12th Oct. 1821.

of Maritime pursuit; and being also aware that a combined military and maritime force was necessary to their extermination or annihilation, after taking adequate measures to notify American Ships Masters of the danger of approaching Santa Maria and Arauca, touched at Valparaiso and returned to this place. *

With great respect,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obed.t humble servant,

J. Robenson.

Arrival of Macedonian with large amount of belligerent property

* From coquimbo the Constellation will sail in a few days for Lima.

To,

The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State of the
United States.
Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson —

Recd 12 October.

Coquimbo May 10th 1821.

Sir,

Mr. Provost arrived here yesterday from the capital, Santiago de chile and has requested me to accept an appointment as Agent of the United States in Peru, and to proceed there soon for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the existing contest, and the true character of the Governments, and what relations can be advantageously established, and likewise for the protection of the commerce and rights of the United States and her citizens, and to which I have agreed, it being understood that the sphere of my action is to be confined for the present chiefly to the independent countries and governments north of Lima.

With great respect.
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Most obedient humble servant.
J Robinson.
(D" D")

To
The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State of the
U. States.
Washington City.

10. May 1821.

Robinson J.

Rec.d 12. Oct. 1821.

Mr. Provost appointed Chief Agent in Peru.

Jeremy Robinson —

Recd 12th October.

Coquimbo May 15th 1821.

Sir,

The Vice King of Peru, Perruella has been dethroned by the spanish authorities and people at Lima, and he has gone to Spain in an American vessel. The Vice Queen and his family have been in Valparaiso on board the ... British Frigate Andromache, and have likewise gone to Spain by the way of Rio de Janeiro.

By that measure, the deposition of the Vice King, the Spaniards have destroyed the sacredness of the King of Spain and his ... representation in the eyes of the Peruvians, which will prove to be a fruitful source of discord and faction, and aided by famine and opinion, will cause the loss of that Province, and the ultimate, and I trust speedy success of the Patriots.

Surrounded at Lima & on all sides by the Patriots it defenders cannot hold out, and will probably be forced to capitulate to General San Martin unless the inhabit-

-ants

inhabitants declare their independence, and invite them to their assistance as an auxiliary.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obt. & hble. Servt.

J. Robinson.

To,

The Honorable
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State, of the
United States.

15. May 1821.

Robinson J.

Rec? 12. Oct. 1821.

Vide King of Spain declined by Spanish
authorities and the grant to Spain in
American Vessels

To

The Honorable
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

Jeremy Robinson —

136

Recd 12 October.

Coquimbo June 1st 1821.

Sir,

Mr. Provost having returned to Santiago from Guasco without having furnished me with credentials conformably to his intentions as explained in my letter to you of the tenth of last month, I did not go to Peru in the Constellation, as was then contemplated and remain here waiting for them, but I shall loose no time in repairing there immediately after I receive them and his instructions.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servt,

J. Robinson.

To,
The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State of the United States.
Washington City.

P.S.

P.S. Late information from Peru indicates the speedy fall of Lima.

1. June 1821.

Robinson J.

Rec.d 12. Oct. 1821.

waiting for his Credentials from Mr. Rovat

Jeremy Robinson —

138

Coquimbo June 29th 1821.

Sir,

Herewith I take the liberty to enclose two of the late Gazette's of Chile, together with a packet of letters for the Honorable — Secretary of State, indicative of the present posture of publick affairs in this quarter of South — America, and which I beg leave most respectfully to submit to your inspection and consideration.

With the greatest respect,
I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's,
Most Obt. Hble. Servt.
J. Robinson.

To,
His Excellency,
James Monroe
President
of the United States of America
Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson—

Recd 12 October.

Coquimbo June 29th 1821.

Sir,

A division of the patriot army in Peru has cut off a division of the royalist-army from Lima.— General San Martin was with the main body of the Patriot-Army menacing that capital and the Spaniards treating with him. Neither the principles nor the results of those negociations are fully known. Lord Cochrane has taken Arica and several neutral vessels, and among them the Brig Maria=dorian of Boston with one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. He will undoubtedly aim at marching upon and occupying Arequipa as a means of intercepting the communications of the Spanish royalist-General Rameres with Lima, who was at La Paz, with three or four thousand troops, and thereby destroy the combina=tions of the royalists, and enable the patriots to beat them in detail. Rameres has refused to acknowledge the authority of the acting vice King or President of Peru. He Rameres is undoubtedly the most popular and the ablest of the Spanish Chiefs in this quarter of South America.

Arica is the port of Arequipa

and ariquipa and La Pas are the Key of upper Peru. The immense wealth and production of the provences of Ariquipa, La Pas, Charcas, Coacha-=bamba, Potosi, Chucasaca, Cusco, and in fine all alta Peru, will a great portion of it, travel to the Pacific Ocean and be exported at the port of Atica, or one of the smaller ports near it, instead of traversing the Plains and flowing down the rivers of the ancient Vice Royalty of Buenos Ayres to be embarked at the La Plata as heretofore, whereby Atica will be rendered one of the most important ports in Peru. —
Guyaaquill, Valparaiso, Talcahuana and Coquimbo (with the) the next most important ports between Cape Horn and the Isthmus of Darien on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Guyaquill is the port of Quito which capital it is probable is at this moment in the posession of General Bolivar. The port of Bona-Ventura and new Grenada is in undisputed posession of the patriots. The inhabitants of the country north of Lima bordering on the Pacific Ocean, including Truxillio, Guyaquill and New Granada are in quiet-=ing aymunt of their independence. — South of Lima in the Vice royalty of Peru, to the desert of Atacama the inhabitants are most of them loyal to Spain, either through fear of the consequences of a change, or the manifestation of their sentiments in favor of independence. The case is widely different in the province Cusco, where nothing but the presence of an overwhelming

Force

prevent the people from again repeating their decla=
=tion of independence; and in that capital alone, there are
one hundred thousand inhabitants. Humanity shudders
at a recital of the horrorities committed there by the
agents of the despotic King of Spain; and that people
thirst for vengeance. Chile is quiet; but there are some
slight agitations in the province of Conception, and the
old Spaniards and Araucanian Indians continue
restless and annoying on the South side of the River
Bio Bio. — From the latter nothing serious is to be appre=
=hended. — On the Eastern side of the Andes, faction
ambition, anarchy, force and the repeating passions of
our nature alternately bear sway, and shake the ..—
social compact. General Carrera is there, and exists
and foments discontents. He has a few followers with
him and many partizans here, (in Chile) None of the
large towns on the other side of the Andes are on good
terms with the city of Buenos Ayres. — all repine to unite —
some are wholly independent, whilst a few — San
Juan, the Ponte de San Luis and Mendoza lean to=
=wards Chile. Buenos Ayres * is in a miserable con=
=dition. The people divided into parties receive their impulse
from the military chiefs who lay the most bayonets.
They were a short-time since threatened with a change
of system and government by General Ramirez
a patriot - formally in alliance with Artigas, + and
lately dreaded an invasion by the Portugueese.

* The city of Buenos Ayres.
+ Artigas has gone into the interior among the indians.

Indeed

rumour tells us, that if the Portuguese are not recog=
=nized masters there, they have a great influence over
public affairs. — From better sources we learn that
the British and other foreigners at Buenos Ayres, have
been compelled either to bear arms, or leave the country;
and many of the former have preferred the latter al=
=ternative. Revolutionary principles and feelings
exist in the Brazils, the people do not wholly approve
of the constitution of Portugal and the King is represented
as having supported, in a measure, their opposition to it.
It has been stated that the King meditated returning to
Europe. Some differences have occured among the
Patriot officers and troops in Peru, arising from deep rooted
jealousy between the Buenos Ayreans and Chilanos: I do
not think that those differences will prevent the progress
of the revolution, but they may impede its march. I
apprehend more danger from sickness, common in most
parts of Peru at this season of the year, and of which
more than fifteen hundred of General San Martins army
have already died, and upwards of two thousand five
hundred more were in hospitals when the last advices
left his head quarters. — At that period, the Peruvians
seemed to have paused, and to be hesitating in relation to
joining General San Martin. They covet a free inde=
=pendent Government, and will not voluntarily submit to
any other. — Yet connected as they are with the royalists surround=
=ed as they are on all sides by victorious enemies, besieged
as it were, by land, and blockaded by sea, by a mordant
force which commands the Pacific ocean, if Gen[l] San Martin
and Admiral Cochrane manage prudently, they will have
no alternative, but to surrender, or assume their inherent or
natural rights of independence.

The people of Chile are, at present, rather dissatisfied with General San Martin* and conceive that he is acting more for himself than them, and wish for some melioration of the present military system of Government. What better system could be adopted, which they are capable of supporting it is difficult to point out. Want of knowledge and experience as well as theory disqualifies them for a legislative government. Time, and intercourse with mankind in other parts of the world must be their teachers, until they have acquired the habit of examination of abstract subjects and principles, and of applying those principles to their own peculiar circumstances and situation, when it is to be hoped, and indeed expected that they will duly appreciate the blessings of a free representative system and embrace it. A paper recently appeared recommending an elective representative Government. The author has been thrown into prison for having written it; and the first General in the service, late near Admiral Blanco, and several other distinguished persons, have been arrested for advocating a Congress. — Foreigners are unpopular in Chile, and citizens of the United States more so than any others. The Government is greatly actuated by party considerations, and the friendship of some american citizens to Genl Carrera, has caused the whole nation to be suspected of a similar partiality to him and his interests. England and Englishmen are treated with more confidence and respect; but the French are individually more esteemed than exiles; and of other nations, there are so few that they neither excite envy, fear nor affection. The Government with

* The Army of Chile left this country under the colours, and in the uniform of Chile, both of which General San Martin has changed so far as relates to his old regiments from the new to them. Buenos Ayres, at which the Chileans have taken umbrage.

and may, they are wished to be sent back, paid, clad & fed by the Buenos Ayreans.

an ample revenue, if properly applied, is poor and embarrassed, and a change of ministers is talked of and expected. The fiscal system is very defective. — Commerce and revenue increase whilst agriculture languishes for want of hands to cultivate the soil, and a demand for its productions. The quantity of metals extracted from the earth is annually increasing, especially copper, which has augmented one half within two years. * England will always have some direct trade from Europe in her manufactures, but her principal profit will be derived from her trade between this coast and her India possessions. The natural commercial relations will be for some time between this coast and India. The United States can at best only have a participation in the carrying trade excepting in that to China, from which British subjects are excluded, excepting the East-India company and that company I believe are confined to direct voyages out and home — that is to say from England to China and back, unless there is a deviation from that restriction in favor of a trade with the East-India Colonies and China, but that deviation could not effect a trade here, while the letter of East-India company's charter is adhered to. — Chile has no manufactures and Peru but few. — Cotton and silk woven suit the climate and taste of the people, and the former is taking the place in a great degree of the German and Irish Linnens which were not long since universally used. In time Chile will manufacture her own wool, of which there is an abundant supply of a good quality to be clothed for herself and neighbors. —

The import duties remain at about thirty four per cent. The export duty on metals has been reduced, and on the exportation of specie is only two per cent, but on Plata Pina is inhibited, as is that of virgin gold.

* about 5 or 600000 dollars worth of copper was exported last year.

The form and principles of the Government of Chile remain unchanged. A Senate and Chamber of Deputies annually and a Senate consisting five years of the Senators and Chamber of Deputies triennially, the Senate controuls the Government. The Executive is composed of three members, called Supreme Director, who is elected upon which the Senate and Chamber of Deputies meet in joint convention. The Senate controuls the Government. The Executive is composed of three members, called Supreme Director, who is elected upon which the Senate and Chamber of Deputies meet in joint convention.

The Government of Chile has established a colony upon the Island of Juan Fernandez which is to be a place of exile for obnoxious persons. The present colonists were forced to go there. Innovation is slow and nothing comparatively has been done to advance the cause of civil liberty. Religious intolerance, and an union of church and state are almost inviolate, and juvenile education remains unimproved in the hands of an ignorant and bigated clergy.

The Constellation has been a month absent and it is probable is now at Lima. At Lima there are also two British ships of war — a frigate and a sloop of war. Sir Thomas Hardy is at Valparaiso in the Creole frigate, and expects two other frigates will soon join him. Some time since Sir Thomas, being the commander of the British naval forces on this station, requested the Government of Chile to define its blockade of the coast of Peru and to limit it to places before which there was or should be an actual efficient force stationed. The Government has replied that it intends to abide by the letter of its proclamation of blockade of the whole coast of Peru, and to capture and condemn all vessels which shall violate it. The result of that determination has been to carry Sir Thomas into the resolution to convoy British Merchantmen vessels into any of the ports of Peru, to protect them whilst there, and out again. In evidence of this fact he has advised all the British Merchants in Chile and Peru, to keep their transactions within their contraband preparatory to any coercive measure he may be forced to adopt.

It has been reported, that there are two French vessels of war on this station, and that one of these has lately been at Panama. A Russian Frigate was recently at Lima, the officers of which stated that two more Frigates, and two sloops of war of their nation were soon to be here on voyages of discovery, and a visit to the Columbia River, and north west coast.

This fact if true, explains an observation I made some time ago in a letter, that Russia seemed to be grasping at American and asiatic objects. I have heard that she has already encroached on the U States, by having made a settlement on her north west territory.

The number of American vessels employed in the Whale fishery and Merchant service in the Pacific and on the North west coast of Ocean and at the Islands, cannot be much short of two hundred and is daily increasing.

It has been fully ascertained that the new South Shetland is an extensive groupe of Islands, uninhabited and that clad in ice and eternal snow. they never can be made the comfortable abode of man. the climate is severe and the harbours are dangerous. Coal, zinck, spar, moss a species of bronze and sulpher have been found there, and some volcanic fires were seen. Such numbers of vessels were there last season for seal and destroyed so many, that good judges entertain an opinion that the race will soon be annihilated. The climate is too rigid to admit of the Whale fishery.

I have omitted mentioning that the Master and part of the crews

of the ship Hero of Nantucket who were detained prisoners at Arouca have been murdered, and that the Master and part of the crew of the Ship Perseverance of London have experienced a similar fate. — Captain Ridgely believed that by going to Lima, he could procure an order from the Vice King, or Government there to deliver them up. I am convinced that Beneriday would not respect such an order, and even if obtained considering the habits of that chief, I do not see any way in which it could be conveyed to him. —

It may be worthy of notice to observe that the Government of Chile has within a few days — written an official note to the British commodore saying that it considers the foreign neutral ships of war on this station in no better light than transports and packets in consequence of the facilities which they have afforded to the conveyance of their enemies and Spanish property. The commodore is excessively irritated by these allegations notwithstanding that is but too much truth in them to be viewed or treated lightly.

The ship Ocean and Brig Canton have been released. — Chiloa continues loyal to Spain. — The Spanish forces there are respectable. That force is in a degree composed of Militia actuated by religious zeal. — By desertions and death the royalist troops in Peru particularly Lima are considerably reduced. — In Lima I presume there are not more than from four to five thousand troops. General Sen Martin's force does not much exceed that number.

Neutral American and English

Merchants

have some of them been in the habit of going from Chile and other places to Peru and other Spanish provinces and of shipping Spanish property on board of the men of war of this republic nothing in their own names and in the names of their friends, and thereby giving a neutral character to belligerant-property, for which they receive a commission from the Spanish owner who likewise pays a commission to the captain of the men of war as a freight for its conveyance. — Mr. Mc Call of Philadelphia has gone to Lima in the Constellation.

The collusion alluded to, above, has had a direct tendency to degradation, and to invite suspicion and aggression. — The Vice Consuls of the United States have connived at and assisted in it, and some other public agents have not discountenanced a practice fraught with mischief in its immediate effects, and remote consequences, in those terms of reprobation which it has merited.

I have waited until now for credentials from Mr Prevost but have not received them, which circumstance gives no small degree of uneasiness, as an opportunity of a conveyance now offers, Peru, and as delays may be attended with injury and disappointment. My desire to be useful and my zeal for the interest of my country and Government will always induce me to make almost any personal sacrifice for the benefit of the United States.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obed. humble servt.

J Robinson.

To

The Honorable,

John Quincy Adams,

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington City.

P.S. Persons who are sanguine, and others who are de=
liberate, anticipate that the first news from Peru will
announce the fall of Lima.

29 June 1821.

Robinson J.

Rec.d 12. Oct. 1821.

Spaniards treating with Genl. San Martin

Jeremy Robinson—

145

Recd 12 October.

Coquimbo July 8th 1821.

Sir,

Since I had the honor to write to you, the twenty ninth of last month, I have learnt, that the controversy between the Commander of the British Naval forces in the Pacific Ocean, Sir Thomas Hardy, and the Government of Chile, in relation to the blockade of the coast of Peru, has been amicably settled, the latter having relinquished its pretentions to a blockade of the whole coast of Peru, and confined it to such places as it can keep an efficient maritime force before, and limited its extent, for the present, from the port of Arica to Pisco inclusive, and to which the former has assented.

With great respect
I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obd. Hble. Servt
J. Robinson.

P.S.

To,
The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State of the U.
States.—
Washington City.—

P.S.

It is reported that the Government of Chile will permit under certain restrictions, the exportation of the produce of Chile, particularly by provisions, to Peru: — If this statement be correct, the measure will tend to protract the war in Peru and perhaps add new and interesting features to the contest for independence.

I have not yet received either credentials or instructions from Mr. Provost.—

Most respectfully,

Your Most Obd't Hble Servt

J. Robinson.

H C D

Jeremy Robinson —

147

Read 12 October.

Valparaiso July 16th 1821

Sir,

I have omitted to state, in preceding communications that the Government of Chile, in consequence of the remonstrance of Sir Thomas Hardy the British commodore on this Station, has consented to limit the blockade of the coast of Peru to those ports included in the line of Coast from Pisco to Arica inclusive. —

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Sir your most obedient Humble Servant

J. Robinson.

To,

The Honorable,

John Quincy Adams,

Secretary of State of the United States of America

Washington City.

10. July 1821.

Robinson J.

Rec. 12. Oct. 1821.

Writ of Error to the Court of Common Pleas

To,

The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State of the United States.
Washington City.

Read 12 October.

Valparaiso July 16th 1821.

Sir,

The British Frigate Owen Glendower arrived this morning from Lima and has brought information as late as the 26th of last month from that place and the head quarters of the patriot army, indicative of the ultimate success of the patriots in Peru.

The royalists had proposed to General San Martin an armistice for eighteen days, to which proposition he had assented, and the preliminaries had been entered into by both parties.

It appears that the royalists wish to preserve their allegiance to the parent State, making the constitution of Spain the basis of their relation with the patriots, and offer a free commerce to them and to neutrals, upon condition that the revenue produced thereby be appropriated to the use of colonial Government. — To this overture it is understood that General San Martin had not agreed, and the probable result will be that neither party will consent to the terms proposed by the other, and that active hostile operations will be renewed. — That the royalists will be able to resist a short time longer is probable, but that they will be ultimately compelled to submit is equally so.

Affairs were tranquil in Guyaquil, and an expedition had marched from thence to invade Quito, simultaneously with General Bolivar, who was to attack that city on the opposite side.

Several

Several of the most distinguished royalist officers, including the ex-vice Roy. Pezuella, had embarked at Lima, on board the ship General Brown for New York, or Spain, but Lord Cochrane had not permitted them to pass

Mr. Hogan arrived this morning from the United States, and announced the probable speedy arrival of a squadron of vessels of war from time.

The Superb, a British seventy four gun ship, arrived here a few days ago from the Brazils.

Chile is comparatively tranquil, some discontent prevails with the party opposed to the present administration, who wish for a free elective Government.

General Carrera is on the other side of the Andes, with about two thousand followers, or a little more, including Indians.

Divisions exist in the Pampas countries and at Buenos Ayres.

The Constellation Frigate was at Lima when the Owen Glendower sailed, and Captain Sedgely has expressed an opinion, that that capital cannot long hold out.

Permit me Sir, to use this occasion to remind you of an application made by me, some months ago, for an appointment of Special Agent or Agent for Commerce and seamen, and Navy Agent for the United States, at Chile or wherever Peru, Guyaquil and New Granada, undecided, I now beg leave to repeat, adding at the same time that John B. Prevost Esq. Special Agent of the U States for Chile and Peru, has assured me of an appointment at some place, a place north of Lima upon the fall of Lima. In evidence whereof I

Herewith inclose a letter from him to Captain Charles G. Ridgely, of the Navy of the United States, commanding the Frigate Constellation, to that effect. —

Should the President honor me with the appointment solicited, I shall endeavor to discharge the trust confided to me, in a manner satisfactory to him, yourself and the nation. —

With great respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir, Your
Most obedient and very humble servt.

J. Robinson.

No 1

The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State of the United States
of America.

Washington City

16. July 1821.

No. 1.

Robinson I.

Rec.d 12 Oct. 1821.

Mr. Provost appointed him Special Agent for Chili and Peru.

Jeremy Robinson to Capt. Ridgely

Read 12th October.

Coquimbo May 20th 1821.

Sir,

It is my intention upon the fall of Lima to visit the different ports of Peru and there to place agents for the protection of our countrymen until the pleasure of the President can be known. — I have taken the liberty to say this much at the request of Mr Robinson whom it is my intention to place in some of the ports to the northward of Lima. —

With great respect I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obt servt,

(Signed) — J B Prevost

To

Captain Charles G. Ridgely,
of the navy of the U. States
Commanding the Constellation.

This is to certify that the above writing is a true copy of a letter written by John B. Prevost Esq Special Agent of the U States, to Captain Charles G. Ridgely of the Navy of the united States.

Valparaiso July 16th 1821. J. Robinson.

20. May 1821.

№ 2.

Provost J. B. to Capt. Ridgely

Rec.d 12 Oct 1821.

Rec.d in J. Robinson's letter of 16 July 1821.

Jeremy Robinson —

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Recd 12 October.

Valparaiso July 18th 1821.

Sir,

Since I had the honor to write to you yesterday, I have seen Mr Hogan, for the first time, who imparted to me in the most delicate, engaging and friendly manner, the approbation of the President in relation to my having held an unofficial correspondence with the Government of the U States, and who likewise informed me, at the same time, of the friendly disposition of the President and yourself towards me.

This flattering testimony of esteem, far beyond my merit, excites in my bosom the strongest emotions of gratitude, and will prompt me, in the highest degree, to an exercise of my best efforts, to preserve it, by a faithful discharge of any trust or confidence with which I may be honored.

In my humble sphere of life, it has ever been my first wish to be useful to society and my country, under the sanction of its institutions and constituted authorities, and if I have failed in the attainment of that end, that failure may, perhaps, be traced to error of judgement, or want of ability, but not to want of zeal, or wrong intentions.

If any representations to my prejudice have been made, tending to alienate the confidence of the Government, I am ready and willing to encounter and repel the allegations.

Seeing as I did, important national prin=
=ciples daily arising, and those principles as they developed
themselves, frequently violated, in the absence of others
more capable, I felt it to be a duty as a citizen
of the U. States, to represent the actual state of affairs
in and with this quarter of America as a means of
furnishing a data, upon which you Sir, and the
President, could project public measures.*
In so doing, I have endeavored to conciliate the
good will of the people of the countries of South
America, which I have visited, and when an occasion
has presented, that justified an explanation of the
practical principles of the institutions of the United
States, I have unobtrusively aimed to impress upon
their minds, the blessings which the application of those
principles, convey to civil society.
If I have erred, I hope the error will be viewed
with liberality and
" reference to the motives which actuated me,
and not be punished unkind, or with extraordin=
=ary severity.—

I had embarked in the ship Chesapeake
for Baltimore, in consequence of the delay on the part
of Mr. Provost to furnish me with the necessary
credentials for Peru, antecedently agreed upon, but
Mr. Hogan has offered spontaneously to promote
my views, in so disinterested and obliging a manner,
as to dissuade me from that determination, and
to induce me to remain, to wait event, and the further
pleasure of the President.—

Guyaquil, and New Grenada

and

* That such communication from me, would be agreeable to the government, was intimated by a mutual friend.— Act. Pleas. and the license has been done, but not the fear of offending restrained me.—

Peruvian are wholly independent, and will never return to their ancient allegiance to Spain. — Amicable commerce has been already generated by this independence, and I venture with the greatest deference to suggest, the propriety of making immediate appointments of temporary Agents to protect the interests thus produced, and the rights which may be thereby involved, subject to the controul of the Special Agent there or Commercial Agent here, and I shall therefore wait a reasonable time for the decision of Mr Prevost and Mr Hogan upon that subject. —

I consider the arrival of Mr Hogan in this country at this conjuncture an event peculiarly auspicious. Long have the commercial interests and rights of the United States required an impartial and dignified interposition of an able experienced, upright and legally authorized civil representative in Chile. —

The Government of Guyaquil is entirely distinct from the Government of Peru and the Columbian republic. —

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, — Your most obedient and very humble servant

J. Robinson.

To,

The Honorable,

John Quincy Adams,

Secretary of State of the United States of America

Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson —

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Valparaiso July 19th 1821. —

Sir,

Mr Hogan arrived here a few days ago, and did me the honor, to communicate an expression of your approbation of my conduct, and your friendly sentiments towards me, and likewise in the most friendly, and engaging manner, assured me of his own good wishes, and tender and acceptance of his friendly offices and services. —

I most sensibly appreciate the distinguished honor, and favor, thus kindly conferred upon me unexpectedly, under circumstances which heighten the obligation, and excite emotions of the most active gratitude, and also inspires me with veneration for the goodness which dictated them, conscious as I am, that it is to that source alone, and to no merit of my own, I am indebted for your consideration. I shall by every effort in my power, strive to merit and obtain a continuance of your esteem & confidence, which becomes peculiarly necessary,

whilst

while I suffering under calumnies, yet formidable, malicious persecution, and afflicting misfortunes; but which will be endured with constancy, as it is supported by conscious rectitude of intention, and the sympathies of the great, virtuous and good, are neither alienated nor diverted from a just commiseration. —

Upon the subject of my wishes, in relation to a public employment, I communicated by letter with the Honorable Secretary of State, Mr. Adams, yesterday, and the day before, to which letters, I beg leave respectfully to solicit your attention; and to add, that should I be honored with either of the appointments applied for, viz — as Special Agent, or Agent for commerce Seamen and the Navy of the U States, at Chile Peru and Guyaquil and New Grenada, by a faithful and zealous discharge of the duties of the trust reposed, I will endeavor to justify your confidence, and satisfy the nation.

Permit me Sir, to use the occasion, to offer my best wishes for your health and happiness, and remain

Dear —

my request may be made acceptable
to your family. —

With the highest respect
I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obed.t hble serv.t
J. Robinson.

P.S. I have offered my services to Mr.
Hogan, whose health is delicate.
With great respect I have honor
to be, Your most obed. humble Ser.t
J. Robinson.

To,
His Excellency
James Monroe,
President
of the United States of America
Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson—

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Valparaiso August 2nd 1821.

Sir,

Information reached here a few days ago, that Vice Admiral Lord Cochrane has established a novel system of exaction or contribution on board of his ship and others under his command off the port of Africa offensive to neutral rights and oppressive on neutral commerce.— viz— That all neutral vessels, prior to their entry into the port of Africa, shall pay to him eighteen and a half per cent duty, on the amount of their cargoes, and be after=wards subject to the municipal duties, or customs in that port.— As the patriots are not firmly establish=ed masters there, and on the contrary as they are liable to be driven from thence by the royalist forces, at and near Arequipa this act has excited the strongest indignation in the community of British Merchants resident in Chile, and has induced Commodore Hardy to sail this morning for Peru, in the superb seventy four gun ship, accom=panied by the Creole Frigate, to resist this violent out=rage on neutral rights, and the principles of justice, and to demand and obtain satisfaction for injuries and insults already received.— The Chile Government has a=greed to limit its blockade to places from Arica to Paita inclusive, and Commodore Hardy had lately awarded it;— but this late act of Lord Cochrane has exasperated the British Commander, and incensed the British Merchants to that

degree

that it is now somewhat questionable whether he will admit of any blockade whatsoever; at least where British interests would suffer or be interfered with by it. His conclusion must be drawn from his verbal declarations if they may be considered as a criterion whereby to judge of his ulterior intentions. How measures do not improve the interests or influence of the United States or her citizens here but they tend to detriorate from that of the British.

As the Government of Chile is not actuated by any fixed principles and all its public measures are founded on temporary expediency without reference to sound principles of policy or the strict observance of good faith, I am fully convinced that the exhibition of force and a show of a disposition to use it in many cases are necessary to a due respect here, and would prevent some of the grosser aggressions and violations which will otherwise happen. — These people as I have before observed have not been accustomed to the contemplation of abstract principles and are too ignorant and conceited to be taught by precept. Hence they can only be instructed by rigid example and every concession made through motives of friendship or courtesy to them, is construed by the result of weakness proceeding from necessity.*

With respect to the correctness of an opinion expressed many months since by me in relation to the actual independence of action of the Chile Army and fleet in Peru I have been confirmed by subsequent experience and fact. It does not appear that either Lord Cochrane General San Martin hold themselves bound to receive instructions from the Government of Chile, or responsible but for their public measures, except so far

* The Government of Chile have never given him an order and if they should it would be treated with contempt both by him and Lord Cochrane. — They will be able to carry on the war so long as Chile furnishes them with provisions and some money, provided Spain should not send a sufficient force into the Pacific. The Chile officers on board are not well pleased. —

a

suit their peculiar policy when they seek exoneration from or sanction to acts of encroachment and injustice.

General San Martin is not only commander in chief of the Army but also of the Chile squadron at Peru, he being Admiral and Lord Cochrane Vice Admiral. — I have never considered General San Martin as a pure patriot inspired by philanthropy, but rather as an ambitious, unprincipled, military chief in pursuit of renown and influenced by cupidity and self love; and my opinion of Lord Cochrane is not widely different from that of General San Martin — Yet as instruments they are, or have been essential to the march of the revolution.

Should a change of Government be forced on the Peruvians by these chiefs, the result probably will be, factions, collusion, conflict and an almost interminable civil war; and if the San Martin party should be powerful enough there, I should not be surprised if he should in conjunction with other chiefs, return with the squadron, and attempt to impose a government on Chile, suitable and subservient to his views, in which attempt under those circumstances by indirect means he might succeed.* Perhaps he may direct his views to Mexico. —

* Or those views may be extended to Buenos Ayres. —

I think a change of Government in Peru would have been effected before now, by the presence alone of the invading fleet and army, had the Peruvians been confident of the justice and moderation of General San Martin and his followers of which of late they have imbibed doubts, which cause them to act with the greatest caution and circumspection lest their

liberators

should become their oppressors and dictators — and the experience they have acquired of the despotism of the Colonial Government, and that of the no less active character of their republican neighbors in Buenos Ayres and Chilé will induce them to hold out as long as they are capable and to look for some guarantee for protection against similar results under the patriotic system. — They would prefer to make the change themselves. — The first class of Limanians are better informed and educated than any other people in South America, but the majority of the inhabitants of Peru generally are not. In this last remark I include Alta or upper Peru. The present policy of the Govt of Chilé in relation to the exportation of the provisions and produce of Chilé upon the royalists or upon Indy, and may protract the contest is persevered in. It is true a bond is exacted that provisions shall not go to the royalists, but as the demand is great and the prices high at the ports in their possession these commodities will excessively go where they are wanted, and prove the incompetency of this government to carry its partial restrictive system into effect. This running a British vessel has gone to sea without having complied with the restriction or having given the bond. The circumstance has excited the local authorities, but Sir Thomas Hardy I understand will protect the vessel of his nation in this violation of the municipal regulations* The British vessels sent into port for adjudication by Lord Cochrane have not had judgement or been suffered to depart.

* Partially but not fully. His sanction will be given to a act but not the property.

The British Frigate Queen Charlotte will remain here. The U.S. Frigate Constellation is either at Lima or one of the ports of Peru, near Guayaquil or at Panama. —

The

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The United States will have very little direct commerce to or with this coast, as she has no article of importance of her growth or manufacture wanted by the inhabitants. — Europe will have a greater, but a very limited direct trade in her manufactures of cloth, linen and metals viz, brass and steel. The great and natural commercial connexion of the inhabitants of this country bordering on the Pacific ocean is, and will be, with Asia and the Islands, until the north west territory shall be peopled. Our great commercial interest in the Pacific consists in the whole Fishery. —

I have omitted to remark that a rational doubt can scarcely exist of the ultimate and probably speedy independence of all the countries and people from Cape Horn to Panama, including Buenos Ayres; but that those situated on this, or the western side of the Andes, will ever unite, or at least for many, very many years, to come under a federative system of free representative government guaranteeing all the rights of civil liberty and political freedom, is extremely doubtful and more than I almost dare to hope, notwithstanding my sincere good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of this people.

Some changes in the administration of this government are spoken of and one decided — The Minister of War, and Marine Pezuela, it is said, will be moved from office, and Don Luis Cruz, is talked of as his successor.

Field Marshal, late Rear Admiral Blanco, has been arrested, deprived of his property and that of his family connections

com

confiscated without trial. — Several other distinguished persons are in ancient endurance have recently been sent into exile to the Island of Juan Fernandez. Some discontent prevails, but there is not spirit to make a formidable & respectable resistance to the Government.

The Senate continues to exist and act properly in conformity to the provisionary constitution every article of which is daily insulted by them and the executive — A strong instance of this occurred in the case of the writer of the paper entitled the Independente a copy of which I sent to the President. The author has been sent to Juan Fernandez. Never was a people more egotistical — and perhaps few governments more obstructive and opinionated. — Many excellent amendments of the fiscal system and other improvements have been proposed in the most modest and able manner. The persons who have proposed them have never wanted concurrence but their propositions have very few of them been adopted. * Among the superior qualifications of foreigners the government and the people envy and dislike, and in some instances hate them. —

Our commerce here has diminished every year since I came to Chile and in a short time it will be confined to a limited participation in the coasting and carrying trade. — B

At Buenos Ayres in the Pampas country and the Banda oriental there has been several revolutions and counter revolutions. Peace does not at Buenos Ayres a short time since but whether there now or not — is problematical. The state of public affairs there was very bad, and private security and felicity destroyed. Rumours says that war between the Buenos Ayreans and Portuguese was likely to ensue. A

Mr. Hogan has today received his ex=

† There is neither liberty of the press or opinion, neither security of person or writ of habeas corpus, or property. The will of the chief is law and force executes it and the fundamental principles of civil liberty are neither applied nor understood. The Government consists of a cutting aristocracy of a few. —

* The Govt opens letters & in letter, indistinction it has sometimes been. —

B The distrade is less in amount. —

A Such a measure would be advantageous to the Buenos Ayreans as it would compel unions among themselves. — & to the Buenos Ayreans as it would compel unions among themselves. — endeared by community of danger and pride & love of country and self Govt. —

execution and entered upon the duties of his Court. —
He and Mr. Pleasants have influenced me to remain
in this quarter of South America, and the former
has offered all the assisting aid in his power in
aid of the accomplishment of my views and wishes.

I think it has been a judicious appointment
to send Mr Hogan to Chile. His manners will conci-
liate and his experience be useful. — I had hoped
for the honor of the appointment myself, more
especially as Chile is almost the only country in
the world where I have a tolerable share of health.
As the case now is, there is no situation within the
gift of the government in Chile without interfer-
ing with Mr. Hogan, excepting that of special
Agent for the United States, which is desirable, and for which
I beg leave to repeat my application or attention
for the appointment of special Agent or Agent for
Commerce and Seamen and the United States squad-
ron now in Peru, including New Granada, Ecua-
dor and Chile. —

Thinking that the information which
I have respecting South America might have
use to the Government, I was about to return
to the United States, when Mr Pleasants held out
a prospect of a respectable appointment at Peru,
and as the season was unfavorable for making
the voyage, and the period would of course
there, would have been the most eligible
For this time being
I was induced to listen to his offer with reput-
under an expectation of becoming more eligi-
-bly useful than I should have been by going
home at this crisis, but Mr Pleasants procrastination
in furnishing me with credentials for Peru is in-
-convenient for my resources, and has been protracted
as long as could have been reasonably expected yet

May

wish to be accepted is so strong that I would wish him de-
-termination and give him a fair opportunity of
acting ingenuously.

Yesterday an order was promulgated for-
-bidding foreigners to retail goods excepting such as had taken
out letters of citizenship, and no foreigner can hereafter
obtain sale licences without a licence and a spanish or
native clerk or clerks to assist him. These licences are
easily procured, but are sources of inconvenience and heavy
a heavy tax. — This measure is the result of a petition
of the people of the country, particularly merchants,
and is indicative of their feelings and spirit towards
strangers. Religious intolerance is pervaded in. —

The representations in favor of the com-
-forts of living, the extent of trade and accumulation of
wealth have been exaggerated and have created and
kept alive a delusion upon those points in the U.
States, as fatal to individuals who have adventured
to this country without competent capitals, as it may have
been deceptive to the government. Most writers and
travellers speak generally of South America, and do
not sufficiently define the peculiarities of portions
sections of countries and the people who reside in them.
They are decorated by the shew of splendour and ease
in the capitals and resorts from them or of a whole.
The people are attentions, prodigal of professions
and more deeply skilled in the arts of dissimulation
than any people I have known whose intercourse
with the rest of mankind has been so circumscribed. *
— Chili unites the advantages of every clime and pos-
-es every production and of nature and many of them
in high perfection. — Yet many parts of Chili are
destitute of wood, drinking pooled waters that offend no
solace to fatigue, nor give no sustenance to man.
With great respect I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obt. hble. servt.

J. Robinson.

* They are polite and hospitable — amiable and brave. —

To The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State &c. &c. &c.
Washington City

Private.

Valparaiso August 2nd 1821. —

Sir,

I have to day written to the Secretary of State, the Honorable John Q.t Adams, by the way of the Brazils explanatory of the actual State of Chile, Peru and Buenos Ayres so far as information is attainable respecting them at this moment, and to which letter, I beg leave with the greatest deference to draw your attention, and likewise to state a few facts in relation to myself.

About two years ago, the Supreme Director of Chile proposed to me to raise a loan in the United States, from individuals, of a million and a half of dollars, to which propositions I at first listened with some attention, thinking that the means of Chile were amply adequate to meeting the payment in good faith, and as the interest offered was very high, that it would not only be compatible with the general interests of the United States, but promote that of individuals by the employment of their capitals in time of great commercial depression, upon as advantageous terms. — And I was strengthened in this opinion by having seen a document containing the conditions of the proposed loan, drawn up in the English language, in the hand writing of John B. Prevost Esq.r Special Agent of the U States for Chile & Peru &c. in the department State at Santiago. — About the same period of time, Bills drawn by the Chile Agent in the United States Don Aguirre, in favor of General Mason of Georgetown D.t of Columbia for ten thousand dollars, were presented by Captain John Downes commander of the U.S. Frigate Macedonian for payment, which were dishonored. Having heard of this circumstance, I

wished

immediately upon the Supreme Director of State, and stated to him that unless those bills were accepted, he must despair of obtaining a loan in the U States and that I was incapable of either deceiving him or my countrymen upon the subject by misrepresentations, and declined having any further connexion with the transaction, excepting upon fair, candid, honorable principles, which should guarantee security and good faith to all the parties who should be concerned. — The result was, that I prepared to proceed any further in the business and John Higginson Esquire of Boston, was consequently appointed, and accordingly embarked for the United States for the purpose, who I understand, arrived there, but survived his arrival only a few days. — The Supreme Director of Chile has repeatedly expressed to me, his entire approbation and satisfaction at the independent course pursued by me on that occasion.

I take the liberty to make this frank statement to you Sir, lest the transaction should be falsely represented to my prejudice and mislead thereby the feelings and judgement of the government whose good opinion no person more highly values than myself, nor who would make greater sacrifices to merit it. —

I had the honor to write fully to you last month, and also to the Secretary of State, by the ships Esther and Chesapeake bound direct to Baltimore, in which letters I renewed my application for an appointment as Special Agent of the United States for Chile and Peru, or otherwise as Agent for commerce and Seamen and the U. S. squadron at Peru including, New Grenada, Guyaquil and Lima, and which application, I have to day repeated to the Secretary of State, and shall esteem it a most distinguished favor, should it be deemed agreeable by you, and compatible with the public interest to confer on me the honor of one or the other of them. the appointment for

Chile

would be most eligible.

With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your most obed.t humble servant.

J. Robertson.
A. D. C.

To,
His Excellency,
James Monroe
President
of the United States of America
Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson

1 166

Rec.d 25 Dec.r

Valparaiso August 6th 1821.

Sir.

Since I had last the Honor to write to you, several important events have occurred in this quarter of the World, a knowledge of which may be interesting to you, and perhaps useful to the government of the United States, as a data upon which to base ulterior measures in relation to its intercourse with the existing Governments here, and its negociations with Spain. —

The Patriot Army in Peru has progressed to within a few miles of Lima, having in its course cut off all supplies from the interior, with the exception of a few, which reach them by indirect & precarious routes — And the Patriot Squadron having the entire Supremacy upon the Pacific Ocean prevent the introduction of Provisions by sea. The result of these combinations indubitably tend to a change of Government in Peru, which event, in my judgement, upon some conditions, is proximate. — Whether that event will be the result of the spontaneous will and wishes of the people of Lima and Peru, or whether it will be forced upon them by the superiority of the Patriot Arms and resources, is questionable, but, a few days will bring decisive information upon these points.

If a government should be dictated to the Peruvians, it will offend them — nor will they be long reconciled to living under it — Yet necessity and soothing policy may induce them for a time to submit to it — The inhabitants of the city and Audencia of Lima are better educated and instructed than any other people in

South America, with respect both to literature and Science, and the political principles which ought to govern free independant States: But in other parts of Peru, including Alta or upper Peru, the rays of knowledge which have reached them have been feeble and transitory, and have not left a durable impression.— A wish to be rid of their ultra-Marine oppressors, however, is prominent, and perhaps will be permanent.— With respect to the latter, much will depend upon the wisdom and moderation of the Patriot Governments, or their want of those qualities.—

Valdivia continues to be held by the Patriots, who have some differences with the Indians, and who are occasionally annoyed by the Royalists from the Island of Chiloe, which is in possession of the Spaniards.— From Valdivia to the river Bio-Bio, the whole Country is occupied by the Araucanian Indians, with whom a few Spaniards are associated, and were recently commanded by the famous predatory Spanish Chief by the name of Benavidas.— That Chief has lately made piratical war upon Neutral Vessels, which have touched at the port of Arauco, and the Isle of Santa Maria for refreshments, and he has captured one American and two English Vessels, and detained, or murdered their Crews. This Chief carries an incessant warfare with the Patriots in the Province of Conception, which has overspread that Country with devastation and almost desolation, and entailed misery and ruin upon the scattered fugitive inhabitants.— Fifty years will not repair the injuries inflicted upon that theatre of ferocious war.— General Freire commands the Patriots in Conception, and six Months ago, gained a signal triumph over the Royalists, whom he drove out of the Province with great precipitation and loss.— Scarcely any survived the defeat.— Yet Benavidas has found means to foment discontent among the Indians and lower Orders, and guerilla parties of his followers, or friends ransack the Country, and plunder and kill the less offensive people.— Other parts of Chili are tranquil— but an opinion in favor of a change of Administration prevails with many, and the friends of Carrera wish for his return— His Party is numerous.— He was a short time since in the Pampas Country (or Plains of Buenos Ayres) with some followers.— His enmity to the existing Government is implacable.— I trust he will not return soon, if ever, but if he should, Chili will be a frightful scene for the benevolent mind to contemplate

armed with vindictive passions, and goaded to revenge by the murder of his Brothers, - and the persecutions of his family and friends, he would probably let loose the furies to exterminate his enemies, deluge his Country in blood, and desseminate those principles, which have distressed humanity in Buenos Ayres, and caused the Government there to degenerate into faction and anarchy. - He may be actuated by good motives, and even convince himself that his intentions toward his Country and Countrymen are the best; yet from his past conduct, we are apt to judge of the future, and he cannot divest himself of human passions and and propensities. - He seems to claim Chili as his own, as a Sovereign Prince. - How to meliorate the condition of the Chilanos, either by modifying the present system, or a change of Rulers is, a desideratum. - The people may be considered as divided into two classes; the wrongful land-holder and Capitolist, and the Vassals who live upon his domain. (B) The majority of the former are extremely ill informed upon matters of Government, and have never considered the abstract principles of policy which enter into the composition of the social Compact, and therefore ease and abundance, or ambition and despotism will guide their opinions & influence their actions, but not qualify them either for wise lawgivers or prudent legislators. The other dependant classes have never considered themselves other than as vassals or mere creatures subject to the will and caprice of their patrons, whom they venerate as a superior order of beings, and neither wish nor dare to offend. - They have never considered themselves as men having inherent inalienable rights. (C) At present there is a provisionary Constitution each Article of which is daily violated by its framers, by the Senate and Executive. - (D)

Under these circumstances, as the public mind is not formed, what remedy can be applied? A Congress would if composed of such elements, soon become a scene of discord and confusion. - Thus far, no liberal experiments have been made. - There is neither freedom of the press (E) opinion, Conscience nor speech. - Nor security of persons or property. - A cutting despotism reigns. - For unequal laws -

force compels respect, and force consecrates every public act. —
The Director of State is rather a benevolent man — at least he is
a brave one, and therefore exercises the authority which his office &
force gives him with more moderation than most of his Countrymen
would do, — but his Ministers are some of them weak, others
ambitious, and others avericious, and often mislead his judgement.
Hence, I apprehend, that notwithstanding all the circumspection of
the Director — if he were to leave, or resign his office, his life
would be in danger from the resentments of his Countrymen.
Personal Enemies, he would have but few, — but political Enemies
many. — The Fiscal system remains as it was, composed of
the dregs of the old Colonial sediment. — The principles of that
system are calculated to disjoint, and tend to the ruin of an
independant government. They have been designed to perpetuate
(F) dependance. — Religious intolerance continues, and education, (F)
juvenile education remains in the hands of an ignorant bigotted clergy.
Foreigners are viewed with more or less jealousy, and rather tolerated
than liked. — At least their talents are not appreciated and encouraged
(G) and their services are not rewarded with confidence and kindness. (G)
The Army of Chili does not in this Country consist of more than
five thousand men. The troops are indifferently paid, excepting
particular Corps on particular service. — Such as the Escort and
guard of honor. — The Troops of General Freire in Concepcion
are neither paid, clothed, or fed well, and they have been the
(No 1.) bulwark of Chili. No 1. — The Chili Troops in Lima are not well
paid, and the Officers are rather dissatisfied with General
* I mean that portion of the Chilean who constitute part of the Buenos Ayrean regiments and the Chili officers and corps. — I have understood that the Chili & Buenos Ayres troops are badly paid and contented
San Martin. * The whole of San Martin's Army, or rather
the Chile Army, embarked here under the Chile Colours. —
Since it has been in Peru those regiments, or skeletons of
Regiments brought from Buenos Ayres, have assumed the
(H) Flag of Buenos Ayres notwithstanding that Buenos Ayres (H)
has nothing to do with the Enterprise for the liberation of
Peru. — This conduct has excited imitation among the Chilanos at Lima.
The Peruvians have recently imbibed doubts of the purity of
the motives which actuate the Patriot invaders respecting
themselves, and a few late acts cause them to pause and
hesitate as to what course they ought to pursue in relation to their
liberators. —

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They covet and have a right to a Government of their own formation, and would throw off their allegiance to Spain themselves if they had arms and other means, adequate to maintaining their independence.- Such a measure would neither square with the policy of General San Martin, Lord Cochrane, nor the Chili Government, - each of whom wish for a particular influence, and claim to be paid for their sacrifices and Expenditures. To meet their views imposes necessarily new Exactions and obligations upon the Peruvians.- The Planters and Capitalists of Lima and Peru wish for a change, that their Plantations and Funds may be productive.- the middling and labouring classes, that they may have trade and employment, and the coloured people, and Slaves, in the hope of more freedom, or Entire Emancipation; so that all concur through motives of interest, or Patriotism in their wishes for a change.- Unless that change has already occurred, it may be procrastinated by the recent measures of this Government in relation to the exportation of Provisions whereby the conflict may be protracted. The Government permit the Exportation of Provisions under Bonds that they shall not go to Peru, but as the demand is great and the prices high agreeably to an almost universal axiom of commerce, these Commodities will, I think, go where they are wanted.- That result will be accelerated by the resistance of Sir Thomas Hardy, the British Commodore, to the blocade of Lord Cochrane.- The Blocade is now limited to those Ports from Pisco to Ancon inclusive.- (1)- The population of Peru is heterogeneous, and it will require skill to manage it.- Arica, was lately, and I believe, now is, in possession of the Patriots.- From Arica to Pisco- the Royalists are Masters,- from Pisco to Ancon under blocade including Callao- from Ancon north including the Province of Truxillo in possession of the Patriots, and from thence to Guyaquil and New Granada independent. Quito was threatned and Panama menaced with invading Armies.- Buenos Ayres continues to be tortured by Revolutions and revolutionists - and the Provinces in the interior of that ancient Vice Royalty refuse to hold, or have Communion, with the ancient Capital *

(1) Under every circumstances, the Governors in the ancient capitals will claim supremacy over the other provinces and dictate laws from thence for the whole of the people of the ancient dominions.

San Juan, the Rioto de San Luis - and Mendoza) lean towards Chile. - at these places General Carrera has alternately his head quarters, and from them treats with Chile. He was lately near Buenos Ayres, and it is said he took an active part in the late change of rulers there. - (N° 2.) Artigas is either a prisoner or has retired - (N° 2) Rumor states that (J.) Buenos Ayres was about to declare war with the Portuguese; (J) an event which if it has happened, will tend to reunite the jarring interests of that people, and induce concord, through the medium of necessity and common danger. -

That all the Countries I have treated of will be independent, and have distinct Governments, there can be little doubt. - But that even those on this or the Western side of the Andes, will unite under one * Or any confederacy Confederacy or free government,* which shall guarantee all the rights of civil liberty, is extremely problematical. - There are many (K) physical and moral causes to prevent it. (K) - Or if such union should take place, it must be at a remote period at times, when The free people of the country are more enlightened, and bound together by ties of con- broken by dissensions and consanguinity, interest and policy. - Then, they may see the advan- mountains almost impassable - tages of such a system in a prominent and clear point of light, has imposed formidable barriers to such an union, and be convinced that union is strength, - and that strength is necessary to order and happiness, both with respect to their internal concerns and external relations. - at present individual ambition and aggrandisement and avarice enter too largely into the actions motives of most of those persons who have figured most conspicuously by in this revolution; Hence to gain and to hold absolute power despotic arbitrary principles were, and continue to be indispensable. - First we hear of a consolidated Government at Buenos Ayres, and a Central Government more recently in Chile, which are only other names for despotism. - The people have not yet experienced any benefit, some have been made worse in their condition, and with the exception of the few who govern, the mass have only changed Masters. - The old Colonial, corrupt, and corrupting system and Code of laws is active. - And Soldiers and Seamen are raised not by Conscription, but by impressment and Kid-knapping. - Trial by Jury is not known, and the people have no acknowledged rights. -

I have considered the Expedition to Peru as being wholly independent on Chile in action. - General San Martin in his character of Commander in Chief of the Army and Squadron there will not submit to receive any order from a government

of his own creation. - Or if such order should be issued, it would be treated with contempt both by him and Lord Cochrane - neither of whom will use this Government as superior to themselves, except when they want its support, to exonerate them from the odium of acts of injustice and oppression, or to procure resources.

Much has been said respecting the commerce of the United States with Countries bordering on the Pacific ocean, as promising to be very favorable to the former; - Since I have been in South America, it has annually decreased, whilst that of England has augmented, but more with her Colonies than in her direct trade; - The latter has diminished. - Europe will for many years have some direct trade in her manufactures, and particularly those of wool and Linen, and Metals - and perhaps a few Wines. - The United States of America, on the contrary have none, or comparatively no Manufactures to bring, which this people require, and but few commodities of their growth a little Lumber, and Manufactured Wood - some tar, Cordage paper, Tobacco & Fish, is about all that we can expect to send to this people. - Between this coast and China, so long as the restrictions contained in the British East India Company's Charter continue we shall carry on a profitable Commerce, - That is, provided the Chili ships should not be received there. - The trade to the Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, the North west Coast, and the Whale Fishery, constitute the most valuable intercourse with this quarter of the world. - The great natural commercial connexion of the inhabitants of this Coast is with Asia. - And foreigners, particularly Citizens of the U. States will be confined in their Enterprize, to a limited participation in the carrying and coasting trade* - (L.)

Duties on Imports are thirty six per Cent; and on the productions of the Country the Export Duties are more burthensome than they ought to be, except on Specie, which is only 5 p^r Cent. - The quantity of precious Metals extracted has increased within two years that of Copper nearly one half. - The Copper Exported last year was valued by estimate, at from six to Eight hundred Thousand Dollars. The revenue has also increased, but the extraordinary demands upon the treasury last year, has left the Government poor -

(No 6)

(No 7.)

(No 7)

* provides they do not expatriate themselves into [redacted] Citizens or Citizens of these Governments. - (L)

(No 5. — Report to Mar 15 Exhibit —)

(No)

6

The Government Paper is at from Fifteen to Twenty five per cent below par, or its nominal value. - Valparaiso is now a free port for the deposit and transit of goods; - the Owners or Consignees paying only 1½ per Cent transit duty. - Forced Loans are resorted to (N.) and the property of persons, who are obnoxious to the Government has been and continues to be forfeited to the State and appropriated to its use. - Field Marshal General Blanco, late rear Admiral, has fallen under the displeasure of the government, and has been dismissed the service without trial and his property taken from him. - Several other distinguished persons were arrested at the same time under charges of treason, chiefly in consequence of having expressed themselves in favor of a Congress (O.) Some say General Blanco aspired to be at the head of the Government. - The Island of Juan Fernandez is now garrisoned, and is the receptacle of Convicts or State prisoners. - Men and women, of the lower Orders, were indiscriminately taken up, without giving any reason or charges against them, and forced into that odious Exile to people the Island. - After their seizure, they were several weeks kept in prison before their embarkation. - The Masters or peasants who are taken up for Soldiers, are treated in the same way before they are drilled, and attached to any particular Corps (P.) - The persons who are suspected of being unfriendly to the administration are taken up and banished, - some to distant places in this Country, - others to New Grenada, - the Brazils - Europe, the U. States and Juan Fernandez. - Some were sent to Mendoza and Buenos Ayres until lately. - But since General Carrera has been so active on the Eastern side of the Andes, few or no prisoners have been sent there. - The Government sent a detachment of Cavalry to Mendoza to attack him, but he had retired prior to their reaching that place, upon some secret Enterprize, and the Chili Troops returned. - The different Provinces of Buenos Ayres refuse to amalgomate. - Paraguay, Tucuman, Salta, Santa Fee and Cardova, have each a seperate Government. - (N° 3) A short time since a Patriot General by the name of Gorman, who commanded the Buenos Ayres Cavalry on the Upper Peru, with great Eclat, went to Tucuman, and requested of the Governor a supply of Arms and money. -

9. The Governor had not the latter, but furnished him with the former.- When Guemes left the town, under pretence of going to Alta Peru, but merely made a detour, returned & took the town and Governor - held the former and imprisoned the latter.- This anecdote will give you some faint idea of the ill faith practised among the Chiefs, and members of the different factions there towards each other, and from which a judgement may be fairly formed of the duplicity and perfidy practised upon Foreigners.- A people who have embraced such principles cannot be relied on. Every act of friendship extended to them, or acquiesence is construed as having been a concession, proceeding from weakness induced by necessity.- They can only be awed into respect by the Exhibition of force, and must be taught by time and Example.- Precept would be lost upon them.- The Chilanos, tho' less enlightened are equally clever and quick in their conceptions, but more mild and less ambitious and egotistical.- How an independent (3.) Congress would succeed here is very questionable (3)- some great mistakes would occur- yet, from that Experience, they might acquire wisdom, and a knowledge of the science of Government,- at least become acquainted with the nature of their imprescriptable and inalienable rights.-

The manners of the Chilanos are urbane, their Courtesy of deportment and Expression is rarely surpassed, but the sincerity of their declarations, or Professions is not always to be depended upon, as they think them a part of good manners and polite intercourse.- Their jealousies are active, and their resentments strongly marked; Tenacious in the Extreme of their own Consequence or importance, they are equally ready to offer incence at the shrine of the vanity of others, and Especially to those clothed with Public authority.- Their taste is good, their conceptions clear & sagacious, and their habits indolent.- They are Excessively fond of gaming, and alive to all the charms of chance, gain, (R) and avarice.- (R) In Foreigners they find a fruitful Source of observation, and divert themselves at their peculiarities.- The weapons of irony and satire they

they wield with ability, and seize with avidity upon any ludicrous peculiarity of conduct or trait of character. Their intercourse with foreigners has not improved their manners nor their principles but it has multiplied their wants, and by a partial change of habits induced some improvements.

The Foreigners who have visited South America during the pending contest for independence, have either been officers seeking employment, — Merchants to employ their capitals and dependants, — mechanics to employ their industry, — Seamen to enter the service, — a few itinerant adventurers without definite object, — some few Artizans — very few men of classical education and close critical observation, and the civil and military, or rather Maratime officers of foreign Governments. The latter have investigated subjects appertaining to politics and their own profession, but the whole range of natural history and philosophy, and by far the most interesting field of inquiry, has been neglected and contemned, notwithstanding its intimate relation to the ultimate destinies of the people of this hemisphere, and the political connection of foreign nations with them.

Much has been said and little known upon these subjects, but much remains to be stated, even without that wild enthusiastic exaggeration which has characterized some of the writers upon South America. — (N°4)

N°4 —

The climate of Chili is as salubrious, and as good, as any other in the world; and much better than most others. The riches of the Earth are exhaustless, whether viewed with reference to Metals and Fossils, or Vegetable and Animal productions. — Nothing is wanting which contributes to the sustenance, or Comforts, Capidity or luxury of man, if properly developed & applied; — Yet parts of Chili are unhabitable, dreary, sterile and cheerless. — Whole sections of Country for hundreds of Miles, display nothing

(5) but barren wastes, rocks, sands, and stinted shrubs. In those Countries however are valleys watered by small rivulets, rich in produce, and beautifully picturesque. These Valleys are generally near the Mineral Countries and are strongly impregnated with Salt-petre and other fossils. — The geology of Chili is but imperfectly

Known

In and near the Capital, Santiago, rains fales copiously three months in the year, and the remaining nine are condemned to perpetual parching drought. During that season, the Earth, denies its moisture from irrigation and light dues. — The more Southern Provinces, and particularly Conception, are well watered by periodical rains, rivers, brooks, Spring, and ponds or lakes. — That section of Chili has been the granary and garden of Chile until the ravages of licentious and at times barbarous war paralyzed agricultural industry, and drove the fugitive inhabitants from their homes into exile. — Conception is now a ruined and almost desolate Country. — The few Masters or Peasants who remain have learned the use of arms, and are most of them robbers and bandits, excepting, in the Capital of the Provinces, and the large towns. — The Owners of the Plantations or Rancheadas and Vineyards have been ruined; — Their property has been destroyed by the sword and conflagrations, and they themselves expelled or taken from their farms, have sought an assylum elsewhere. Some flew to Lima & Chiloe, and others to Valdivia and Santiago de Chile. — The people of Conception are the highest minded, and most independent in character of any People in South America. — Born to pecuniary independence, they imbibe the spirit of freedom, and are impatient under imposition and control. — That section of Country, in time, will be the seat of Empire in Chile, and from its situation and climate, and abundance of grain, Provisions, and other valuable productions, will exercise an influence over the affairs of the Countries bordering upon the leeward or northerly coast to the Isthmus of Darien. — Minerals of all kinds, wood of every description, suitable to every mechanical purpose, the choicest fruits, the most beautiful scenery, the richest soil, supplied with never-failing waters, and some good harbours, invite to a settlement there. — Nothing but security is wanting to a speedy repopulation of that charming Country; but peace must be restored, before it will be prudent to invest capital there in fixed property, or even to attempt a residence. — Talcahuana the

port of Conception has one of the most spacious, commodious, and beautiful harbours on the coast of the Pacific Ocean.—

The whole population of Chili does not exceed one Millions, hence the Commerce must be small in the same ratio.— The population of Peru-proper* is about one Million Seven or eight hundred thousand.— Peru is not an agricultural Country, and derives its supplies, I mean lower Peru, chiefly from Chili & Conception.— The demand for Provisions and goods, by parity of reasoning has been small, and was incapable of giving a vigorous impulse to agricultural improvements, and Commercial industry.— The simplest means of tilling the earth have been used in Chili, and the soil is so rich as to render Manure superfluous; and it has been moved preparitory to the reception of seed only by a plough of the most simple construction, and a brush harrow.— The plough and the harrow of Europe or of the United States are neither known, nor scarcely wanted.— All the fruits, plants, and vegetable productions of Europe, North America, and the Tropics, are common here [1] The provinces of Coquimbo and Copiapo are richer in Mines than most other parts of Chili, but are less so in Soil, and do not produce more vegetable & animal provisions than are necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants; all the harbours and waters of Chili, and indeed the whole coast, abound with the greatest variety of fish.— Want of food is not known, yet, there are many beggars.

With all the advantages & attractions possessed by Chili, it is not at present the most eligible abode of man.— The Houses though spacious are constructed rather for air and the gratification arising from ostentation than convenience; and the habits of the people are not so neat and cleanly as in many other Countries.* Three years ago, few houses in Santiago had glass windows, and none had chimneys, but were warmed in the winter season with charcoal fires, placed in open vessels of Copper or Silver in the different appartments (a) Most of the good houses have now glass-windows, and some have chimneys.

* or lower and middle Peru.—

* They are constructed so as to permit a free circulation of air. Those of the Convents only are built of stone and tile.

(a.)

[1] [illegible]

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13. The temperature of the air in the Winter season is chilly but never intensely cold in the plains and valleys.- The hilly Country during the Winter months is partially covered with Snow, excepting in the vicinity of the ocean.- The highest peaks of the Andes are covered with perpetual Snow.

The Merchants who bring Capitals here, can make business, those who have none, can do none; there being few monied men, the wealth of the rich consisting in Mines and real Estate. * Mechanics would do well here, if industrious and economical, but that class of foreigners soon become dissolute and improvident.- The Scholar or man of Education who could not enter into the Mining business nor Commercial pursuits, would find little or nothing to engage in in Chili;- Science is hardly known and literature is not cultivated, nor is it duly appreciated. and his life would be irksome as he would find few of congenial taste and similar acquirements, and the suspicions of the Government, unless he had some ostensible employment, would fall on at least glances upon him.

* How the temperature almost impossible to create an active credit without capital

The climate of Peru is bad, one half of the year it is destructive of the natives, and fatal to the health of Strangers.- I was near losing my life at Lima, by the Tertian, or Typhus fever, accompanied with ague.-

Nine months in the year the climate of Chili is mild and agreeable, and perpetual verdure greets the eye. Within three years some advances have been made in the Mechanic Arts, and the Comforts of domestic life, and houses which then contained only benches & cushions, are now ornamented with elegant furniture.- The Ladies who were formerly partial to sitting upon Carpets and cushions upon brick floors would now be mortified to be seen in that degrading posture, and pride themselves in the neatness of their chairs, Sophas, and other household furniture (W.) Both Sexes dress better than formerly.- The Yerba or Matta, a species of tea almost universally used is daily giving place to the Teas of China, and Coffee is coming into fashion.-

Some of the Natives are attentive to the decency of their persons and houses. — The Chilanos possess active intellects, & are great imitators, and as they have the raw material or staple commodities for manufactures, I am inclined to think they will rise superior to their present dependance on foreign Countries for supplies, except from Asia, and become their own Manufacturers. — On Asia they will depend for Silks and fine Cottons (X) that Event will be hastened by other improvements, the increase of population, and their independence of the parent State; that independence is now apparently secure, and it is hardly within the scope of chance, Mismanagement and Combinations to effect a revulsion in favor of the ancient order of things. The political posture of things may change, and their aspect indicate Convulsions and dissolution, but I do not believe, that the Chilanos will ever again be inspired with an attachment to their late European Masters, or submit to receive them (Y). They claim, and I think will have unconditional independence. — Their neighbours the Buenos Ayreans and Peruvians may at times annoy them, and exercise a temporary influence. — They may coerce but cannot conquer, or long dictate to them. —

The laws of the country are ordinary and duties equally.

Much of the old Spanish leaven remains. The old Spanish Colonial & other Laws, as I have before remarked exist with little or no alteration, and when Laws are subservient to power, and force is aided by a spirit of religious fanaticism, doubts and fears of a radical reform will arise. — In this Country the Sword and the Mitre are too closely allied for expansion of thought or freedom of opinion. — Both the political and religious disciple is circumscribed by rules incompatible with mental independence, and hostile to freedom of action. —

Independence on Spain is called liberty, and those persons who wish for a free Elective representative Govern. are called Anarchists and Federalists, the latter is a term of great opprobrium which has been lately introduced into

into the service of the military chiefs. - Chili has no representation of her Citizens, she has no Congress, and the Senate which consists of five members is a kind of autocracy of which the Director and the Ministers are the head; it was created by favor, has been upheld by force, and is subservient to the sword. - The Courts and judiciary are defective, the treasury is always delapidated or exhausted not because the revenue is insufficient, but because the public funds are diverted into other channels & misapplied; the Government is irresponsible and the people have neither rights, nor vote, nor voice, nor power to call it to an account. - The revenues of Chili are amply abundant (Z.) if properly disclosed and appropriated. - Z

The Lancaster system of Education has been talked of, but it is too liberal to be permitted at present, if it should be adopted, and will not suit the policy of the rulers of the day. -

In Peru, four Parties exist, one is the friend of the dethroned vice King Pezzilla, Another of General Ramirez, the ablest of the Spanish Generals in Peru, who commands in upper Peru and La Pas, Another that of Pezzilla's Successor, Another is the Constitutionalists, and, indeed, a fifth Composed of Patriots of all Parties, who advocate an entire Severance, and complete Emancipation from the mother Country.

It is to be hoped that the effervescence of angry Emotions, and party violence will not light upon Chili, if it should, its course will be marked by destruction and infelicity.

A delusion has been created, and still prevails in the United States, caused Imagine, by the florid inflated writings of authors who visited this Country some years ago, and by the poetical letters and reports of more modern travellers in South America. - Such representations respecting this part of the World have misled the public mind, decei (V) the Government of the United States, V and proved to be sources of irremediable misfortune to ardent adventurers

whose active minds have fancied it a terrestrial paradise.
As a whole, South America is a most favored portion of the
Globe. - Parts merit the most extravagant admiration;
yet, taken in connection with the existing circumstances, and
other parts, there are almost innumerable impediments to
the enjoyment of a great share of happiness by those, who
were born in the cradle of liberty, and nurtured under the
benign influence of the purest and perhaps the wisest
institutions devised by the ingenuity & sagacity of sages
heroes and philanthropists. -

What I have written respecting
South America I trust will be found to be correct, - So
far as my limited information and abilities extends I have
endeavored to divest myself of prejudice and passion upon
the different subjects, and to state facts and impressions, as
they have occurred and been made, in the spirit of Candour
and truth, that you, Sir, and others might draw from them
just inferences, and clear demonstrative deductions. - N.B.
(N.B.)

As a Citizen of a free Country, my feelings, wishes
and sympathies have been with the people in the hope they
would be emulous of excelling, in a realization of all the
blessings incident to civil liberty, and it costs me a painful
sensation when the reflection intrudes upon my mind that
that event may be remote, or that they may possibly fail
in the attainment of that end. -

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient & very humble Serv.t

To His Excellency
James Monroe
President
of the United States of America
Washington City

Notes

A. . . . . Benevidas has armed an English & an American Vessel, and is now blocading the port of Talcahuana & in the American Brig he sojed. — This fact is evidence of the correctness of my opinion which I gave some time since, that the U. States required a greater Maratime force in the Pacific Ocean, and that that force should be divided. — Several small vessels should accompany the large Vessels of war. —

Reference to p.e 2d

The troops in the City of Concepcion are every night under arms, and the Boats of Benevidas venture far into the Bay of Talcahuana, and he has doubtless established a Communication with Chiloé. —

B. . . . . In Peru and Buenos Ayres there are many coloured people, & in Peru most of them are Slaves. —

C. . . . . Having inherent rights which they are bound to defend for themselves and their posterity. —

D. . . . . The Senate consists of forty Members including the President (printed by mistake)

E. . . . An Article of the provisionary Constitution provides that the people shall freely express their opinions of Govt. — A writer who recently did so in modest terms, and notwithstanding that he prefaced that paper with the Article in question he has been banished to the Island of Juan Fernandez, after two months solitary imprisonment in Santiago, a part of that time in Irons. —

It seems to be the policy of the Govt that but one opinion shall prevail, and that in favor of the existing Govt.

F. . . . Legal and Scientifical Educations is but little attended to

G. . . By the Govt excepting a few who crouch to servility, the people have advanced far in dissimulation, but they are in general, and especially the lower Orders, amiable, hospitable & brave, but not remarkable for their gratitude to those who have served them. — the Govt still less so. — The Priests have an astonishing influence over the minds of the people & prejudice them against to foreigners, more particularly those who are not Catholics.

H. . . A Peruvian Standard has been erected, bearing a golden Sun in the centre of a blue ground, emblematical of the fabulous origin of the Incas. —

I. . . Since the Ports from Arica to Pisco are in possession of the Royalists & open to neutral commerce & Vessels. —

J. . . . By the same Channel we learn that Pearydow was at Buenos Ayres and that Ramirez headed the Masses of the Pampas or plains of Buenos Ayres, called the Montaniro, in Conjunction with Carrera & other Chiefs. —

Nº 2. Report states that Genl. Ramirez has been subsequently taken Prisoner, & shot, in the Public Place at Buenos Ayres

K. . . . The face of the Country will render such an union inconvenient and almost impracticable, and the deep rooted prejudices of the people against each other, inhabiting different regions will retard such an union * The prejudices against foreigners are not less. — They are rather tolerated than liked. — Embarrassments of their qualifications, impediments are thrown in the way of their prosperity, and it is the policy of an Arbitrary Govt. to discourage genuine republicanism or democratic principles, hence the Citizens of the U States are not so much cherished by the Govt. as other strangers.

* And insures reaction upon Chile from Peru

L. . . . Some American and many British Vessels take in Cargoes of Provisions and Dry Goods here for the coasts of Peru and New Granada and some have adventured to San Blas or California and the West coast of Mexico. — The trade between this Country & the British dominions in India is considerable, particularly with Calcutta. — An American Vessel has arrived here from Java with Sugar. — The East India Manufactures are well adapted to the taste of these people, and to the climate. —

M. . . . By reason of the expedition to Peru. —

N. To day a Contribution has been levied in this place in rather an involuntary manner. — The Governor made a list of the names of Foreigners and others, and sent to them by his Aid de camp to subscribe, a refusal to acquiesce would have offended and might have been dangerous. — The Governor here Dn Luis Cruz is in the habit of ill treating foreigners, and often imprisons them without just cause, to gratify his caprice and upon the slightest pretenses — Foreigners are discouraged; — yesterday this Governor promulgated an order that no foreigner should keep a shop, sell goods, practice the Mechanic Arts or keep a public house of Entertainment or a Livery Stable unless a citizen, or pay that he should pay a tax of three ounces of Gold per Month, Hence a foreigner must either become a citizen, whereby he would perhaps forfeit the protection of his Country, or leave this. — Merchants who are not citizens must either have a partner who is, or must Employ native clerks. — If citizens they must bear arms, and be subject to all the restrictions of a native — such as Contributions, forced loans &c.

do no business

The native Merch.ts pays 4 p.c. less import Duty than the foreign resident Merch.ts

O. Men of talents are not encouraged, and the reputation of possessing them is dangerous for a Chilano, Especially if he have a influential connection in the Country

P. On one occasion, on the day, or rather night of the day, of the anniversary of the independence of Chile, I witnessed the mode of raising troops. The public Square or Plaza was surrounded by the Military, and all Masses or Peasants (Peones) found without diverting themselves with the Exhibition of fire works were taken indoors either by the Soldiers, or the Lassan (or Noose) and Conducted to Barracks and Quartels, and incorporated into the service of the State in the different Regiments as Soldiers — and this is a common mode of raising troops (Peones) in Chile

Q. Could a Congress act independently with a sword suspended over it?

R. And are sensibly devoted to pleasure, time with them has but little value, the largest share of which is passed in diversions and religious Exercises. — Music & dancing are favorite amusements. They have a natural taste for drawing, the men are fond of field sports & horse racing. —

S. With here and there a half famished Oasis or Guanacha, there being no Streams or Springs of water. — This remark applies to the Provinces of Coquimbo and Copiapo — Chili has no navigable Rivers. The River of Valdivia is navigable only a few miles above its mouth. — The Mauly is rendered unnavigable except to very small vessels, by Quick sands breaches a narrow channel and a bar. — Bio-Bio is not navigable, except for Ferry Boats, not even at its mouth, and is generally fordable. —

T. The Mines of Copiapo and Concepcion are rich, and large quantities of them were formerly shipped to Lima. The most of the Vineyards of Concepcion have been wantonly destroyed. —

U. Most of the houses in Santiago are built of Bricks, made of clay earth & straw and dried in the Sun, the walls are two feet thick, one story high, with three Spacious Courts in the centre of the interior, and white washed within & without. — In Coquimbo & Copiapo where rain never falls heavily and but seldom, many of the houses have flat roofs & are built of lighter Materials & in Concepcion with burnt Bricks laid in lime mortar & covered with tiles. —

V. — I was for a time in a limited degree under a similar delusion — or mental enchantment. — Applaroney to a stranger on so agreeable in the capitals, added to the courtesy and attention of the inhabitants, that most visitors who and the Ladies, graceful and affable, possess a good share of beauty, and dress both richly and tastefully. — They are exceedingly fond of music and dancing and some are proficients in these polite arts. —

W. and South Am.

X. — at a distant period of time

Y. — Provided Spain does not form alliances with other powers for that purpose, and particularly with Maritime powers. —

Z. — When the Government wants provisions or other property owned by Citizens, and know it to be in their possession it takes it without the consent of the Owners, and as often without giving a receipt as with. —

—

N°. 1. — The Troops at Conception are extremely discontented for want of pay, food and clothes, and are in a state little better than revolt the Government has exerted itself to raise money by forced loans and contributions attendibly to relieve those wants.

N°. 3. — Carrera will probably have lost some of his influence by the death of Ramirez — The interior provinces and towns of Buenos Ayres will now either act for themselves or listen to the Capital. The Court of Brazils has proposed to them a Congress, and will probably recover the Banda Oriental unless Artigas or some other chief assumes the government there. — Portugal is ever temporizing with Buenos Ayres, and Buenos Ayres is colluding with her.

(N°. 4.) — Most travellers in and writers on South America have visited the capitals which are in agreeable situations, and from them, have judged of a whole section of the world and its inhabitants.

(N°. 5) — Import duties are 34½ and a half per cent on the Custom House valuation which for two years to come is 40 per cent and then is to be made a monopoly of the Government. The valuation is generally about equal to the Market price. — To the above duty is to be added 1½ reals for every quintal. — Watches, Jewelry, Laces &c is 14½ per cent — The duty on Cigars and Cuba is 82 dollars per arroba, by addition to 34 per cent payable in cash; one half of the other duties are paid in Govt. Paper which is at from 15 to 20 per cent dis = = count. Export duties on Copper are 16½ per ct valuation — 4½ reals scale duty per quintal. on other articles 7 per cent and 1½ reals per quintal scale duty. Dollars and Doubloons can be exported to the amount of the valuation of the cargoes at the custom House, all over and above that amount pays a duty of 5 per cent duty on dollars and 30 on Doubloons

Notes continued

No 6.

British Trade

The imports from India last year did not exceed One hundred & fifty or almost five hundred thousand pounds Sterling.

By the estimate of an intelligent & Extensive British Merch. it does not appear, that the whole of the British trade with this coast exceeds a Million pounds Sterling annually — prime cost. — That not more than Three hundred thousand Pounds Sterling of goods imported into Chili are consumed in Chili, annually, and that the residue is either re-shipped or goes direct to other Ports on the coast of Peru, Oceanica and other

U. States Trade

The trade of the U. S. last year direct in vessels from the U. S. to Chili did not exceed Two hundred Thousand Dollars, in merchandize cost, and from India not over Four hundred thousand Dollars; from India To Peru the direct trade was not so much; but from the U. States about as much. — American trade with Chile from Europe during the same term of time was very limited. From England about 1000 doubloons were imported and invested in Copper. The doubloons cost in Europe fourteen dollars a piece and sold here and at Lima for 17, 25 and 18 dollars each. One Cargo of Spars was sold here from the N. West territory and a few skins from the New land. — The custom House entries and returns for exportation would amount to a much greater quantity of goods, and of much greater value than they actually are, at least on the goods entered for transit going to the peculiar mode of transacting business in the custom House, that department of the Government is extremely defective and corrupt.

No 7.

New South Shetland or recently discovered Lands.

Offers but little encouragement to Commercial Enterprize; clad in Ice and eternal snow it is improbable that it will ever be inhabited by man. — The Seal which has hitherto been the object of adventure there, if pursued with the same avidity would soon be exterminated. — There were about forty Sail of British & American Vessels engaged in that branch of Commerce last year, and several of them with little success. — The intensity of the climate prevents taking Whale there. — The Minerals and Fossils are various and abundant, but their qualities are but little known. — Pit coal has been found and a volcano seen. —

No 8. — The two Spanish Frigates which Callao some time ago, are supposed to be at Acapulco for their safety. — Nocturnal visits are made by the agents of the Government and persons and effects seized.

No 9

The Republics of South America and the U. S. have no similitudes in principles or character or policy — and are as different as the old East of Spain and the United States. One being a liberal Government founded on opinion, the other intolerant and enslaved on force.

Jeremy Robinson

Recd. 25th. Dec.

Valparaiso August 10th 1821.

Sir,

Accompanying this letter I take the liberty to send you two communications upon the subject of affairs in this quarter of South America, containing a narration of facts in relation to the actual state of things an indication of the probable course of future events and measures, so far as they can be deduced from those premises.—

My letter of the 6th instant was written during illness, by proxy, from my dictation, which I mention as an apology for the tautology and incoherency which in some part is obvious in it and the explanatory notes.— Yet the outline is correct and for the truth of the facts recited, I pledge my responsibility.— But as the vessel bound for London will sail to day, I have not time either to copy or correct it, and must send it on the present unpinished state or loose the opportunity.

In the hope, Sir, that in my zeal to be useful, you will find my excuse for the liberty I have taken, I have the honor to be, With the greatest respect,

Your, most, obt. and very humble servt.

J. Robinson.

To

James Monroe,

President

of the United States of

America — Washington.

Jeremy Robinson

Rec.d 25 Dec.r

Valparaiso August 11.th 1821.

Sir,

Since I had the honor to write to you, a few days ago, I have reconsidered several of the topics upon which I then treated, and now beg leave, with great deference to submit the results in my mind, of subsequent reflections upon some of the subjects and facts which I then stated and endeavored to illustrate.

Most of the people of the Spanish Provinces in this quarter of South America, having either emanated from Spain, or lived under her intolerant religious, civil, military and commercial institutions, are actuated by different principles and motives, feelings and habits, from the colonists of Great Britain. They view things through different lights and mediums, often mistaking the shadow for the reality; and never having enjoyed civil liberty themselves, they neither know its value nor understand its fundamental principles, — and have no clear conception what constitutes it. — By parity of reasoning, the Colonists of England in North America in their struggle for independence had no point or feature of resemblance, to the Colonists of Spain in South America, except in the outline, — both being colonists of European States, and both determined to sever their allegiance to the Parent State.

These distinctions added to those of climate, customs and education, together with the

agency

of other moral and physical causes, some of which are almost inscrutable but incessantly operating in a measure forbid comparisons between the two people. — Their wishes and wants, and means and ends, are different and so different as almost to preclude an union even in sympathy.

If it was the intention of the revolutionists of South America to follow the example set them by North America and to take the United States as their guide and model for government, they were not, and are not sufficiently acquainted with the most suitable agents to be employed to enable them to attain that desirable end with facility. They cannot comprehend our system of government for they know not in what it consists, and if they understood it, which is at present morally impossible, perhaps they would not prefer it, and might deem it inadmissable. They require less solidity of principle, more show and pomp and more magnificence and parade.

The patriot military chiefs have most of them, borrowed or taken the name of republic without having imbibed its spirit or adopted its form, unless they deem themselves and others, to disguise and accomplish their views at home, and by that name the better to deceive and impose on foreign nations, — whilst some of them display all the ostentation of regal pomp and princely power. — B

The people have scarcely a shadow of representation, and no admitted rights, which they can claim or exercise. The Governors hold their authority not from the opinion of the governed, but by force. Self created, the governments are not aristocracies, but decided, downright military despotisms, which sweep out of existence those who oppose or offend them. They have no principle but expediency and force. The plea of necessity justifies their measures however ominous and oppressive, and they contain no elements which guarantee permanency of duration. — The chiefs hold their places by force, and would probably lose their lives if they should lose their power, unless secured by flight and an asylum elsewhere, — and they are most of them ignorant of governing even in the interest of their own despotisms. F

If a man appears on the theatre of the revolution with the character of grandeur, or the reputation of piercing talents and preeminent qualifications for useful=ness, he is called a dangerous man, and is either expelled, or loses his life. C

(A) Perhaps our system is not the best adapted to the habits customs and actual mode of thinking of this people. Their habits are as congenial or more so to monarchy than republicanism. —

B With the names of republic, all the paraphernalia media of absolute power is blended. The excuse of novelty can no longer be offered for the tardiness of their government in abolishing bad laws and anti=re=publican customs. There has been time enough for reconsideration and improvement. Their adhering to the old is evidence of a want of inclination to depriv rights, introduce reform economy and civil liberty. F

C. It is remarkable that any pre-eminence of talents have been produced by this revolution. Perhaps they have been kept in some measure from the vortex of misery.

No immediate changes, nor probably any for many future years can effect these causes either in their operations or results. — Inspired by a love of power, personal agrandizement and vindictive passions it is not probable that any change of men or power will effect a change of principles or policy, or the primary causes which direct public measures.

There is more parallel to be drawn between the U. States before their emancipation, as colonies of an European power, and their inhabitants as colonists, and the Spanish colonies and colonists in America, than there is between the government and people of Great Britain and Spain; and there is about as much difference between the republican government of the U. States and the republican government of this quarter of South America, as there is between the government of Holland and the late government Spain, and these new governments have about as much good feelings for us as Spain has. — For less respect and consideration. — They know the United States chiefly by name, and neither appreciate her friendship, nor power, nor principles, nor importance to them, as they ought.

The condition of the mass of this people has not thus far been meliorated by the revolution. They are poor and have neither liberty of the press nor freedom of speech, nor opinion, nor conscience, nor security of person nor property. D. E. C. P. E. C.

We naturally wished them success because they engaged in a conflict for independence, and because we hoped they would be valuable neighbors and friends; but their principles and characters are totally different from ours, as different as the ancient civil polity of Spain is from that of the U. States. They have so managed by false professions and appearances, mimicries and fabulous representations as to dupe superficial observation and to deceive the people and governments of other countries. The chief say the time for innovation and improvement has not arrived, — and when will it in their judgements, so long as they can hold arms in their hands and exercise the powers? Nothing in the government has yet acquired consistency and solidity, excepting the military system, — and almost every thing is transitory, fluctuating and temporary.

If the expedition to Peru should fail, and it has been stamped, protected, a revolution in Chile, in favor of absolute rulers, will be the inevitable consequence. An expectation of remuneration for the expenses of that expedition, has for the present silenced the voice of clamorous discontent, and cavalling jealousy. To that result the government looks for support — to that result the people look for examination from their burthens, and to it, those who have resigned their capitals in loans to the government to dispatch the expedition, in expectation and on promises or conditions of enjoying exclusive privileges and monopolies, look for indemnification and reward.

H

As auxiliaries or allies to free republics they will be of little value, or worse than nothing without a change of habits and principles and the government considering they have had no formidable enemies may have certainly not done as much as might have been expected or as may in their power. Some of them have made some change in commencement of which foreigners have reaped the benefit but there will soon end in a policy & means adapted to the ends

If a people ever gain their civil liberty, it is generally by some violent effort of their own, during a revolution, and is either a cause or a consequence of their jealousy of the governors, — but this people threw for, have only gained their political independence. It may be permanent, if foreign government should not interpose, and Spain should not enter into coalitions with maritime powers to assist her in reconquering the fidelity and integrity of her colonies in America. A monopoly of the commerce of those colonies, might be an acceptable temptation to the avidity and policy of England to give that auxiliary aid required.

If the United States were now to acknowledge the independent government of Spanish America, a question would arise as to how far those governments and people would appreciate such recognition. They say "there was a time when we wanted your countenance, friendship and assistance. — At our earliest period of the contest we should have been grateful to you for it. The issue was then doubtful. You were then negociating with Spain, and eyeing for the possession of the Floridas and would not recognise immediately befriend us. We have now conquered our independence and do not thank you for it. They further say that they expected more from the U. States than England, who made no professions, and did not suspect us of undue views in they did her because they clearly saw that she regarded nothing but her interest and grasped at their commerce, which jaleous apathy has offended their pride, and in a degree alienated their feelings — and their vanity and egotism causes them to magnify and overrate their own importance. —

With respect to the brave, intellectual, amiable and hospitable qualities of these people, I shall retract nothing I have before advanced, but add that intrigue is their sway with them, and that they have advanced far in the arts of courting and dissimulation.

The lower orders of people both in the Banda Oriental, the interior provinces of Buenos Ayres, and even in Conception are rapidly degenerating into barbarism, and those principles of discord which prevail there, if disseminated, which licence an indulgence of the repository passions of our nature, will indubitably produce similar evils wherever they extend. The women of the lower order of that people are peculiarly prone to embrace them, being brave idle and indolent — attached to pleasure and addicted to a roving life, and encouraged in it by the physical character of the country which affords secure retreats and abundant supplies of provisions.

= age foreigners who do not become citizens. The trade with the countries of Europe is in their hands, as is it to India; but will go into others as soon, as the flags of those governments are acknowledged. — With the U States the trade will be very small and confined to the courting and carrying trade excepting a few commodities of little value from the U.S. direct —

At Guyaquil foreigners are not allowed to transact business even if their partners in trade are natives. this regulation must be temporary. — a duty of 15 per cent on the exportation of the produce of the country in addition thereon per cent is contemplated making in all 26½ per cent export duty on the produce of the country.

J. The provision of the Floridas, I have urged was necessary to the security of the U States, that the population was small and that the inhabitants had all the privileges of natural born citizens of the U

I have wished to represent the posture of affairs here, and in this quarter of America as favorably as possible, but where so great interests are involved as depend upon the issue of the conflict between Spain and the colonies, and the decision of nations upon that event, and particularly the decision of the government of the United States, which is too distant to be fully informed of all the circumstances and detail necessary to a correct judgement, as connected with it, I have felt it to be my imperative duty as an individual citizen, to suppress every personal sentiment and consideration, and after a residence of four years in this section of the world, to contribute a few of the prominent features and facts upon which a true judgement can be formed, without aiming at exclusive adulation on the one side or wishing to reproach and censure on the other, with a view to mislead the mind. —

Palliating excuses offered for the misconduct of the new governments in some cases, unmerited condemnation in others and partial reports in their favor, have alternately deluded individuals and deceived governments and nations. — I have therefore endeavored to divest facts of false colourings, and to exhibit a true picture of things in this country and quarter of America. The actual state of

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Having conscientiously performed that duty, uninfluenced by any improper motive but in the pure hope of being useful to you, I say and to my country, I beg leave to apologize for the liberty I have taken, as well as to ask for a liberal consideration of my motives, and the style of this communication, which is rather hurried and incoherent, in consequence my having had but short notice of the opportunity, and as the mail is now under weigh which will convey it.

With respect to the expediency of recognising the independent government of this quarter of South America, so far as relates to the direct policy of the act, M. without reference to other countries or governments, time and their own conduct will enable politicians to form a right opinion. —

As the aliens who are here, or the citizens of our own country, and the subjects of other powers, an immediate acknowledgement would be beneficial, but with respect to the nations from whom they emanated, and the government to which they owe their allegiance, I am not capable of judging — such a measure might endure difference of opinion and might be premature.

Perhaps the foundation of the

M. without reference to Europe.

I. All States and the right to retire with their effects. That the accession of that territory weakened Spain, and that the time consumed in negociations relative to its surrender to the U. S. occupied her attention and prevented her entering into alliances prejudicial to the Patriots. That we required indemnity for spoliations. So that interest, sound policy and humanity were all combined and that this people were rather benefited than injured by it. —

Sabine, should have time to acquire greater solidity to
warrant an attempt to pass upon it a durable superstructure. —

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Most obedient humble servant
J. Robinson.
1823

To,
James Monroe,
President
of the United States of America,
Washington City.

Notes

D. The Owner of a farm or Hacienda near Santiago de Chile, upon Esparta or perhaps no Evidence was Exiled. — The Minister of Hacienda ordered the Hacienda or farm to be sold, or to be rented. — It's income was worth 20, or 25000 Dollars a year, and things were so contrived, that it could only be sold to, or hired by the Father of the Wife of the Minister of War, — Dn Joaquin Lintano

The Cabildo and Province of Coquimbo had contributed its quota or share of loans, taxations & revenue. The Ministers at Santiago having appropriated great part of it to their private Uses calumniated the People of that Province for alleged apathy. — The Cabildo incensed at the wanton libel defended themselves, and re-criminated upon the Ministers. — The Lieutenant Governor, a man of talents was suspected of having been the author of that Defence; — He was consequently seized by a Directorial Order, conveyed bound under an Escort to the Capital, there thrown into Prison in double irons, where he remained several weeks incommunicable. He has been since liberated, but has lost his employment. In fact he was right, the People of Coquimbo are the most quiet patriotic people of Chile. — The father of Dn Samuel Rodriguez who neither is, nor has ever been a party man has been banished to Copiapo and Guasco* — His Son saved Chile at the time of the battle of Maypo, and was in less than one Month after treacherously imprisoned, and subsequently assassinated by the Existing Government, partly to appease the jealousy and fear of General San Martin and to please the Buenos Ayres Officers and Policy. —

* The father of the Camera's was ruined by contributions & Confiscation of his property and the judicial murder of his two sons, died of a broken heart — General Camera another of his sons & one of his daughters were also lost to him, having been driven into Exile. —

Some of the Women in the City and Province of Concepcion who were suspected of being unfriendly to the patriot cause, or the ruling party, had their property seized and were sent into Exile. — When a person is suspected of being unfriendly, and has money, a demand is made by an Officer, with a guard, of specific sums. — If it is paid the Officer and guard retire. — If not, the guard remains until it is paid, or the individual is thrown into Prison* — These and similar facts are notorious.

* In many instances when the Individual has property the property has

been confiscated — In these cases there is neither formal process or trial. — In other cases false charges are made of a profession of the individual condemned upon them — Criminality is not necessary to that result, neither life, nor person, nor property are secured, & man is not free to pursue happiness

I cannot offer Comment upon these facts, in evidence of the insecurity of person and property. —

The Director is naturally a well disposed man, yet, he yields to circumstances, old customs, and the wishes and Councils of his Ministers and favorites, most of whom are either avericious, weak, servile, or Corrupt. — He is personally brave, generous and disinterested — and an implacable enemy to the Spanish Government.

E Protestants and other dessenters from the Roman Catholic Religion cannot marry a Chilé or Catholic woman, without first abjuring his faith, and turning Catholic. — The people of the Country (South America) are not allowed to change their religion or embrace any faith other than that authorized by the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome. —

F The people are oppressed with burdensome taxes, Compelled to serve, or bear arms; and Industry is not encouraged — No impetus to it given — It is rather discouraged. — There is a heavy Export Duty upon the Produce of the Country.* Few Conservatory and Conciliating measures are used. — The parties are about equally respectable. — They are driven to desperation by harsh treatment and are envenomed against each other. — It will be difficult to assuage their virulence — Hence a peaceable change can hardly be expected, and a forceable one is not likely to benefit the governed, excepting a few. — It is to be feared that it would only place power in other hands, without an essential change in the system of Government. Even if a Congress were allowed, & awed into subserviency a subservient Congress would indicate greater abasement than a subservient senate. —

The Provisionary Constitution is a formal formidable instrument in appearance, whilst in fact, it is only a political deception and bug-bear — calculated to gull the ignorant, and serve as a salve to the Executive & ministry — that Executive being military. — The two great Patriot parties (of which I have been speaking) in Chilé are the Larains, or

* This is a part of the old Spanish Colonial system to which, the new governments still cling — It ought to be destroyed root and branch for it is a dead weight upon themselves & the people. — Even Cargoes going from one port to another in Chilé pay Duties.

n O'Higgins Party, and the Carrera party.— The Royalist party is not so considerable as either of the other — Yet Members of each of the other parties would join the Royalist — or the Royalists, many of them join Carrera, as they have done O'Higgins, through motives of revenge & interest. —

It gives me to draw such a portrait of a people but it is too exact a likeness of the original, not to be instantly recognized as a true copy — and I pledge my responsibility for the truth of my allegations & assertions. —

We believe that the people of South America admire our system of Government — some of them who understand it, and that number is very small, perhaps do* But, the mass, nay almost all, are fond of Military show and Military glory, and would probably be as well pleased with a Government which vests in its officers brief irresponsible authority without much regard to abstract principles. — A strong showy Government where politics and religion are intermarried will for the present suit them best, and be conformable to ancient habits & customs. — It would satisfy their prejudices, gratify their vanity and relieve them from the trouble of thinking *—

* The public mind is not yet formed, and the habit of abstract discussions does not exist even in the mind. —

* Many are incapable of methodical reasoning upon these subjects, or enquiring — vanity misleads — & indolence thinks for power prevents it.

A recognition of the independence of the new Governments in South America, inasmuch, as it would impose new obligations and reciprocal duties might induce a change of principles and system *— but to accomplish that end it would also be requisite to correct and remove some of the moral & physical causes which impede such change, and may for a time prevent a so much wished for — & necessary reform. — Such recognition might possibly accelerate the attainment of that end by giving more character & dignity to them through the responsibility they thus imposed. —

* as respects the point of Commerce & comonercial interest, our direct trade has been over-rated. Our chief interest is in the coasting and carrying trades.

But how can that effort for civil liberty be made? The Governments & Chiefs have arms in their hands & will not voluntarily relinquish them, and the people, if they attempt to compel their — surrender

have no adequate means of effecting their passage.

The minds of the people have not expanded so much, as they would have done, if a proper stimulus to freedom of thought and civil liberty had been given. —

* The Miners of this Country, are a dissolute improvident people, & bear a striking similitude to the English & American Seamen.

It. The late peaceable herdsmen of the Pampas now live by plunder & the use of arms, & have more or less the character of Banditty. *

It. Individuals have been infatuated upon the subject of South America. —

Jeremy Robinson

Valparaiso August 13th 1821.

Sir,

Intermation reached this place this morning that Lima has fallen into possession of the Patriots. One part of the Spanish royalist army retired upon Arequipa and La Paz, and the other upon the garrison of Callao. The commanders of the fortresses at Callao have determined to hold out a siege. That siege if prosecuted with vigor and ability by the patriots will be of short duration. Want of provisions and water in a short time will compel a surrender.

The head quarters of General San Martins Army are near Lima, excepting a small diversion which accompanied him into that capital when he entered and assumed by invitation of the Cabildo or corporation, the lead and direction of the Government. He entered as it is reported, under the colours of Buenos Ayres, and one of his first acts was to distribute provisions among the populace which will give him a temporary popularity. I apprehend, notwithstanding that Lima has been taken, that there will be some further agitations in other parts of Peru, either by combats in line or by guerilla parties. General Ramirez a royalist chief has with him at La Paz, and near Arequipa four thousand troops, which added to the remnants of fugitives, are adequate to

disturbing the combinations of General San Martin for a time and lessening the public tranquility.

It is believed that the next grand movement of General San Martin will be, after he has organized a Government, to push his military and maritime means into the most northwardly Provinces of Spanish America, as particularly the Isthmus of Darien, and the west Coast of Mexico — and, if practicable, to the Philipine Islands.

This important event has destroyed the great and almost the last hope of the royalists — yet I do not think that it will immediately essentially influence or effect any of the political principles, and but slightly the moral causes alluded to in my letters to you, Sir, and the President, — neither will any great changes, for the time being, in my judgement, in the moral and physical causes which operate against innovation and improvement, are deeply implanted in the constitution of society, and will retard their results, or at least render such modifications slow, distant and perhaps precarious. I most sincerely hope I am mistaken, and that the reverse will happen — Intercourse with people from other countries and parts of the world may have a great influence, and that will be facilitated by a free commerce. The ports will now be open to general commerce, but I think it will be heavily taxed to gain a revenue, and such regulations made in favor of the people of the country as to discourage foreign competition, except to such adventurers as capitalists themselves, and by that circumstance obtain the rights and privileges of native born citizens of their countries. —

Peace is taken, but Peace is not, and

the causes and character of the contest will daily acquire interest in the minds of distant spectators, and that interest will not be diminished, I think, by the complete success of the Patriots. Then their principles and views will be disclosed and probably not till then, and then nations and governments will be able to act towards them without so much risque of committing themselves upon the subject of future intercourse and relations. — They would certainly incur some by entering now into the discussion of the preliminaries upon which those relations are to be based as nothing has yet acquired perfect solidity, and it might be indiscreet to proceed beyond, if to, that point. —

Here has been great demonstrations of joy the whole day three days of rejoicing and three nights of illumination are to be celebrated and an abstenance from business and labour. — Colours have been fired and flags displayed since four o'clock this morning, which was the hour the vessel entered with the news.

Mr. Provost has not given me an appointment or credentials for Peru, but requests me to wait untill he shall have visited all the different ports. Such a delay will be inconvenient for me, but I will wait his time, in expectation that he will perform his promise in good faith, and in the meantime they leave, with great deference and respect to renew my application for an appointment, as Special Agent for the United States in Chile and Peru, or otherwise agent for commerce and seamen for Peru and New Grenada, including an agency for the squadron as Navy Agent. —

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be, Sir
Your most obt & Hble Servt
J. Robinson.

To the Honorable
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington City. —

P.S.

I have written this and the accompanying letter, under the influence of illness which confines me to my room, I therefore beg a liberal construction of them and hope that the circumstances under which I have written will be an apology for the imperfection. The facts are correctly stated, and I trust that the inferences and deductions drawn from them will be found the right. —

With great respect I have the honor to be Sir —

Your most obedient humble Servt

J. Robinson.

Lt Col

...no no ha recibido todavia no-
... entrada del general San Martin á la capital
... se apresura á anunciarosla, como cierta por el te-
nor de la siguiente

82

Carta de un ingles respetable residente en Santiago de Chile á otro de esta ciudad.

Una del dia, Santiago 13 de agosto de 1821.

Mi querido pariente. Acaban de llegar en este instante las gloriosas noticias de la caida de Lima. El Motezuma ha llegado al puerto con el oficio de que San Martin entró en Lima por fuerza de armas.

Dará V. á Games 150 *pesos si es el primero que lleva la noticia.*

El conductor de la antecedente carta es D. F. Games, que se hallaba en el valle de la Aconcagua haciendo provision de víveres para atravesar la cordillera, conduciendo á Mendoza armas y dinero del gobierno de Chile, y á esa sazon llegó allí la noticia de la ocupacion de Lima por el ejército libertador, y se celebró con salvas, y regocijo. Refiere Games, que ocurrió luego á casa del gobernador de la villa de la Aconcagua, sacó una copia del parte, y emprendió el paso de la cordillera: que desde muy arriba vió en la falda, que un hombre con una bandera blanca en la mano le hacia señal de que bajase, y que no atreviéndose á desandar su camino, subió el de la bandera blanca, que era un caballero ingles, y le entregó la referida carta, asegurandole la noticia. Games dejó la copia del parte, que sacó de la Aconcagua en manos del señor gobernador de Mendoza,

Terminó por fin á los once años la gloriosa guerra de nuestra independencia. Las fértiles é inmensas tierras que se dilatan desde las márgenes del Rio de la Plata hasta el Orinoco son ya independientes de hecho y de derecho, y no han quedado en ellas mas que ruinas de la tiranía. Ellas serán felices, porque el alto ser que rige los destinos de los pueblos así lo ha decretado y al cabo de tres centurias de oprobio, de esclavitud, y abyeccion, ha mirado con benignos ojos á la América.

OTRA NOTICIA IMPORTANTE.

El mismo conductor Games dice: que á su transito quedaban las fuerzas que habian salido de Mendoza contra Carreras á nueve leguas de distancia de su campo, y que despues en el camino le alcanzó la noticia de que el 24 de agosto anterior habia sido derrotado, y puesto en precipitada fuga: que él mismo vió el oficio que el comandante en jefe dirigia á la Rioja, en precaucion de que fuese Carreras á asilarse de aquel pueblo.

Lejos de nosotros el bárbaro despotismo, y la loca, y licenciosa anarquía para que se establezca la verdadera libertad sobre los firmes fundamentos de la virtud y la justicia.

IMPRENTA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA.

Jeremy Robinson —

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Valparaiso. Augt 21st 1821

Sirs,

One of the first acts of the Government of Chile after the intelligence of the fall of Lima reached the Capital, was to lay an additional duty of fifteen per centum upon the exportation of the produce of the country, and particularly on provisions. That augmentation, added to the old duties, makes the present export duties on the produce of Chile about twenty six or twenty seven per cent, and is, as the Government has announced, to continue in force four months.

The principal motive for laying this new duty obviously has its origin in the necessity of the Government to raise funds for its immediate exigencies, and is the more requisite, in its estimation, as great part of the former import revenue, will now be diverted from Chile, direct to Peru and other independant countries on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, where free trade is permitted, and thereby limit confidence in contingencies of that nature. The effects of this measure, if persevered in as a permanent measure would be injurious to the agriculture and the interests of this country, inasmuch, as it, in a measure, paralizes domestic industry, & might offend the people and Gourment of Peru; and the rate of duties would operate as a premium to foreign Countries and Merchants, to enter into a successful competition, for the supply of Peru, and other countries on this coast with breadstuffs. A temporary embargo was laid on vessels in this port which were destined for Peru, for the purpose of promulgating and carrying the foregoing measure into execution, and likewise to give to those persons who had

loaned money to the Goverment, to assist in fitting out the expedition to Peru, on condition of enjoying certain commercial privileges, a fair opportunity of profiting in the highest possible degree by their contracts.—

By the last information from Peru, it appears that no merchandise had been allowed to be landed from neutral or other vessels laying at the patriot port nearest to Callao (Ancon) excepting provisions, and that no measures relative to import duties on other commodities had been adopted.—

The conduct of General San Martin, after his entrance into Lima was marked with clemency, moderation and good policy.— Notified of the retreat of the royalists by the inhabitants of Lima, he requested them to choose a Governor, and they elected the Marquis of Fagley. Subsequently the General entered the city with his escort and staff— his army being encamped outside of the walls at some distance.— A declaration of independence was then published, and the people invited to take an oath of allegiance to the new order of things. Books were opened for this purpose, to receive the names of subscribers, and those who declined subscribing, were permitted to retire with their effects within fifteen days. * As all the public acts had to pass through the hands of General San Martin, or under his inspection, it was supposed most eligible, that he should be the head of the Goverment, and he is now acting in that capacity, with the titles of Supreme Director or liberator of Peru and protector of the Indians.— A standard or flag with the arms of Peru has been reared, and some emblematical medals, and a new coin made.— The royalist army besieged in Callao has offered to capitulate upon conditions of marching out of the Garrison with their arms, and the honors of war, and likewise with their own, and other private property.+ General San Martin refused to accede to these propositions, continued to carry on the siege with increased energy, and admonished the besieged to surrender, lest he should not ultimately grant them so advantageous terms as he then offered. The besieged wish to join the royalist army at Jera Pasqua, to which place the royalist troops had retired from Lima, but were daily deserting and joining the Patriots. Indeed a very considerable part of the

* The inhabitants were enrolled into militia corps and all males from eighteen to forty five years of age obliged to do militia duty when required.—

+ It is stated that there is specie & private property deposited in the Fort of Callao worth three millions of dollars.— The Fort there are garrisoned by fourteen hundred troops under command of Olaneta a distinguished officer, & to his

Patriot forces consist of Spanish deserters and of natives of Peru — Lord Cochrane having had the misfortune to lose the Ship San Martin of sixty four guns) directed another attack to be made upon the Spanish shipping in the port of Callao which terminated in the capture of three vessels, one of them a heavy Ship of war, and the destruction of three merchant vessels. — The Patriots have also purchased another large vessel and armed her formerly a French vessel of war) now an English Merchant. —

Some minor municipal regulations had been made at Lima, and it is understood, that General San Martin will retain his authority in Peru until all parties and agitations are pacified when he suggests, that he shall request the people to elect a congress, and enter into relations best suited to their security and happiness —

A party of fifteen hundred royalist troops, descended from the City of Arequipa upon Arica and surprised the patriot force then under command of Colonel Miller, he having escaped by flight with a few followers, returned to head quarters. — General Ramarez, commands the royalists at Arequipa, La Paz and Atta or Upper Peru —

The fall of Lima is the death blow to the hopes of Spain in this quarter of America, and will have a very important bearing upon the relations of the independent governments throughout Spanish America and with foreign countries and nations. * And the most felicitous results may be expected from that momentous event, if the Patriots who have the power and influence in their hands, should build their measures upon permanent principles of freedom, and the maxims of experience and wisdom —

Some apprehensions are entertained, that a reaction upon Chile and Buenos Ayres will follow, aided by moral and physical causes, to retard or prevent a permanent confederation of these independent Countries, but at this moment, every thing indicates tranquility in Chile — complete success in Peru, and a return to some order, and rational government in Buenos Ayres. —

The preceding remarks presuppose the entire independence of Peru, a portion of which is not yet emancipated from Spanish authority. Callao, La Paz, Cicro Pasco or Pasqua

six weeks provisions. The main body of the royalist army under Lacerna after his evacuation of Lima consisting of upwards of four thousand men, sailed off for Sera Pasqua which will attempt to form a junction with General Ramirez at La Paz or Arequipa. Canterac has three or four thousand men with him. The royalists expect succors from Spain.

* Guerrillo warfare will not withstanding present circumstances be sometime kept up. —

and several other Provinces and districts, within that Vice roy
=alty, hold out, and when they shall have submitted or voluntarily
change their allegiance, formidable obstacles to an harmonious
union will present themselves. Among these obstacles will be the
superior acquirements of the Limanians, their jealousy of the
Buenos Ayreans, and contempt of the Chilanos. This jealousy
of the Buenos Ayreans, is active and incessantly opperating, and
is the greater because their advancement in knowledge is more on an
equality with their own. Of the Chilanos, they are not alto
=gether silent, but their hostility is by no decidedly active. — They
treat them contumaciously, and effect to despise them. — Some
time will be requisite to reduce all the royalists in Peru to sub
=mission, and in the interim no combined opperations can be prudent
=ly entered into, and carried into full and complete effect for
the reduction, or independance of Mexico, Panama and the
Phillipine Islands. —

The rivalries between the different Chiefs and people
of the different provinces, as to pride of Counties and pride of pro
=fession may also impede union and harmony. — Add to this
the egotistical pride of the inhabitants of the Capitals of the Vice
Royalties, and those who govern them, which has taught them
through Custom and habit to believe, that all power ought to
center in, and emanate from them, and that they have a perfect
right of dictation, and which together with the face of the
Countries, broken and divided by impassible deserts in some
places, and impassible ridges of mountains in others, it is per
=haps not extravagant, considering the heterogenious population
of some of them, to conclude, that time and a general dissemi
=nation of knowledge may be necessary to a general perma
=nent confederation of the governments, and that these causes
are sufficient to create barriers, that may prevent it ever
happening. —

The population of lower Peru is undoubtedly as mix
=ed as any other, and great part of it, the most idle, dissolute
and worthless in South America, or the world. — Spanish
Indian, and Negro blood, is mingled by almost innumerable

* Inserted. crops intermixtures and intermarriages. — *
=ing Letter. Have
touched on this topic.

That all these enumerated difficulties will be surmounted, and a general amalgamation of public interest, take place of local and individual interest is to be hoped for, and may in time occur, but time, commerce, and intercourse with the rest of mankind, a greater knowledge of the science of government, the relative obligations of man in society, as well as more public virtue than now exists, are indispensably necessary to a realization of that happy result.

Benevides hovers on the southern coast of Chile and lately blockades the port of Talcahuana, with an American Brig which he piratically seized. He commands several hundred Chilean Insurgents Spaniards, and has a respectable Indian alliance. This numbers are not well known. One of the Indian Chiefs, of great note, who commands four thousand Warriors, has declared for the Patriots. — The Patriot troops in Conception are in a state of misery and discontent little short of revolt, through want of pay, food and clothing. — General Beire, the Governor Intendent of that province is now exerting himself, with the Government in Santiago, to raise money by subscriptions and otherwise, to relieve them, and provided with sufficient returns will soon return to Conception. The Boats of Benevides frequently penetrate deeply into the Bay and Harbour of Talcahuana. —

The British Commander in Chief, Sir Thomas Hardy, who has the direction of the whole British Naval force on this station, was a short time since off the Port of Callao with the Superb (seventy four) the Creole (a large Frigate) and the Conway Sloop of war, and it is understood, that he, and other Commanders of Neutral vessels of war on this Coast, will facilitate the removal of many of the royalists from Peru, and likewise give protection and transportation to their effects. — The treasures of the royalists in Lima and Callao, offer great temptations

to cupidity, and when the gratification of that passion can be disguised under colour of neutrality, and the pretext of relieving, or aiding the afflicted, on the broad scale of humanity and universal philanthropy; it is to be feared, that its seductive qualities will not be found altogether irresistible. — Note No 1.

It is said some excitement has been generated in the minds of General San Martin and Lord Cochran, in consequence of the clandestine departure of the ex vice Roy, Pezuela, from a place near Callao in the ship General Brown of New York. — Many other Spanish passengers, likewise left in the same vessel, I understand with permission. At the time the General Brown sailed, the Constellation was at or near Callao, and it is stated by the officers of the British sloop of war Conway, that Capt Ridgely had pledged himself to the patriot chiefs, that the ex Viceroy should not go in the General Brown, his departure having been objected by General San Martin and Lord Cochrane. * The General Brown has gone to Panama, and presumptive evidence furnishes an inference that the Constellation has also gone there. —

The British Merchant ships captured and sent into this port for adjudication by Lord Cochrane, have with the exception of one been acquitted. All American vessels sent in under pretext of their having violated the blockade, or under charges of their having Spanish property on board, have also been cleared. —

The Spanish shipping at Callao, has been reduced to a mere fraction of what it was, and is totally inefficient. The Frigates, Venganza and Prueva, it has been stated, had gone to Acapulka, but it is quite as probable, or even more probable, that they have left the Pacific. — An American vessel, belonging to Providence R.I. arrived a few days ago from Bremen with a Cargo, and the Brig Canton of Salem from Canton. No other vessels bearing the U.S. Flag have entered this port since I last wrote, several are making in Cargoes of provisions for Peru, and one preparing to make a voyage to California, and the west Coast of

* Cochrane judging he suspected by Genl San Martin has since Cochrane has been driven to the necessity to leave Peru. — The day the Genl Brown sailed, the Constellation lay and prevented her from landing specie on board, or her leaving Callao. — The same night the General Brown was ordered to anchor near Callao and it is said then took Pezuela on board. — Assumption evidence that there was no connivance on the part of Capt Ridgely respecting the departure of Pezuela. — The day following Captain Ridgely was waited upon by the General and Admiral at the Palace and had an altercation in their presence, or left them as it is reported without having taken leave or even speaking to them. — It is a matter of no moment that we may not discover to that a part nor connive permitted it. — † — Against Citizens of the United States, but I think the Chief will not be so credulous of public and evidence as to condemn the Government and nation from whence they emanate or to condemn them unheard. — I think they will take a greater regard for their own interest. —

Mexico — *

By looking at the treaty relative to the boundary lines between Spain and the U States, I observe that the port and Bay of San Francisco, on the Pacific Ocean, are not included. They would have been a valuable possession to the U States, and will give a commanding influence on the coast of the Pacific to whatever nation or people may hold them, and particularly, if the habits of their possessors are maritime and they grasp at maritime importance.

I have overlooked the mode of raising revenue, and what is taxed and taxable, agreable to the present fiscal system of Chile. It is levied on all goods imported, — on all goods exported, — on stamp paper — on royalists or prisioners at large,† — on shop Keepers, — Mechanics, — on tavern Keepers, — on houses, — on lands, by contributions, forced loans and confiscation, of the property of royalists and others, inimical to, or supposed to be inimical to the goverment, and by extraordinary exactions.

By forced loans, I mean those cases, where money is demanded in specific sums by the goverment, and by voluntary contributions, those cases when a list of names is sent round, by order of the goverment, with an officer and guard, to enforce it, subscription, and an intimation made, of what ought to be given, with the terms in which intimation it is politic to comply. I include in extraordinary exactions, those imperative demands, made upon monies individuals for given sums, upon any sudden or pressing emergency, for which he receives neither receipt nor any other satisfaction whatsoever, and against which he neither dares to remonstrate, nor entertain a hope of reimbursement. At this moment, those persons, look to a free trade with Lima, and other places for indemnification. The Capitalist is not alone in that hope, every class of society believe, that they see at no great distance, in the independance of Peru, a reward for their sufferings, and

* The trade of the contraband will not support any more than pay for the expences of its protection, but if not protected by a naval force it cannot be prosecuted. —

† The spanish prisioners at large pay a monthly capitation or poll tax.

Note. No 1. The habit of the commanders of neutral vessels of War in the Pacific, in carrying money and passengers, particularly European Spaniards, and their property, has justly given offence to the Patriots, and has degraded the naval service of their countries, by making transports and packets of their ships, and carrying on a war in disguise. — The whole amount of the Chilese Commerce in the Pacific does not exceed a million pounds sterling annually, and last year upwards of fifteen millions of dollars have been shipped [illegible]

sacrifices, which sentiment or opinion, or conviction, has tended to inspire greater confidence in the government than heretofore existed, and may make it firm if not popular.

Rumour states, that Guayaquil has been agitated by some of the royalist prisoners there, who seized some gun boats, captured some neutral vessels, and made their escape to Panama. This report, to its full extent does not meet entire confidence, it is perhaps, founded in some truth.

The inhabitants of Guayaquil wish for an independent government, but whether Venezuela and New Granada, or Peru, will agree to that is problematical. I am inclined to think, that both General San Martin, and General Bolivar will oppose it, and both claim it for themselves, as belonging to their jurisdiction.

* If General San Martin perseveres to the end, in the mild and just policy (so far as relates to the Peruvians,) with which he has commenced his political career of government at Lima, he will have the suffrages of a majority of the people of South America, and of the world. At the period of his entrance into Lima, the blacks and coloured inhabitants had began to pillage. He instantaneously stopped it, and has relieved that people from the calamnities of a siege, and the horrors of approaching famine, without any essential changes of the municipal regulations of the place. The church and clergy are reconciled to the new order of things. Few clergymen left, and the same militia corps, who guarded the place under the vice King, now guard it under the auspices of the Patriots. Nothing has been apparently changed, except the rulers and troops. This state of things cannot long last, sacrifices must be made, and a demand of them, will create more or less discontent. The government must necessarily be military for some time to come, and with all, arbitrary. Force must be employed to exterminate the royalists, or to annihilate them, and the military establishment subsequently kept up. A navy is already talked of, the latter with the army will impose taxes and exactions.* Commerce may however reconcile

* General San Martin holds the destinies of this quarter of South America in his hands, and it depends on what use he makes of it; whether its its influence are to be applied to happiness. — It is to be hoped he will do nothing to cause oppression, discord and anarchy, as lately Buenos Ayres has been a scene which distracts the philanthropist to contemplate. — And above all that he will not attempt to coercion or reaction upon Chile and Buenos Ayres.

* A Navy may be always manned from the foreign seamen in this country, and others will be attainable, so long as the Government can pay them for their services, provisions being cheap. Seamen resort to Chile, and desertions from neutral merchant or [illegible] frequent

that people to any sacrifice, but as the country is not generally agricultural, and the wealth of the people consists chiefly in the precious metals, those persons interested in their extraction are either abased by the servility of their employment, or else avarice, and will rather look to their immediate pecuniary gain than to the promotion of the public interest, and therefore the exceptions of the planters and merchants, will be backward in contributing to the wants of the government. With respect to the trade of Peru, in cotton Sugar Indigo and other commodities, I offer no observation, being aware, Sir, that your research has made you better acquainted with the geology and natural history of Peru than I am. For the same reason, I make few remarks upon the civil and political history of those countries and people, and the principles or character of the Spanish Colonial institutions and their tendency, conceiving that it might be deemed indecorous, and presumptious, and more so, to attempt to predict what will be the results of the independence of those countries, in relation to Spain, the rest of Europe and the United States. * One result however seems inevitable viz- that through the precious metals and produce of these countries may tempt the commercial enterprise of Europe, and offer attractions to the avarice or rapacity of his maritime powers, that their independence will create squadrons or Navies in the New world, capable of abating this depredation, if not of making the form of those of the old, and in time react upon it. † Had the Revolutionary chiefs of this country paid as much regard to the right of man, as they have bestowed on their own advancement, perhaps a free Republican government and people, would have been warranted in recognising their independence, and in giving them aid, even if that recognition had involved the momentious question whether mankind have a right to choose and change their rules and govern themselves, ‡ and of the Supremacy of the Ocean.

Perhaps henceforth, the Patriots of South America

* Europe will derive an immediate advantage over the United States by their independence in their commerce and manufactures and Great Britain in a higher degree than any other nation. Her Asiatic dominions and the precious metals of Spanish Am. tend to resuscitate her dilapidated treasury. England will probably have more interest with the present Govt. of Lima and Peru than the U. States, acting from a key in her favour, the errors of the chiefs there and her industry in inculcating favorable prejudices to the U. States and her citizens. —

† By becoming an over match for violence — consecrated by holy or other alliances. —

‡ In opposition to the divine or sacred rights of crowns and monarchs and modern Maritime Law which has awarded justice to the side of force or the strongest.

In preceding essay I have endeavoured to illustrate that conclusion by statements of facts relative to the population of these countries, and their little progress in some of them the people had made in a knowledge of self-government and political wisdom.

will profit by their antecedent errors, — the example of their Northern neighbours, and establish governments which shall guarantee a rational exercise of all human rights, and permanency of duration; but of that immediate result, I rather indulge a doubtful hope, than entertain a sanguine belief. — And I am carried into that apprehension, by my knowledge of the state of society, and the peculiar habits and character of this people. —

Republican systems and republics are an maxim not formed nor understood. The old military colonial system has not been essentially changed. The natives may have no representation, neither have the people, and there cannot be any considerable change of opinion or of masters. The chiefs generally wish to govern by the old manner. — A liberal system and the public mind not having been instructed or rather cannot form the principles of democratic freedom are not known nor the blessings of civil liberty appreciated and therefore the people do not resist the acts of their rulers which is connected by force and the fear of civil war. — Hence as the chiefs above mentioned differed, & as occasion may be able to oppose they will again differ and that public declaration will flow from those differences and from whatever cause the Government may be seeing from the same force and not will of opinion.

One other subject I beg to be indulged in speaking upon, and that is, respecting the appointment of civil agents of the U States for these countries, and their qualifications. — Policy dictates the sending, or employing men of enlarged minds liberal views, incorruptable political principles, and that they be provided with independant salaries to elevate them above the prejudices of this people, against public officers engaging in private traffic, and the temptations to cupidity, whereby they would be able to do justice to their Countrymen, to support the interest and defend the rights of their government and country in a dignified manner. — It would be desirable to select persons who are masters of the Spanish language, and who have more than common experience and knowledge of mankind and the world. — They should be cautious of forming party connections, and all other connections which could possibly involve them by obligations of private friendship, or interest, or circumscribe or influence their freedom and independence of action, coupled with urbanity of manners, and firmness of character, capable of conciliating esteem, enforcing respect, and resisting encroachments and aggressions. —

It is stated that Genl Don Luis Cruz, and Don Rodriguez, the former governor of this place, and the latter Minister of Hacienda, or the Home department and the treasury of Chile, are to be sent as ministers to Peru, to regulate the intercourse between the two countries, — and that the former will afterwards go to the U States as the deputy of this

government.

Strong professions of friendship will now doubtless be made by the independent Governments and their Agents, in an apparent spirit of frankness & openness but I know that a bias in favor of British interest and subject prevails. — Allen was expelled from the United States, then from England, but as he has adopted a liberal neutrality, and some individual officers, and mercantile citizens, have aided their enemies the Spaniards, disagreement has begotten irritation and distrust, † and self-love and success, has taught them to magnify their own importance.

With great respect, I have the honor Sir, Your Most obedient and very humble servant

J. Robinson.

† I here speak of all the Agents of the United States, who are or have been in this quarter of South America, with the exception only of Mr Bidwell and Mr Forbes, who have kept in the house of independency, with them, or with merchants, and could only be approached through their circle of friends, commercial and entirely political and mercantile connexions. — In this A * The conduct of the British Admiral commanders and that of his subjects, has been equally offensive in point of fact, and principle, but it has not made so deep an impression, and is neither so severely felt nor spoken of —

A. I do not except those officers who have received salaries neither civil nor Naval officers. —

B. Hyphen illegible crossed out and again.

To,

The Honorable

John Quincy Adams,

Secretary of State of the

United States of America.

Washington. —

Valparaiso August 29th 1821.

Sir,

Mr. Provost having come to the place yesterday from the capital, I visited upon him, reminded him of the fate of Lima, and applied for the appointment of Agent of the U. States for Commerce with seamen in Peru, and particularly at Lima. He declined giving me the appointment at Lima, at the same time observing that none but a person with a fortune could have that appointment, and proposed to me to act in a similar capacity at some of the inconsiderable out ports of Peru, to the northward of Lima, and named Truxillo. — I then spoke of some of the ports to the southward of Lima, to which he did not seem inclined to listen, and also asked, whether he would appoint one for Guyaquil, including jurisdiction over a contiguous district of country and coast, to which he assented, but added, that he could not give the credentials, or any public sanction, until after he had visited all the ports, and said that he meditated embarking immediately for Lima Limeil, and recommended, that I should wait here for the United States Frigate Constellation, (which vessel is daily expected) and — — — go to Peru and Guyaquil on her. I subsequently applied to accompany Mr. Provost to Lima, and received an answer in the negative. —

From

From these facts, vacillation, and procrastination, I am led to apprehend personal inconvenience, if not ultimate disappointment of my expectations, and it therefore appears to me to be hazardous to rely upon such contingencies, and more especially so, as the place and appointment designated and required, are so minor and subordinate, as to afford but little prospect of reward either for past or future sacrifice and delay:— But notwithstanding these objections, and to give Mr. Provost a due opportunity of fulfilling his engagements with me, in relation to the contemplated appointment, and in the hope of rendering my service useful to the Government, I am induced to wait the issue of events, and his decision. I beg leave, however, to avail this occasion to repeat my application for the appointment of Special Agent of the United States for Chile or Peru, or other service Agent for Commerce and Seamen and the Navy Secretary at Peru, Guyaquil and the western coast of New Grenada.—

Mr Hagan will confirm Mr Stewart in his appointment of Vice Consul or Agent at Coquimbo.

The Province of Conception is in too agitated a state to reside there, and at present the commerce there is so limited as not to require a Consular Agent.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect, your most
Obedient, humble, Servant.

J. Robinson.

To,

The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State
Washington

Jeremy Robinson to the President

21

Valparaiso August 29th 1821.

Sir,

Herewith I have taken the liberty to enclose two letters for the Honorable Secretary of State, open for your inspection, and to which I beg leave Sir, with great deference, most respectfully to solicit your attention and consideration. — Asking a liberal construction of the freedom I use — I have the honor to be, Sir,
With the greatest respect,
Your most obedient, humble
Servt. J. Robinson.

To,
James Monroe,
President
of the United States of America,
Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson —

22

Recd 13 April 1822.

Valparaiso September 17th 1821.

Sir,

The United States Frigate Constellation arrived in this port two days ago from Peru, (last from Mollendo) with a million seven hundred thousand dollars on board, actually neutral property, but greater part of which is in fact belligerent property covered by neutrals, shipped at royalist ports and which is to be here transhipped on board the British Frigate Owen Gendawer bound for Rio de Janeiro and England — Europe. *

At the period of the departure of the Constellation from Peru General San Martin and the Patriots occupied Lima. One division of three thousand men commanded by General Arenales was detached from the main body to intercept the junction of the forces two thousand descending commanded by the royalist Generals La Serna and Canterac and to prevent the former from obtaining a supply of cattle and provisions, but Arenales did not attain his object, and La Serna was moving towards Lima, with part of the united forces, whilst Andarax, with another part of the Spanish force, with a good supply of cattle and stores was moving towards Callao to reinforce it. General San Martin had not then above three thousand five hundred effective veteran troops, but a much greater number of raw recruits in whom he did not place much confidence, and had not armed; and the civilians or militia of Lima. He was rather averse to arming the Negroes and in fact had not many supplies arrived. General San Martins conduct in Lima had been generally satisfactory to the majority of the inhabitants but

* Some of that property it is known belongs to the late Viceroy of Peru, covered by the Supercargo of the Ship General Brown John Heffernon Esq. who came passenger from Callao in the Constellation in charge of some of Peruvian Papers and Plate. Circumstances warrant a belief that Captain Ridgely dendestinely favored the escape of Pezuela and his family to Marquis.

Mr. Ellis Cadwalader of Philadelphia a young gentleman who visited Peru as passenger in the Constellation by brought several hundred thousand dollars from thence of his property. By such means the royalists got their effects and persons out of the way of the patriots, who exasperated the latter, who consider such conduct as desertion in the hour of danger, and crimes these who displeased with the motive

but some had been displeased by the severity of some of his measures in relation to some of the emigrant Spaniards who had signed the book of adhesion or allegiance to the new order of things, and who were afterwards placed under rather rigid restrictions, incompatable with the condition of their adhesion, promised liberty and good faith. How far these events, if they have occured, proceeded from necessity I have no adequate means of judging correctly, for want of well ascertained data.

The people of Lima were only sparingly supplied with provisions: — No considerable quantity was permitted to enter the city, and in fact barely enough for daily consumption — About sixty or seventy vessels were laying at Callao and Guacho, the two patriot ports, nearest to Lima, many of them laden with provisions but not allowed to land their cargoes.

The Patriot squadron in a bad state, was laying before Callao — deficient in officers, crews, equipment and provisions. * In this state of things if La Serna should throw reinforcements and provisions into Callao the siege of that place will be protracted and the results dubious. It was then carried on with vigor on one side, and resisted with spirit on the other.

A propio or express, has arrived from Mendoza at the Capital Santiago de Chile with information of the death of General Joseph Michael Carrera, and that of the Patriot chief Guemes. The report states, that Carrera was pursued by a party of troops from Mendoza, and overtaken near that place, when a desperate battle was fought, and that he and his followers, after the most determined resistance, were compelled to surrender to an overwhelming force, and have since suffered an ignominious death. — Carrera it is stated was beheaded, impaled, at his lodging quarters, and his remains subsequently exposed in the Plaza to the derision and mockery of the populace. Such is said to have been the fate, — and thus has terminated the career, of one of the principal prime movers of the revolution in Chile in favor of self government and independence of Spain.

It has been stated that Ramirez the patriot General who figured in the Banda Oriental has been also shot, and that Artigas has either retired, or is politically dead. If this information

* The Chilean squadron was so deficient in many stores, which cannot be procured on this coast at present that it is doubtful whether it could be kept up to this port even if it had provisions and ammunition, and as every pressing emergency to, three vessels are under weigh to give assistance to a ship in distress, but could not be worked owing to the deranged state of their rigging and sailing.

@ Artigas having expelled order and happiness.

† Artigas is supposed to be in the power of the tyrant Francia, in Paraguay, who has never been known to release a state prisoner except by death.

is founded in fact it furnishes strong presumptive, and indeed almost conclusive evidence of the completo ascendency of the corrupt and corrupting party and principles of Buenos Ayres, or rather the late Provinces of the Rio de la Plata and the Banda Oriental. In the commencement of the revolution there, and in all its early stages a party existed, who not only wished to see their country free from all foreign domination but civil liberty firmly established; but most of the people have now become so contaminated by the duration and character of civil war amongst the patriots themselves, in many of its features horrors, and most of those persons who entertained those liberal sentiments, having fallen a sacrifice to them, the victims of their virtuous patriotism, or rendered feeble or impotent, there is now scarcely a chance of such a government being formed, or of any considerable amelioration whatsoever for some time to come evident in spirit or in form — That country may, and perhaps may probably will be independent of Spanish and all other foreign domination, but generations or at least one, must pass away before they will settle down quietly under a permanent rational free government. Ambition, jealousy of each other, the spirit of dictation and the elements of discord are strong, and have taken so rank root, that they cannot fail to produce a correspondent harvest, and a train of formidable consequences. It may be urged that these conclusions are generated by the jealousies of liberty. In general the principles is admitted, but must be excepted to with reference to its application to the politicians and politics of South America, the object almost of the leaders being interest and ambition, honor and individual aggrandizement, the causes and ends of action, instead of public virtue and philanthropic patriotism, and these complexions motives, create irreconcilable differences.*

With respect to Chile, an opportunity now offers to give the people a free government. If it should not

* By a careless desire to justify these propensities and vanities.

* The complexion of authority and the exercise of power, are deemed to be fruitful occasions, than to any other people I have known.

he imposed, it is perhaps fair to infer that the chiefs reached with, now intend to grant it. The Government is about sending a military and maritime force to attack Benevedes, in Arauco and General Freire will proceed soon on that service. Instead of expelling him, I fear that he will attack the patriots on returning to Conception. He having captured an American vessel with 5000 stand of muskets — 2000 brace of pistols — about 6000 sabres and a correspondent quantity of powder and shot with this arms, this ammunition, and a valuable returning cargo of dry goods* he can purchase the friendship and fidelity of the Indians, as he can give more than the patriots can offer, and as he is provided with officers from Chiloe. The British Sloop of War Conway will sail shortly for Arauco to demand satisfaction of Benevedes for the outrages he has committed on British rights, commerce and subjects, and if possible to shorten him. —

A rumour is now circulating that Benevedes has taken Conception. If so, the Government will find it difficult to stop his career and I see no insurmountable impediments to his arriving for the capital of Chile. — This is the result of delay and improvidence. Had there been proper means, and a moderate support from the Govt. these events could not have been anticipated, and would not have happened. Such is the effect of an inert administration, and permanent and irresponsible Directors and Senates.

General Blanco who was accused of treason, and from whom the imputation has not removed by the Government is to go, or has gone to Peru, as reconciliation. —

I have before mentioned the departure of the King of the Brazils for Europe.

Nothing interesting has lately transpired relative to Mexico, California, Peruanos, New Grenada or Quito. Guyaquil or the Brazils, excepting that the Portuguese have acquired the Banda Oriental from Buenos Ayres by treaty, on condition of their acknowledging the independence of that of Buenos Ayres. † Portugal commit retains the Brazilian possessions many years.

* destined for Lorina. which on the reception of the royalists. will here, and good management considering the disaffection of many of the people of Conception and the some of patriot troops who are deserting, he may make almost any progress he pleases and limit his ambition by his success.

† Buenos Ayres is now a united country and people compared with what it was a few years after the expulsion of the European friends — the Banda Oriental, with the garden and granary of the provinces of the Rio de la Plata —

Mr. Prevost sailed yesterday in the U.S. Merchant-Ship Mercury of Providence (Baker) with a cargo of arms and european goods at Brenner's Land & Lima. and Mr Hagan has confirmed Mr. Stewart in the Vice Consular Agency at Coquimbo. —

With great respect I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient and very humble servant.

J. Robinson.

To,

The Honorable,

John Quincy Adams.

Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Washington City

Jeremy Robinson to the President — 24

Valparaiso November 4th, 1821.

Sir,

Accompanying this, I take the liberty to hand to you, a letter to the Honorable Secretary of State, open for your inspection, and have the honor to be, Sir, with the greatest respect, Your most obedient humble servant — J. Robinson.

To,

James Monroe

President of the United States of America — &c — &c — &c

Washington. —

Jeremy Robinson —

Recd 19 April 1822.

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Santiago de Chile October 8th 1821

Sir,

The British Frigate Creole arrived at Valparaiso the twenty fourth day of last month, with Sir Thomas Hardy on board, who left Lima only thirteen days before.

General San Martin was then in Lima — with the main body of his army and the militia of the place, but La Serna, the royalist commander in chief had cut off the patriot-General & Armies from all communication with the capital, and being superior in force could either compel him to fight on unequal terms or harass or perhaps compel him to surrender for want of provisions.

Condarco had entered Callao with between three and four thousand auxiliary troops, drawn from La Serna and Ramirez, and several months provisions, which reinforcement and succors, added to the troops and stores before there, augments the royalist force to upwards five thousand troops, and will enable the garrison to hold out under the command of Sanches, three, or possibly six months, and gives a new and formidable aspect to affairs in Peru, indicative of protracted war. — La Serna may ant-ville of Callao, near Lima, and offering battle to General San Martin, who declined fighting, and differed in opinion upon that policy with Lord Cochrane, who was for it, and who commands the militia at Lima. — This difference I trust will not be attended by any serious consequences.

Many, and indeed most persons, consider the condition or situation of General San Martin and his army critical, if not absolutely precarious, but as yet I cannot give into that opinion notwithstanding that the parties are about equally reputable, and affairs seem to

be

poised and vibrating on a pivot and the a trifle, or accident might cause the balance to preponderate either way.

I am inclined to think, that as the inhabitants of Lima are most of them compromitted with the patriots, — as they apprehend that they cannot receive an adequate supply of provisions, — except it through them, + as the squadron off the latter is before Callao, they will believe it to be most for their interest, for the time being, to support General San Martin, but I am sorry to remark his situation is apparently less eligible than was anticipated, and may become insecure, if not dangerous. —— The city alone can now either annoy Lima, or throw impediments in the way of retreat from it. Should it become necessary to retreat, I have reason to think that General San Martin will make it good, and retire to his shipping, which I am sorry to remark, is in a very indifferent condition, for want of officers, crew, provisions, sails and other necessary articles of equipment. The pecuniary resources of the patriots both here and at Lima are limited ~~in their means~~ in a great measure exhausted, and which in Lima they will hardly dare to rescusitate by the imposition of contributions, ~~enforced~~ loans and other oppressive exactions, as they have done here and elsewhere, lest the people being better informed, should be disgusted and oppose both it and them.

+ A squadron if practicable, must return to Arica —

The people of Lima and Peru, have already been irritated by the changes of Government having been brought about by force. Their pride is wounded, and they will soon become restive under restraints. They had heard much of liberty, free government and protection. But when they learn that that liberty is only an exchange of rulers, and a severance from Spain, — that they have no electoral franchise, — that their lordships will be as great as before, and their masters as severe and oppressive, and that protection will depend upon servility and implicit obedience, they will deliberately reflect and feelingly act for themselves. —— They wanted and looked for a government of their own choosing, and feel that they ought to have been more consulted and respected, and therefore are not contented that the changes should have been effected, either by force, or that they

they have been dragooned into acquiescence by the pres-
-ence of force. They dislike to submit to dictation any longer,
and cannot long be governed by General San Martin - Chile,
nor any other foreign authority, unless that authority is conse-
-crated by an insuitable foreign fleet and army, and they
view both the Buenos Ayreans and Chileans as foreigners. -

Commerce I conceive, must originate and
be supported by three causes, population and demand, (consumption)
and the last, subject to increase or diminution, by the habits and reciprocal
intercourse of people. The population Chile, as I have
before stated, does not exceed a million, and that of Peru cannot
be more than seventeen hundred thousand. Some rate it as
low as one million three hundred thousand. Hence the demand
for manufactured goods or the produce of other countries, cannot
be very extensive. Europe will supply many things which
this people will require, but Asia more. Hence the competi-
-tion for their supply will rest between the manufacturing
European nations and the Asiatics, whilst the United States,
having no manufactures to send will, (a trifle can only)
enter into a contest
for a participation in the coasting and carrying trade. The
coasting trade will be limited by the duration of the conflict
for independence, if the governments amalgamate and agree
to carry on their own coasting trade which but it is probable
will happen. - The habits of the people will undergo some
changes, their tastes will become more refined, and they will
require more manufactured commodities which will of course
react, and increase the demand for the precious metals,
and thereby give an impulse, founded both on pride and
necessity, to more vigorous industry. - Hence Chile and Peru
seem as much formed for each other as man and woman.
The one producing all things necessary to the sustenance
of life, and luxury, and the other inexhaustible
mines of silver and gold. The former by a proper use
of her staple commodities cannot fail, in time, to
supply the latter, and draw from her that wealth,
which now flows through the coffers of Europe and
the U States, into the great reservoir of all (metalic) wealth
Asia. - If that should not happen, the exchange will
naturally be made, (directly) with Asia. The present great
(European) competitors for the supply of the inhabitants of these coun-
-tries, bordering on the Pacific ocean, are England and
France

but both must give place to ours, except in a few things.

The competition for the carrying trade will for a time lay between Great Britain and the U States, and to whom it will ultimately fall is problematical. For a time, England with her redundent population, & excess of manufactures, and her empire in India will possess a decided advantage, — America in that branch of industry and enterprise, and retain it, until we manufacture for exportation, unless impeded by some fortuitous event. — At present the great interest which the U.S. has in this part of the world, so far as commerce, revenue and a nursery for seamen are concerned is in the Whale Fishery — the North west fur trade, and the trade between asia and the Islands in the Pacific.

The genuine american & U.S. commerce, carried on at present upon this coast, and between this coast and Asia, is small. — The apparent or ostensible trade great. — Much should be done to preserve the fishery, north west and other incidental trade between the Islands and the U.S. North western territory, but the other existing, or ostensible trade, if analyzed upon thorough and full investigation would not be found of much importance or advantage either to the U States or her citizens. — It is a false trade, generated by circumstances, originating in mercantile cupidity and collusive prostitution, by citizens of the U.S. absent unworthy of the name, and is not fairly entitled either to countenance or protection. —

Several of the vessels now trading upon this coast, are either engaged in smuggling transactions, or partially or wholly owned, by one or the other of the belligerents, and the freights or cargoes, which other vessels carry, which have not forfeited their national character, are the property, or partially the property, of one or other of the contending parties, either owned by american citizens, or simulated documents of american citizens, who have alienated themselves, in more or less, into patriots or Spaniards. — Some of these U States citizens are connected with one party, some with the other, and some with both. Hence the acts of the officers of the U States, who are not engaged in commerce, in support of this traffic degenerate into a sanction of smuggling tend to legalize corruption, and falsehood, and the nation and government, so far from being benefited, may and probably will be involved by them and that commerce. The

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The proceeds of this commerce will never reach the United States, and benefit only a few individuals of the nation who will never return home. The trade is at best clandestine, and those engaged in it, with very few exceptions, merit to be stigmatized or designated as smuggleers — Yet it has met with the support of some of the civil and naval officers of this & other coasts and stations, who have connived at it, and by their collusion have more or less impaired the honor of the Government and nation, which they affect to serve with zeal and fidelity. —— Some of these officers who have not been scrupulously particular have not hesitated, laudably to sacrifice their public duty to the promotion of their private pecuniary interest. Such a course may be compatable with the financial policies of Great Britain, but I beg leave to suggest whether it be so congenial to, or reconcilable with the magnanimous spirit of the institutions of the United States, and I therefore wish to pursue the subject a little further, for the purpose of adducing facts illustrating truths too bright the principle, aware that this letter may be as irksome to you, Sir, as this subject is odious in its nature and painful to one, and equally so, that my candour may not be either popular or profitable to myself.

Several vessels bearing the US Flag have been trading on this coast between the belligerents since the year 1808 carrying property for them. Among that class of vessels may be enumerated the Ship Beaver of New York, — Brig Canton of Salem, — Brig Macedonian of Boston, Ellen Morris of Glocester a Cape Ann, the Ship Fame, Packenger of Providence, the Ship Polyanthus, and several others which vessels have prostituted the flag, and their national character, nearly as much as the British did in the year 1809, in the North of Europe, particularly in the Baltic trade, as it was called. + But others are still more corrupt. The Ship Ocean commanded by an American naval officer on furlough was purchased by an American ship master, & has been notoriously sailing under a certificate from a late Consul, now retained by the US States Navy Hill Esqr, notoriously trading with the Spaniards, and almost unquestionably suspected of being Spanish property. — The Brig Polly, comes in a very questionable character, — and the Brig Warlon, commanded by another american officer on furlough brought a cargo of army, part of which were sold to the patriots, part to royalists, and is now carrying freight: and smuggling for either party, equally willing to serve the highest bidder.

The

+ By means of false or simulated papers.

O The English carry on the same nefarious traffic but make a great noise and outcry against the Americans, but they do not sail their vessels under false papers or consular or other insufficient illegal documents.

The ship General Brown is also commanded by a naval officer on leave of absence, carrying belligerent passengers and effects. The ship Zephir is, or has been, similarly engaged as has the Emerald, Galen, Tea Plant, Amanda, Fame &

* Stranger which is owned by Merchants in Santiago, covered under the name of two american citizens in Santiago and sailing under the american colours with a certificate. The Amanda and several others vessels among them, the corvette have belligerent-rights on board. The brig Hope, Neried and others are similarly circumstanced. — — —

* The Brig Stranger was sold a few days ago by Mr. Hagan and transferred in the way I have stated.

To these facts may be added others equally notorious, — viz that the consular agents in Buenos Ayres and Chile, have been engaged in this corruption, and even greater. The House of Lynch Hill & Co. of Valparaiso and Mr. Hill himself has acted as prize agents for the Patriot-squadron and even has been interested in privateers. — The House of Lynch Zimmerman and Co. in Buenos Ayres, and Mr. Zimmerman himself, while acting as vice consul there, owned privateers. — Mr. Provost has however supported these men, and continues to do so. — Mr. Hill, Mr. Worthington, Mr. Higginson, Mr. Stuart, and I believe Mr. Provost that of the last-four not positive) had an interest in the Lautaro, when she made her first cruise from Valparaiso in 1818, and attacked the Spanish frigate Amanda, and sold out after her return, in consequence of an apprehension of censure. — Each of these persons then held commissions either as special Agents or Vice Consuls of the United States. This conduct would have been wrong in individual citizens, † should it then be right in public officers of the Government of the U. States? Is unanimity united with the protection of the rights, neutrality and honor of the U. States! — If so, my judgement may deceives me, and I have mistaken principles and policy, for which I ought, in that case to apologize for having persisted in condemning the principle which has caused me to be persecuted by these persons, thus honorably employed, who have made their public trust subservient to their private cupidity.

† The amount of metals extracted during last period has not been one fourth that same that would have been found for years, and of the private plate and church plate and other spanish property, either in bullion or specie or plate which has been accumulating for ages. — Or at least by one and must yet remain in hands Collao. Arriaga Urquillo Belzu and Cia.

The Queen Glendower will receive the money on board, brought from Peru in the Constellation and Creole frigates, and sail day after tomorrow for Rio de Janeiro with at least three millions of dollars on board and probably more. About fifteen millions of dollars has been sent in specie within eighteen months last past from this coast to the Brazils and Europe. † An amount at least four times as large as all the foreign commerce, great part of the proceeds of which

are vest. to China, and other ports of India. —

A British corvette arrived here a short time since from Manilla, and New South Wales, commanded by Captain Gambier, who brought Government Bills, for sale, and has gone to Lima to take a freight for Manilla and India.

I have not lately heard any thing interesting respecting the Russian settlements in America, but learn from the best sources of information, that the north west fur trade, and that that territory is incalculably valuable, in relation to Alaska, a trade with China and the whole coast, up to the Isthmus of Darien, and that the territory about the mouth of Rio Colorado, the Bay of San Francisco, and indeed all California, ought to belong to the U States, and would amply reward the nation for any compensation given to Spain for this possession by their extensive, important, and commanding situation. The intercourse between the Sandwich and Marquesas Islands, and those places, and between those Islands, the Columbia or the North west territory, and China is, and always, will be considerable.

The Conway sailed for Oruncu a few days ago to seek redress for certain infractions of neutral rights from Benevides, and the Creole will sail for Lima, for another freight, the twenty sixth of this month. The Constellation will return to Peru, as soon as a sufficient quantity of provisions can be procured, which, will probably occupy three or four weeks.

The Calonist, or rather prisoner, on the Island of Juan Fernandez, have risen upon the Governor, who was arbitrary and oppressive, and confined him, his wife, officers and soldiers, and seized two boats belonging to an American whale ship, whilst taking in water. The ship arrived at Valparaiso yesterday with two boats and ten men short. She brought a prisoner from the Island who came on board to decoy the master into port under pretence of chartering his ship.

Don Tomas the late, severe, Minister of War is going to Valparaiso to succeed Don Luis Cruz, who is to go to Peru as joint Deputy, envoy, and Governor of Callao. Rodriguez late Minister for home affairs, has already gone as envoy to endeavour to regulate intercourse between the

the two countries, and to obtain a reimbursement for the expences of the expedition. I have not been able to ascertain these persons, in the administration of the Government of Chile.

It has been reasoned, that a board of commission & trade, is to be established, and that three commissioners are to enter the goods at the custom house at Valparaiso, and transact all the foreign business there. Some account of the origin and truth of this report: I have endeavoured in this, and the accompanying letter of an[illegible] date, to give a sketch of the outline of the actual posture of affairs in Chile, Buenos Ayres and Peru, in the hope, that it will be useful to the Government, but also hope, that no use will be made of it to my prejudice, and feel the more solicitude upon this topic, as I have not time to take, or cause a copy to be taken, of either of the letters, which must be my excuse, for sending them in their present rough state.

Permit me to remark, that neither Mr. Prevost nor Mr. Hogan have done any thing for me, nor have I much expectation that they can, or will — but I shall wait their time, and for their instructions; to whom I have not repeated my late application for an appointment as Special, or otherwise Commercial, and Navy Agent of the United States for Chile and Peru, —

With great respect,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obt. hble. servt.

J. Robinson.

To,

The Honorable,

John Quincy Adams,

Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Washington.

Jeremy Robinson —

27

Valparaiso November 4th 1821.

Sir,

Since I had last the honor to write to you, the British Sloop of War Conway has returned to this place from Arauca and Conception and brings information that Benavides has been beaten by the Patriots and retired to the south banks of the River Bio-Bio among his Araucanian friends, where I have no doubt, he will devise some new scheme of annoyance. — The — Patriots have pursued him into that country, and taken and fortified Arauca but previous to his retreat into the interior, he burned the English and American vessels which he had captured, in the presence of the British Corvette, and moved back in good order with his Arms and other warlike resources prepared for defensive war. — Should the Patriots advance far into that country under a delusive expectation of wholly destroying that enterprising chief, I fear they will be drawn into ambush by the treacherous Indians, and suffer by their boldness and confidence. Colonel Prieto, now General Prieto, in the absence of General Freire, who has since returned, commanded the Patriots. — The Chile corvette and Brig were considerably injured by the fire from Benavides' batteries at Arauca, and Captain Hall of the

Conway

was not able to communicate with him. —

Subsequently to the arrival of the Conway, an American Whale ship belonging to Edgartown has come into this port, last from the Island of Juan Fernandez, where the vessel was taken possession of by the revolted prisoners and Calenists, and recaptured by the master and crew with the loss of the lives of two of the Spanish captors. — and it appears that the revolt was caused by the tyranny of the Governor and the misery of the governed. — The Whale ship alluded to, had come from the coast of Japan, where the greatest abundance of Whale have recently been found. —

The Constellation will sail this evening for Juan Fernandez, Coquimbo, Peru and Panama. The British Frigate Creole sailed several days ago for Lima, where the Conway will follow her as soon as the Superb arrives, which ship will proceed immediately after round Cape Horn, and perhaps to Great Britain.

The Matanzas Schooner Sacramento, or as she is now called, the Castillo, arrived two days ago, in eighteen days passage from Lima, bearing the first Peruvian patriot flag into this Port, and bringing intelligence of the surrender of the fortresses of Callao to the Patriots the 21 ultimo. — That measure was induced by scarcity of provisions and sickness in the garrison. General La Serna having ascertained that he could not sustain himself there, drew off the main body of his troops, about five thousand strong, leaving a small garrison and his sick, when the besieged invited a capitulation, and retired with the honors of war,

and all private property with the privelege of joining General La Serna or the Patriots. ——

—— Many of the troops did join the Patriots and the principal part of La Serna's native American troops, have deserted or dispersed, so that he had left a skeleton of an army with which he was striving to join General Ramirez in Alto Peru. Should his efforts prove successful, the royalists will be able to make a respectable stand in that country, but General San Martin meditates a diversion in their favor, by means of an expedition, or army, to be sent there in about six weeks, under the command of General Alvarez, the most distinguished of all the Patriot officers in Peru.

Having realized these objects General San Martin, I think will endeavor to react upon Buenos Ayres and Chile, and to coerce or persuade them to enter into his political views of forming a grand confederacy and offer himself as a candidate for the head of the Government. One impediment to the accomplishment of such views will be the difference between General San Martin and Lord Cochrane, whereby the squadron of Chile cannot be rendered subservient to such projects.

It appears that the liberating or Patriot army in Peru, was paid off immediately after the fall of Lima, and that the fleet had been kept up three years by a promise of payment upon that contingency, but Lima and Callao had both been taken, and no provision made for the payment of the officers and crews of the squadron, which generated irritation, distrust and discontent, and only

likely to terminate in serious, if not disastrous consequences. During this ferment General San Martin sent five or six hundred thousand dollars on board several vessels in Callao Bay, for safe keeping and transportation. Cochrane apprized of this, came the money to be seized, his officers and crews who paid with it, and the latter discharged, that who were induced to enter again, on promise of another years pay. — That measure exasperated the General, who stated to Admiral Cochrane, that the property belonged to individuals, — who replied, if — no, privates interest must give place to public good, and the public must become the debtor, and indemnify the individuals. That answer not having pleased the General, it was stated that the property was public property, and therefore ought to have been sacred. — To which Cochrane replied, that it was so much the better, and gave him a more perfect claim to it — and could be more easily adjusted and settled in the public accounts. — That reply more offensive than the former, enraged the General, who ordered that Lord Cochrane should be arrested whenever he should be found on shore; and the admiral informed of the order weighed anchor, and proceed with the whole Chile squadron, (excepting the Lautaro and Galvarino*) for Guyaquil, † where he intends to repair them, and go from there to Panama the west coast of Mexico, and the Philippine Islands. A There is little or no doubt, that the money in question, was owned by Gen — eral San Martin, and some few of his personal friends. Colonel Paroissien, an English

A. General San Martin's having commenced forming a squadron and has purchased this american vessel for the public service and intends to send to Europe & the United States for more. —

† Guyaquil manifests an inclination to be wholly independent — but both Bolivar and General San Martin will it to be subservient to their respective Governments.

* Which vessels sailed for this place near four weeks ago. —

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Doctor, acting as aid. de camp to the General with the grade of Colonel, ruined forty thous= =and dollars of the property. Such, sir, has been the cause, and such are likely to be the consequences of differences between the chiefs, which may break up one of the most formi= =dable combinations formed by the patriots in the whole course of the revolution in South America, and which extended even to the opera= =tions of General Bolivar, whom General San Martin intended to have met in the interior, on the eastern side of the andes.—

Few alterations in Government had been made in Peru.—General San Martin has assumed the title of Protector of Peru, and with it the Peruvian uniform. His measures there, have been judicious, and marked with a greater degree of moderation than could have been expected, but the pressure which must be thrown on the Peruvians to raise money, to pay Chile for the expence of the expedition to Peru, will excite angry emotions and discontent;—even if they are not created by the organization of a permanent Government.

In Chile no important alteration in affairs has occurred. The late Minister of war and Marine, Ignacio Zenteno, Governor of this place and has been succeeded by a Lieut. Col. Vial in both employments, and the four departments of the Government, merged into two. Governor Cruz and admiral Blanco have gone to Callao.—

He

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Lancasterian system of education has been adopted, but cannot intrigue much with the generality of the old ones — The death of Cajaca and Romero has not excited any decided expression of sympathy which circumstance at once proves the apathy & servility of public feeling & discontentment. —

From Buenos Ayres nothing interesting has lately transpired, and the affairs of the Brazils remain much as they were three months ago. —

About one hundred sail of merchant vessels of all nations were laying at Callao when the Sacramento sailed, and among them many (from 3 to one) of French. with valuable Cargoes.

I cannot refrain from again repeating, that the actual american commerce upon this coast is large, but that the genuine American commerce is extremely small. and that the citizens of the United States, resident here, degrade their national character by coasting & illegitimate property, Spanish and patriot, and that the public officers, likewise degrade the National flag and Seal, by giving their sanction to collusion and, corruptions of an abasing, clandestine, or smuggling trade. * Many officers belonging to the U States Navy, on discovering a chance of obtaining furloughs to engage in the despicable traffic pointed out, and some even have already engaged in it, while in active service.

I mention these facts boldly, because I know they exist, and that they ought to

* The U States Consul at Buenos Ayres is a Spanish engagé in trade, and one of the House of Lynch Linn & Co the Consul at Callao is a Swede and at Lima it is reported that a Buenos Ayrean has been lately appointed by Judge Prevost who gives all his sanction & patronage and support to the Mercantile House of which Lynch Linn & Co are members and Company to the exclusion of his countrymen native citizens of the U States. The English and French consuls [illegible]

investigated into and corrected. — At least they shall be exposed to the government and perhaps, ultimately to the nation in their naked deformity. — The men and officers thus engaged in an illegal, or at least illicit commerce, and the officers and government, who sanction them, may destroy the popularity of any man who may have the temerity to oppose them, yet that apprehension, shall not deter me from an expression of truth, even it it indeed accumulated oppression, and create greater inconveniences, than those I have already experienced by reason of misconstruction of motives, and unfair depreciation of ability and patriotism.

The american news papers state that the conduct of the commander of the Mediterranean Squadron was such as gained him and his country, the good will of both the belligerent parties. The reasoning of that proposition is the fact — viz that neither party was pleased and both taught to despise us, for our avarice and mercenary principles. The Mediterranean sailed from this port with near two million of dollars on board, which money must have been transshipped at sea, or deposited in the Brazils, and the commander is known to have made by commission on freights, about eighty thousand dollars whilst on this station, notwithstanding the news paper report, that he carried out

between three and four hundred thousand dollars into the U. States. — The Constitution has already carried upwards of a million of dollars, greater part of which was captured belligerent property

I ought to have stated that Mexico has been revolutionized, and that a report prevails that the two Spanish Frigates, the Prueba and Vengadora, were taken at Ampules by the patriots. A Panama is in possession of the Spaniards and Lima either has surrendered or will soon surrender to the Patriots.

A. If the two Frigates Prueba and Vengadora have been taken Spain has scarcely a Gun afloat on the Pacific Ocean.

I have not proceeded to Peru, agreeably to the intimation of the wishes of the President, in consequence of Captain Ridgely of the Constellation having informed me that the President had before his departure for Peru said to him that he did not intend nor never had intended, to fulfil his promises to me in relation to giving me an appointment either at Peru or Guyaquil, as Consular or Commercial agents, and therefore beg leave Sir, to repeat my application for the appointment of Special, or otherwise commercial agent and agent for the U. S. squadron in Chile and Peru. *

* It is reported that Mr. Prevost has appointed a Mr Lynch of the mercantile house of Lynch Hall & Co. his consul or perhaps appointed Diplomatic Agent to Lima pro tem. Mr Lynch is a Buenos Ayrean, who can scarcely speak the english language and knows nothing either of the duties of a consul. He has been private agent for the Govt of Chile and is a member of the Legion of Honor.

Short notice of this opportunity to write, has caused me to send this letter in a rough state, as it is the first and only sketch of my ideas upon the subjects it treats.

With great respect I remain Sir Your most obd. hble Servt

J. Robinson.

P. S.

The Honorable John Quincy Adams Secretary of State Washington. —

Jeremy Robinson —

29

Valparaiso November 29th 1821

Sir,

However, I have taken the liberty to enclose to you, a letter for the Honorable Secretary of State, open for your perusal, and which, you will oblige me, by presenting to him, together with the translated public documents and papers which accompany it. —

With the highest respect I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedt. Servt.

J Robinson.

To,

James Monroe,

President of the United States of America.

Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson —

30

Valparaiso January 20th 1822.

Sir,

Accompanying this note I have the honor to hand to your a letter for the Hon=ble Secretary of State open for your in=spection, and to be, Sir, with the greatest respect, Your most obedient and very humble servant.

J Robinson.

To,

James Monroe,
President of the
United States of America.

Washington.

Jeremy Robinson —

Valparaiso January 20th 1822.

Sir,

I have learned since closing my letter to you this morning under cover to the President, from the Captain of the American Whale ship lately arrived from Arauco, that his escape was effected through the vigilance and philanthropy of the patriot commanding General at that place, General Prieto, who is seconded in command by General Freire. The Captain alluded to was decoyed from his vessel and forcibly carried into Benavides' camp where he was threatened with death, and was to have been sacrificed for the gratification of that freebooter and his Indian allies, who are insatiately fond of blood and plunder.— the following morning, but who was relieved by the patriot troops, from that perilous situation. —

A quantity of property belonging to American citizens, who have been captured, and to the owner of the vessels, seized and destroyed by Benavides, is laying at or near Arauco, and would be immediately delivered by General Prieto, as soon as claimed by any legal authority or officer of the U. States. *

* I believe, that no person has been authorized to investigate into the circumstances of the property in question, or to acclaim it.

The exportation of Wheat and flour is forbidden, temporarily, by the Government of Chile

owing to

some scarcity in the southern provinces, and a blight of the harvest of the current year. —

For a few months, the U States may profit in a limited degree, by her trade to this part of the world, but it will be of short duration, for the competition of other nations, in their own manufactures, will with few exceptions, drive the american adventurer out the market, and they will profit by the independence of these countries so far as relates to commerce more than she will, with the exception of a few articles of the produce of the U S. and which at times may be in demand. —

With respect to the benefit which mankind at large, and the U States in particular, will derive from the indepence of Spanish America, I am not able to form a decided opinion, and might be in error if I attempted give one. Time alone can determine that point. I hope and believe, however, that they will be considerable. — At present Spanish domination is nearly at an end and it will soon be necessary to consider upon what footing the new governments can be admitted into a connexion with the great political family of the world, in relation to commerce and intercourse. — Their principles are partially disclaimed, but

not

fully developed or firmly established. —

Their professions and perhaps intentions are friendly to reciprocal amity but their political stability has not yet been proved. —

The Constellation was a short time since at Guayaquil, and is expected here in April. — She has been at the principal ports from Arica to Peru and at Lima since her departure from Coquimbo. —

Permit me, Sir, to renew my application for an appointment by the Government of the U States, to some employment in this quarter of America. —

With great respect,
I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obd.t hble. servt.
J. Robinson.

To,
The Honorable
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State of the United
States of America,
Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson

Valparaiso January 25th 1822.—

Sir,

Accompanying this, I have the honor to send to you, a copy of a letter to the Supreme Director of the Republic of Chile, referred to in my letter of this morning, and have the honor to be, Sir,

With the greatest respect,
Your most obedient and very humble servant.

J. Robinson.

To
James Monroe
President of the
United States of America &c &c &c
Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson

33

Valparaiso January 25th 1822.

Sir,

It having been intimated to me, that an incorrect copy of a letter purporting to have been written by me, on board the U. S. S. Constellation to the Supreme Director of Chile, relative to the reception which Benavides gave to the officers and boats detached from that vessel to reconnoitre the Bay of Arauca and communicate with him, in relation to his seizure of vessels and treatment of citizens of the U States, has been sent to the depart= of state with other documents, with a view to prejudice you Sir, and the Government to my disadvantage, I am reluctantly constrained in self defence, to trespass on your attention, so far as to solicit a hearing, whilst I state the causes which actuated me in making the communication in question and remove by explanation of the circum=stances, any doubts, imputations or unfavorable impressions, which false representations against me, may have excited or made.

Some time anterior to the visit to Arauca alluded to, I had taken Care of the Supreme Director of Chile, whose hospitality I had enjoyed, for the United States. The vessel

or

on board of which I had taken my passage. had
thence returned into port in distress, and being at
that time unable to prosecute my voyage, I
embarked, by invitation of Captain Redgely, on board
of the Constellation, and after an unsuccessful
visit to Arauco came here. It then appeared
to me, to be proper to acquaint the Director of
my return, and the causes which had induced it. I
did so, and in the same letter informed him of
the occurrences at Arauco, that he might know
the conduct of the outlawed chief Bueredey
in relation to neutrals, in the hope that the Direct-
-or would take measures to shorten him, and to
destroy the power of a man, who had violated
all public laws and the common principles
of humanity, by a perpetration of the most
barbarous cruelties on defenceless people and
unoffending innocence, — and gave an opinion
that that result could not be produced without
the aid of a combined military and maritime
expedition, to act simultaneously by attacking
both his military and maritime frontiers at
once.

In doing this, I thought I had
acquitted myself correctly both with reference
to the Director of Chile and the interest of my
country and countrymen, and disclaim and
disavow all intention of improper interfer-
-ence.

Any expressions of courtesy to
the Director, were dictated by a wish to evince
a due respect and for the general good and more
as I was, this unless the depredations of Benevides
were

promptly prevented by depriving him of the ability to do harm, merely and citizens of my country would be recognized to his capacity and dereliction from principles, — and the mode I suggested to seemed to be the most efficacious for the attainment of that end.

After taking merely, Benevides contained their masters and crews, and murdered his prisoners in cold blood. —

Mr Parrott in conversation with me upon the subject of my letter, said it was proper and well timed, and such as ought to have been written. — Captain Ridgely professed to be satisfied of it, and so expressed himself to me at Coquimbo after it had been fairly explained. —

+ At Coquimbo. —

With respect to any representations which I have been, or may be, made in relation to my connections of mine with the Government of Chile, I deny all political connexion, and beg leave to remark, and beg leave to remark that I obtained a patent, for a steam still in Chile, for six years and a claim to the occupancy of public lands and property in the province of Conception on favorable terms, for the purpose of carrying it effectually into operation with other works, and to which establishment the Government of Chile lent its aid and protection as being of public utility. In furtherance of these objects For any moneys rec'd, I gave an acknowledgement, and in returns received the receipts of the Government in exoneration.+

+ This was done in conformity to the conditions connected with the patent and was of a private nature, as might happen between any individuals engaged in commerce or trade, in their custom House transactions. —

In Conception, I lost my baggage papers and a considerable property by a sudden

incursion of Benavidez into that province, and Capital, which together with subsequent illness, disappointments, and delay and false promises, deranged my pecuniary circumstances and occasioned me some mortification and inconvenience, but which I hope are long to remain of these facts I have ample testimony and can produce them if necessary. I wish to conciliate but not to commit myself with the Government of Chile. + In evidence of this declaration, I beg leave to refer to my antecedent communications. and in the hope Sir, that you will pardon the liberty I have taken. I have the honor to be, Sir,

with the greatest respect,

your most obedient, and very

Hble servant.

J. Robinson.

+ To which I am friendly. —

To,

James Monroe,

President of the United States of America &c, &c, &c —

Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson
Private.

Copy.

24

United States Ship Constellation
Valparaiso Bay April 19th 1828.

Excellent Sir,

Since I had the honor to write to your Excellency at Coquimbo, acquainting you with the disasters which befel the ship Chesapeake and prevented the prosecution of her voyage, in which vessel I had embarked for the United States, information reached that place, of an outrage committed on the flag and rights of the U. S. by the ruffian-like conduct Buncombe, who decoyed the master of an American whale ship on shore at Arauco, where he pirilly detained him and several of the crew with the intention of retaining the vessel and to convert her to his piratical purposes. — A knowledge of these facts, induced Captain Ridgely to proceed to Arauco to investigate the true character of that transaction, liberate the master and men, and obtain satisfaction for the gross injury and insult offered to his flag and nation. — He solicited me to accompany him on the occasion to which I consented and have just arrived at this anchorage, from thence, in two days passage, in this ship. —

About half a degree from the Island of Santa Maria, the Constellation fell in with an American whale ship which Captain Ridgely took possession of, manned

and

sent into the Bay of Arauca under the command of his first Lieutenant to demand of the existing authority there, the immediate release of the American master and seamen detained by them, and satisfaction for the aggression. —

I accompanied that expedition into the Bay. We found there, the British whale ship Perseverance of London on shore, abandoned and dismantled, and stripped of her cargo and equipment. The movement on shore and on the beach, indicated hostility and aversion to communicate with us, and also a disposition to prevent our landing. — Notwithstanding these demonstrations, we proceeded in visiting the Perseverance with two boats, but had scarcely got on board that vessel, when a brisk fire was opened upon us from a cliff, near the ship, with a six pounder, which compelled us to retire, and as we withdrew, we were annoyed by a fire of musketry from a party in ambuscade on shore.

As we did not exhibit fire, but approached in an amicable manner, the reception we met with, confirmed an opinion before entertained, that the people whoever they were, who occupied the village and shores of Arauca were banditti and pirates, and that further attempts at communication would be abortive, being convinced that these desperados, would, on the appearance of fire, fly beyond the reach of immediate pursuit, and that they would probably murder the unfortunate American and English men who had fallen into their treacherous hands, and were detained prisoners, if exasperated by any violence.

Judging from what I have seen and experienced, I am decidedly of opinion, that the nest of barbarism cannot be destroyed without the Agency of combined military and maritime operations, and simultaneous action, and that their depredations on neutral and other rights will continue and increase, until they are annihilated.

I have seen these particulars of in writing to your Excellency, with the two fold motive of advising you of the actual state of things abroad, so far as they could be ascertained, and to apprise you of my movements and arrival. I also embrace the opportunity to state that my health has improved and to likewise remark, that under present circumstances, I shall prolong my stay in Chile, and shall be happy to be useful to you here or elsewhere—

Permit me to congratulate Your Ex.y upon the late events in Peru, and to add, that it would be a high gratification to me to see you, or to learn that yourself and family are in the full enjoyment of health and happiness. —

With the greatest respect,
I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's
Most obedient and very humble
Servant. J. Robinson.

To,
His Excellency,
Lt.y Dr Bernardo O'Higgins,
Supreme Director of the Republic
of Chile, &c, &c, &c,
Santiago de Chile. —

Note. —

The preceding letter was written to the Director of Chile, for the purpose of drawing his attention to the flagrant outrages of the outlaw Benavides, upon neutral and human rights.* The Director has acted upon the hints it contains and by means of a division of his army, and some armed vessels has reduced Benavides to a desperate condition. He being without resources, and his Indian allies being dissatisfied with him, in consequence of his declining fortune and inability to tempt their cupidity and appetites. — Some of the chiefs have agreed to betray him, and deliver him into the hands of the Patriots, for a specific sum of money. —

Baldivia was lately in an agitated state. — J.R.

Valparaiso January 25th 1822.

* It was necessary that the Government of Chile should be apprised of the facts narrated in the preceding letter, which Captain Redfield was no other public officer could impart, compatably with the strict neutral character as officers, but which was perfectly proper in an individual in the form of a private letter, and especially so, in the present case, where the individual was acquainted with the head of the Government, had enjoyed his hospitality, and was a well wisher to his country, the cause of humanity — the officers of his Government (Captain R.) and the head of the Govt of Chile / foreign government — The writer sees some improper intention, political connexion with the foreign Government, and equally so, from any idea or wish to be intrusive, or in any manner interferance. What he did was right, and if he had not done as he did, he would have been wrong. Several other American vessels were subsequently captured, plundered and destroyed and their crews murdered. before the Chile Govt could check the career of Benavides, +

+ Even a few days ago, a Captain of a whaler belonging to New Bedford, was decoyed on shore with some of his crew, and would have been sacrificed together with the ship and crew he commanded, had it not been for the timely aid of the Patriot General Freire, who rescued both captain and vessel. one with his army and the other with an armed Brig. Observe and remember that must be disarmed by these facts and the black of shame that the cheek of effrontery and falsehood.

had on board many passengers, amongst whom were the late Vice Roy of Peru, Don Joaquin de Pezuela and several Spanish officers. Permission was granted upon the positive condition that no officer civil or military should be allowed to go in her - for the observance of which condition Captain Ridgely solemnly pledged his honor - and we know that Pezuela and all the officers did go in her, and Captain Ridgely has never thought fit to give any explanation of this very improper conduct - which I assure you I am grieved at as I have personally a great respect for Captain Ridgely and am extremely desirous that a good understanding should be established amongst all the nations of America, a circumstance (which however devoutly to be wished) can only take place when the american Government shows to send to this country commanders who will not treat us as rebels and as if they were members of the holy alliance. - however, from the reproaches very generally bestowed on the Government of the United States and many of her citizens, it is very just to except Judge Prevost and yourself.

I am, Sir, Your most
Obt. Hble. Servt.
(Signed) - James Paroissien.

To,
J. Robinson Esqr. -

A Copy.
in Mss. -

No. 2.

Santiago de Chile March 6th 1832.

Sir,

Since I had the honor to write to you on the first or second of this month I have received a letter of which the annexed and foregoing is a copy corroborative of the facts and opinions stated in my letters in relation to the prevailing sentiments of the people and Government of Chile and Peru respecting the Government officers and citizens of the United States, so far as relates to the policy and conduct of the latter and to belligerant and neutral rights, and so far as they have been involved recently in the contest between Spain and her late colonies (or rather the new established independent governments in this quarter of America) from General James Paroissien late aid de Camp of General San Martin† and now one of the Envoys of the Government of Peru, at present here* on his way to Europe, and who has subsequently spontaneously given me permission to make any use of it which the circumstances may require, or that I might or may think proper, notwithstanding it is a private letter. — But as the facts and principles cited and the charges delineated are delicate and of the highest character and importance I think it most eligible to commit it to you, Sir, (without any wish or intention whatever on my part, to injure, implicate or compromit any of the parties immediately concerned, or remotely interested,) as an evidence as an evidence of the existence of the facts I have advanced, indicative of private and public feelings, and their probable influence on future intercourse and connexion between the Government and people of the United States and those of this part of the world, unless an adequate remedy is promptly applied to corrected injury and irritated sensibility — under a conviction of my own mind that the wisdom of the Government of the United States will

readily

† General Parisien is also member of the legion of honor & merit in Chile and of the order of the Sun in Peru.

* Note

desire and use expedient means of conciliation, & of restoring reciprocal confidence, and of inducing permanent amity.

With great respect,
Have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obed.t humble servt.

A Copy. (Sd) J. Robinson.

To,
The Honorable,
Richard Rush,
Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States of America.
&c, &c, &c, near the Court of
St James' London. -

* Note. - General Pareja
and his colleague, Senor Don Juan Garcia del Rio,
the other Peruvian Envoy for Europe, / and late Secretary
of foreign relations in Chile and of State in Peru / are
both here, and Mr. Garcia del Rio in conversation, has
confirmed the statement contained in General Pareja's
letter, intimating his belief that the Government of Peru
will make formal complaints to the Government of the
U. States upon the subject of offence and dissatisfaction in the
question, treated of in the General's letter, which I consider as
demonstrative of the important and serious light in which
the Peruvian and Chile Government view those transactions
and affairs, with reference to their present and future policy
in relation to the United States. Almost any explanation
or disavowal, as a species of apology from Captain Ridgely,
saying that he was not accurate to the scope or conditions
of departure of Pereyra, and the other officers in the General
Brown, would be acceptable or satisfactory to General Pareja
=ren verbally informed me to day. An explanation would
lead to a discovery and determination of who is to reply
and who wrong in this very delicate misunderstanding. If
Captain Ridgely did not know of the true Ray Pereyra's powers

1 conciliation

† in the General Brown he may it to vouch and his own honor, to say so. If he did know it, he owes it equally to his own honor, - to General San Martin, and his own Govern=ment and nation, to enter upon a candid explanation, utterly frank and manly, which would be developed. That might extenuate the offence or wholly remove the act and character = ater himself, or a apologize & Gov.

Page 1st

No 1.

Santiago de Chile March 3rd 1822.

Sir,

I solicit your goodness to pardon my not having answered before your letter of the 18th of February, — but really my many occupations since my arrival in this Capital have prevented it.

I feel obliged to you for the interest you are pleased to express in my welfare and the congratulations you give me on my new appointment — I certainly do consider the distinction as highly flattering and hope it will enable me to render essential services towards the final emancipation of this portion of Columbia, an object I have ever had nearest my heart and to which I have consecrated the greater part of my life.

The remarks you have heard and mention in your letter are but too true, there certainly has been a misunderstanding between the Government of Peru and the american Commanders Captains Downs and Ridgely, and I am free to acknowledge to you, that I think neither the one nor the other has acted with the delicacy which ought ever to characterise men in their elevated situation, nor with the impartiality which ought to distinguish a neutral commander in his conduct towards belligerents. — They appear to me to have sacrificed every consideration to that of their pecuniary advantage, — but the point in which Downs most offended was his aiding the Launa — Hicks — to cut his cables and escape from the Bay of Guacho, to which place she had been sent by Lord Cochrane for being about to enter one of the enemies ports — the having arms on board which were afterwards sold to the Spaniards at Montevideo.

Captain Ridgely solicited as a personal favor the permission of General San Martin for the sailing of the american vessel the General Brown which had entered Callao during the blockade

Jeremy Robinson

3

Santiago de Chile March 7th 1822.

Sir,

Herewith I take the liberty to send to you copies of two letters — one addressed to me by General James Paroissien, one of the Peruvian Envoys destined for Europe, the other, a copy of a letter written by me to Mr. Rush, the minister of the United States in England, together with a subjoined note to the latter, by which it will be perceived, that the Government of Peru, acting under a strong sense of injury and indignation, expects a explanation of the conduct of the U. States commanders Captains Downs and Ridgely, relative to the ships Louisa and General Brown at Guacho and Callao, and a disavowal by Captain Ridgely, of his having been assenting to the escape or clandestine departure of the ex-Vice King of Peru, Don Joaquin de Pezuela, and the other Spanish officers in the american ship General Brown, in violation of a pledge of Captain Ridgely, wanted be agreable — acceptable as a species of apology, and probably completely satisfactory, as General Paroissien has assured me in conversation.

Deeming this information of high importance, coming as it does through so respectable a channel as the Peruvian Envoys, I took no time in communicating it to Mr. Rush the minister of the United States in England, and referred him to the Envoys themselves, whom he will see in London where I trust he will be able to allay actual excitation — and upon which I have no doubt so far as depends on him or the Envoys. The same motives cause me also to think it my duty to communicate the same information to you, Sir, under an impression that the preservation of harmony between the Government and people of the U. S. and the Governments and inhabitants of this quarter of America

4

ardently desired by the former. — For these reasons I have forwarded to you these copies, that in the earliest means of preserving concord and in your possession, of facilitating a courteous exchange of civilities and good faith between the different Governments and people interested, and I have done this the more readily, as it appears to me* that what the Government of Peru expects in this occasion is perfectly reasonable, fair, liberal, and just, so far as facts have transpired or come to my knowledge.

In the intent and anxiety which I manifest on this occasion, towards reconciling misunderstanding, preventing future difference, and in relieving the Government of the U. S. and those of her citizens interested from a more embarrassing situation than that in which they now stand by having reasonably fair ground a date, on which mutual explanations and investigation into the conduct of all the parties may be made in an amicable spirit, and a sincere wish to promote harmony intercourse between them, as well as the welfare of my country and countrymen, which might be injured by delay, I hope laudable motive will be found, and an apology for intruding on your attention.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obt and very
humble servant
J. Robinson.

The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State of the United States
of America &c. &c. &c.
Washington City.

* Unless the policy of Peru is that of exclusion, which I cannot suppose, as it would be entirely at variance with her own interest, and decidedly offensive to neutrals. It will be seen by my letter of the 29th and 8th instants to Mr. Rush, that Commerce had been interrupted and that the Commercial intercourse may be destroyed between the U. S. and Peru unless

* General Pareja in states that Gen. Lamar Montes as Protector of Peru meditated putting heavier discriminating duties on the vessels and produce of the U. S. than on the vessels and produce of other nations, as a retaliating measure of discrimination for the conduct of Captains Downes and Ridgely, and also to exclude the vessels of war from the ports of Peru particularly Callao, until an ample explanation should be given, but was dissuaded from doing so until the sentiments of the U. S. Govt should be known.

some immediate measures are taken to preserve it, and more decisive and efficient

Translated Copy of a letter from His Excellency the Supreme Director of the Republic of Chile to J. Robinson. —

Santiago de Chile February 7th 1822.

My dear Sir,

During your residence in this country, and in the several conversations we have had together, I have felt pleasure in observing in you the spirit and character of a true Republican, distinguished by probity and philanthrophy. Your political conduct has been conformable to these principles, and shewn that you possess the talents requisite for all stations to acquire public esteem. In this country you have established manufactures for the extraction of spirit by means of the steam engine, which branch will, in time, augment the public revenue and national industry.

You are at liberty to shew or present this letter when you please, as an evidence of my sentiments and esteem.

I remain, My dear Sir,

Your sincere friend and Obt. Hble. Servt.

(Signed) Bernardo O'Higgins.

To,

The Honorable,

John Quincy Adams,

Secretary of State of the united States

of America &c - &c - &c, —

Washington City.

Jemmy Robinsons

1

36-1 6

Ready Dec

Valparaiso June 8th 1822.

Sir,

Admiral Lord Cochrane arrived in this port last evening from Callao, and states that at the period of his sailing from that place, he considered the Patriot army in Peru in a situation imminently hazardous. — He further states that the royalists were marching with a respectable army towards Lima, and is of opinion that this capital is at this moment on their possession. General San Martin is represented by the admiral and his followers as unpopular in Lima and that his troops are both dissatisfied with him, and deficient in officers. To what extent this information may be credited as authentic it is difficult to ascertain, as the differences between Lord Cochrane and the General are so inveterate, that each will misrepresent the other. San Martin refused to supply the admiral with provisions excepting upon conditions to which the latter could not accede.

which refusal, compelled him to come to Chile with the Frigates O'Higgins and Valdivia, after an absence of near two years. The Schooner Montezuma is in sight in the offing. This vessel the admiral took under the batteries of Callao. She had been for some time under the orders of General San Martin with the consent of the Government of Chile. She was under chile colours. San Martin arrested and imprisoned some of Cochranes officers who happened to be on shore at Callao on duty. These measures necessarily destroy all harmony of action between those chiefs and place the Government of Chile in a delicate relation both with them and the Gov=ernment of Peru. Lord Cochrane had chased the Spanish Frigates Venganza and Prueba for many months, which vessels sought provisions and refuge in Guyaquil River, where their com=manders surrendered them to the Peruvian deputies, under guarantee of the Government of Guyaquil. Lord Cochrane found the Venganza there, took possession of her, hoisted down the Peruvian colours, and hoisted the Guyaquil flag on her, with a stipulation, that the Guy=aquil Government should not deliver her to the Peruvian Government. The Prueba had come to Callao, where Cochrane demand=ed her, but San Martin would not give

Ks up. It is whispered that Cochrane and General Bolivar have some understanding with each other. The Director of Chile a few days since received the insignia of the order of the sun from San Martin, which is said to have cost ten thousand dollars in Lima. This fact indicates amicable sentiments between the two Governments. It is my opinion that if San Martin and the independence of Peru are in danger, that the Government of Chile will give him prompt and efficient aid to the extent of its ability. The Independencia Frigate, and Brig Chacabuco are at Panama. - The country at this time cannot spare many troops, but it can spare many officers. The officers are anxious to go to Peru and some will resign if any coercion is used. The two Frigates. - The Baldivia and O'Higgins are in bad condition, destitute of everything. It will require some time and much exertion to send them to sea again. That Lima is so dangerously circumstanced as represented I do not believe. San Martin has 12,000 men well armed, and the royalists have not more than eight thousand also well armed. Lima is a walled city, and the besieging force must always be greater than the besieged to succeed. * I

* Account are so various respecting the late battle between the Patriots and Royalists that it is impossible to determine which is right. Cochrane and his officers make the patriots loss in killed and wounded 1800 & 2000 troops and 5000 stand of arms. San Martin acknowledges the loss of 1000 men and 1000 stand of arms. It is possible that the royalists may have received reinforcements from Spain, but I believe not.

I cannot conceive how the royalists can concentrate all their forces without leaving their rear, and all upper Peru unprotected, a measure too desperate, I conceive, for them to adopt. At Potosi, Cuzco and Arequipa, revolutionary sentiments exist, and if the Spanish army withdraws, and gives the people an opportunity to vote, the royalists will have no means of compelling their obedience. The royalist officers are decidedly superior to the patriot officers at present in Peru. The best officers have come here on deputation, and will not return. Canterac as an officer has no equal in South America; he is a General in the royalist army. He served in the Grand Army of Napoleon, and is by birth a Frenchman. — The war in Peru is rather one of resources and opinion than of physical force. Hence I conclude that the Spaniards will, as they see the impossibility of keeping the Patriots in subjection, and not expecting any help from Spain, make the best terms with the enemy they can, and will soon cut off from the resources of exportation they have. Montevideo, retaken by the Patriots, will induce more confidence in Buenos Ayres, and I do not think will have any important influence on the great movements or operations of the war. * If San Martin finds himself hard pressed he can always retire to Callao, which is the only good place where he can receive supplies of provisions, but if he suffers

* Perhaps the shortness of time I intend to remain in Lima under an expectation of being able to make better terms with the Spaniards, after the Patriots have cut off from them the resources of Montevideo retaken by the Patriots, will induce more confidence in Buenos Ayres, and I do not think will have any important influence on the great movements or operations of the war. * If San Martin finds himself hard pressed he can always retire to Callao, which is the only good place where he can receive supplies of provisions, but if he suffers

royalists to pen him up in Lima, his retention will be precarious. The arbitrary measures of San Martin's ministry, and of his own administration have unquestionably lessened him in the minds of the inhabitants of Peru, and diminished his authority over his own immediate followers. He is a man to rush in his measures, so hasty in temper, and so despotic in command, that persons must be very flexible who can submit to their violence & rigor.

His own aggrandizement and posthumous fame are the motives and end of his action. Philanthropy and benevolence are foreign to his nature, and generous magnanimous patriotism is what he neither feels nor comprehends. Self love is the god of his idolatry and he made the center of his ambition. These chiefs and politicians formed in the Buenos Ayres school of politics, as it was conducted several years ago, are all oppressive tyrants when power has fallen into their hands. Or perhaps there are two classes, the one despots, the other disorganizers. — Generous views of policy they neither understand nor appreciate. They would not be endured by any people but South Americans — and not by them, if they were not protected by the names of liberty and independence. These magical words consecrate despotism and cause tyrants to be talented. No man is more the slave of his passions and appetites than San Martin. I do not believe he will die a natural death, but that he will fall the victim of his passions or by unindicted or retributive justice. He accomplishes all his plans by indirect means, and is a stranger to open, frank, sincere dealing, either in the camp, the cabinet or private life. There must be a spice of intrigue or trick, in every thing, even in his acts of kindness or

and hence the disorder among his officers and troops. — What things are or had in Peru or Cochrane represents them is doubtful, at least, I think he exaggerates the calamity and danger of the patriots. It is true however that the partial success of the royalists may increase ardour in the bosom of the confident and confidence in the minds of the lukewarm, and compose the wavering. — Admiral Blanco commands the Peruvian Squadron. He was much afraid that Lord Cochrane would attempt to take the Prueba. The present is a most interesting crisis, whether considered with reference to the internal concerns of the new Governments in America, the differences of the chiefs, or the probable future state of relations between the Governments growing out of their respective forms and principles. — Supposing that a correct knowledge of facts and events in this quarter of the world will be interesting to the Government of the U. States, I shall continue give the best attainable information, and make such deductions and draw such conclusions from facts as my acquaintance with the actors on the political drama here, and knowledge of this people will enable me to collect and communicate. The contest between the Spaniards is drawing rapidly to a close. The Spanish deputy who was at Peru recommended to the Spanish officers there a compromise.

P.S. I omitted to mention that a tribunal of Justice has been formed in Santiago and that the Secretary of State is to be the head or President and also that I had to write to you a few days ago.

Most great respect I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient humble servt

To
The Honorable
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State &c. &c.

J. Robinson.

Jeremy Robinson

Valparaiso July 25th 1832.—

Sir,

Official information has been received here, of the occupation of Quito by General Bolivar who was pushing forward a division of his army to Guyaquil, for the purpose of coercing the authorities there to come into the general confederation of the Republic of Columbia; and it has been intimated, but not on unquestionable authority, that he meditates sending an auxiliary force to the aid of General San Martin in Peru. He has with him seven or eight thousand troops. That number will be too few to garrison Quito and Guyaquil & to admit of sparing a part of them on other distant service and especially in Peru.— In Guyaquil there are three parties.— One is in favor of coming under the Govt of Peru.— another under that of Bolivar in Columbia, and another for absolute independence. Guyaquil is too small for an independent

State excepting on the principle of the Hanseatic Towns and is to great part of New Grenada what New Orleans is to the countries bordering on the Mississippi River — an outlet to an immense interior territory. — The River of Guyaquil and the River Columbia are the only great rivers that empty their waters into the Pacific ocean. The Spaniards may now be considered as completely destroyed in Columbia, and I deeply regret that facts will not warrant me in saying the same of Peru. On the contrary they have acquired strength by retreat into the interior and by the severity of General San Martin, and on one or two occasions by his manifest want of promptitude in military movements his popularity has diminished. The current of opinion, admitting it is not decidedly against him is not active or strong in his favor. The royalist forces have returned and are menacing Lima. The whole interior country is in their possession and great part of the sea coast from Pisco to Atacama in south. — A division of the Patriot army consisting of three thousand troops have been captured or destroyed with the exception of four or five hundred who saved themselves by flight. The whole force of General San Martin is estimated at 12,000 regular troops and about 3000 trained militia. — That of the royalists is seven to 10000 regulars with as great a number of militia. The Patriots are concentrating their forces, and talk of sending a military and maritime expedition to Arica. That will be a

hazardous experiment so far as relates to the military part of it and I think will be postponed, or at least depended until after decisive results have answered respecting the fate of Lima which may well inform Bolivar considers in danger of again falling into the hands of the royalists. The Patriots being masters at sea and holding Callao can concentrate their forces, collect provisions and resources and carry on the war on the maritime frontier more advantageously than the royalists. But if union and harmony existed among the interior provinces of Buenos Ayres, it would be practicable to send a patriot army over the Pampas or from the upper provinces upon the rear of the royalists, and by placing them between two armies or fires compel their surrender. — Unhappily that union and concert do not exist. Most of those provinces are acting for themselves, and without a general union are too feeble to make these efforts, even if the jealousy of each other should not prevent it. The patriots hold Lima Callao and the whole coast to the Equator* including Truxillo — except two or three small places of minor importance. However

*on Northward.

This view of the subject evinces that the conclusions which I drew a year ago respecting a continuance of the war and of moral and physical reaction in Peru were right. — The war has been protracted and will be prolonged, unless accident or negociation adjust and decide the dispute, as long as either party can bring any troops into the field or act on predatory parties. Each day and hour, the contending parties become more and more exasperated, and are exhausting themselves in a useless conflict.

Spain

in the wildest flights of the extravagant imagination of her politicians cannot expect to regain what she is pretending to, the allegiance of her colonies and domination in America, and therefore the sooner she resolves to relinquish all claim to either the better, whereby she would acquire a strong hold on the feelings of Spanish Americans; secure favorable conditions of intercourse, and put a stop to an interminable warfare. I mean interminable as far as her resources go. Or perhaps more properly terminable through her impotency, unless aided by powerful allies. — And what ally could avail? — Except England — no nation in Europe by means adequate to her necessity, and the interest of England lies most indubitably in the independence of Spanish America. — By that independence she will find employment for her surplus population, and a market for the products of its, art, industry and enterprise, and also a means, through the precious metals of these countries of resuscitating her dilapidated treasury. — Hence if even the crown and ministers were opposed to the measure as incompatible with the policy of the misnamed holy alliance, and the colonial system they would find themselves obliged to submit to the will and interest and good sense of the nation, who under these circumstances would not sanction any measure tending to rivet perpetual chains on the inhabitants of half the globe, — a great portion of whom have groaned unheard under the most oppressive bondage, shut out from the lights of civil arts, philosophy liberty and almost reason, an intercourse with the world, three hundred years. —

The interior countries of Peru viz - Arequipa, Cuzco, Guancabamba, Patoi, Cuico and many other places abound in provisions. The climate is healthy and the inhabitants more vigorous than on the sea board, where they are rather effeminate. - These countries are all accessible, both with Land Forces, from Pisco and intermediate places by the regular and permanent troops, not much with resources sufficient to their comfort and sustenance, or defensive weapons, but with the means of offence. Provisions in some cases have to be transported considerable distances by precarious roads, and sacked roads on mules to supply the army which threatens the patriots near Lima. - All these obstacles are and have been surmounted, and that army far from deteriorating has recently gained strength and Lauriel under the command of Canterac Lecerna - Ramirez and Baldase. General San Martin is collecting provisions at Callao where in case of disaster at Lima he can hold out. - The Peruvian Fleet or squadron is now decidedly superior to that of Chile in the quality of its ships, but inferior in officers and crews. - It consists of about eleven or eight ships in good condition. - Chile has not more than three or four vessels fit for sea or that are capable of being made so without rebuilding. Most of her ships of war are rotten or leaky or worn out both in the hull and sails and rigging. - Vice Admiral Blanco commands the Peruvian squadron and Vice Admiral Cochrane that of Chile. The latter is at his country seat on leave of absence for three months.

* A French man who served in Napoleons Staff of honor and after wards in Spain under Lord Wellington - a part of the time as his aide de camp.

His absence indicates an indisposition to put the fleet out again. Indeed it could not be, properly, sent to sea again before repaired, thoroughly, which would cost from 500000 to 1000000 of dollars. — Baldivia and Conception are quiet, but Chiloa remains faithful to Spain. Measures are taken to gain it over by negociation, and also to send some officers, and I believe some troops to the assistance of the patriots in Peru. — An envoy from Peru has been received with great distinction in the capital. The Spanish envoy who was here from the Center and King recommended to the Spanish officers in Peru to enter into some terms whereby active hostilities should be suspended. Those officers refused to listen to, and much less to obey him. —

Within a few days some conversation has occurred between the Supreme Director and his Ministers upon the propriety or advantage of sending an agent or envoy to the United States. — One has been sent six months since to Rome, and others empowered by Mr Pueyrredon, the Chile envoy in London, with the consent of his Government to act in the U S and various ports of Europe. I was told by the Peruvian envoy, that they had also discretionary instructions to open negociations or not, with several of the courts of Europe, besides St James — and with the U S, indirectly. —

The preparatory Convention of Chile has not yet met, and when it does, I am convinced that its proceedings will be strictly conformable to the will, policy and interest of the executive, or the Supreme Director and his Ministers. I have already informed

you have the members of the convention since appointed what is their character and what will probably be their conduct and proceedings, and also that the Senate has been several months abolished. A new court called the Chamber of justice has been created and more authority given pro tempore to the ministers. The confiscated Spanish estates are now both in conception and dismembered, taken into the hands of the Government and are to be appropriated to raising a fund to pay the salaries of members of the privileged order, called the legion of merit or honor. General San Martin has established the order of the sun in Peru, and given salaries to its members. These members are not liable to be tried but by their peers. - Titles and baubles are fashionable, and many persons openly avow their fondness for a Monarchical system and a nobility.* How far these sentiments, taste and principles or feelings will be interwoven into the proceedings and determinations of the convention a little time will develope. But these sentiments are not confined to Chile alone. They are entertained among the chiefs and leading people in many parts of Spanish America. Six years ago all the people of Buenos Ayres of all classes, both in the city and the internal provinces were decidedly republican, and any man would have been odious who had opposed any other political creed, as a rule of public faith. The terms republicanism and liberty

* Honors are the object of universal pursuit! -

*a man who would now advocate civil liberty the people respect and federal government would be called either an anarchist an abolitionist

have been since abused and prostituted by the cheap and vulgar arts of political demagogy to cover oppression, arbitrary power and unlimited despotism as well as individual aggrandizement that people almost doubt the existence of either as we are acquainted with and understand them in the abstract*. Had we have aided the spanish americans four years ago we should have had their affections and confidence. They would have looked up to us for counsel and example and followed our suggestions in political matters. No person would have dared to preach in favor of monarchy in any shape. Had we done so, Europe would not have interfered. no nation but Engd would have been able, and she would have been restrained by her interest — the great prime mover of that nation and of man. — As the case now stands we have no hold on their feelings and any advances on our part in this advanced stage of the revolution will not excite a very lively emotion. They will consider as their right and justly too, what they before would have deemed a favor and a boon. — Another circumstance has had an influence against our republican institutions which is that our special agent * has always justified and applauded the most oppressive acts and publickly decried not only our republican institutions and the best patriots and republicans of our nation including Mr. Jefferson and many others [illegible] in the presence of

* he refused to entertain himself for a citizen of the U. S. [illegible]

the officers and people of this country and Buenos Ayres, but has pronounced an eulogium in favor of monarchy in my presence — and also in the presence of Judge Bland, Mr. Worthington, Lieutenant L. W. Dixon of the U States Navy, and several other Americans & foreigners — viz — Chilanos — Buenos Ayreans, and Englishmen. — These principles, sentiments, opinions or doctrines, suiting the views of the chiefs, and the spirit of the times were acceptable, but highly disgusting to citizens of the United States. Judge Bland reprimanded the Special Agent for such improper conduct in terms of animated animadversion, and dignity and indignation. Subsequently to that time, the Special Agent has occasionally indulged in a similar strain of inconsistency, and on one, on board of a British frigate, the Owen Glendower, used expressions highly derogatory to the citizens of the United States at large and the naval officers in particular, which was reported by the officers of the Owen Glendower or Creole. — Furthermore, that agent has ever been reluctant to do any thing for his countrymen and chosen his associates from among the * English, and Buenos Ayres Merchants, rather than from his own countrymen, most of whom he has treated contumaciously, indeed all who have not — and neglect — been

* he refused to intrust himself for a citizen of the U States any where into Europe and kept those States monthly without an embassador or charge or any accreditation whatever and without funds —

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panders of his pleasures, or offered incense at the shrine of his cupidity, vanity or arrogance. — To mean one his whole conduct has been marked with duplicity and falsehood — and I consider him unworthy of public or private confidence. — He has been publickly spoken of by British adherents of the interest and pay of the patriot chiefs or Governments, and one told me personally that he had every moral conviction that the special agent of the U States was an agent of General San Martin and the Chile Govt but that he supposed it would be difficult, or perhaps impossible to procure evidence of the fact, and added that that opinion was not confined to him, but was generally secretly entertained among his countrymen of his acquaintance. He added that any apparent difference between General San Martin or the other Govts of the U.S. and the special agent resulted alone from policy, and was a subterfuge to cover collusion, political connexion depravity and prostitution on the part of the latter. These sentiments I have heard expressed by many americans — english gentlemen & officers in the service of Chile, and out of it, and by some of the native inhabitants of this country. — Dissimulation and subtle plausibility, and a specious parade of self consequence and ostentatious liberality to his fellow citizens, country and friends, are the distinguishing traits of his mind and character, but veiled him closer he is all falsehood, perfidie and deception, and his

neither liberality nor philanthropy, nor moral integrity—
Political integrity I know he wants, for otherwise he
could not revile that country and those distinguished
men which gave him birth and who have made him
what he is! — In his enmities he is as implacable as he is
illiberal, and leaves no means unemployed to injure and revile
those who fall under his displeasure. and verifies the maxim
that "the end justifies the means." — Mr Hogan came to this
country well disposed towards me, and so remained until his
feelings were changed by the special agent and his satellites.
The enmity of the special agent towards me proceeds evidently
from jealousy, lest I should collect and communicate
as much or more correct and useful information
respecting this quarter of the world and the great revolution
which is now operating, and because I have been
treated with hospitality and friendly politeness by the Govt
at Buenos Ayres, Chile and Peru. — Even before his
departure from the United States, his jealousy was manifested by his endeavours to prevent my obtaining a
passage out to this country in the Ontario or the
Congress alleging that private opportunities were frequent
and that my delay after my appointment by the President was of choice. The truth is that I tried to obtain
a passage at every port from Charleston to Portland
unsuccessfully. — Illness prevented my going in the
month of June from Philadelphia. to this place.
and that was the only opportunity which occurred until
after his departure. My distress was exquisite

on receiving the determination of the President when too late for me to recede. - my equipage being em=barked and my passage paid. - You will recollect the circumstance. That determination of the President I have been told proceeded from suggestions of the Spanish Agent respecting my delay which he had represented as unnecessary, but which was unavoidable. - With respect to this subject Mr. Hagen and the Captain of the U States vessel of war * I have more to say on a future and more fit occasion. - In my last letter I advised you of the flourishing condition of Buenos Ayres. - Inhabitants the town and passengers in its immediate neighborhood. - A Bank has been established there which gives great facility to commerce and all kinds of business. The duties are moderate there, and the revenue has been found to increase since the temptation to smuggling, high duties, has been removed. - This country is tranquil and with good management will soon be prosperous. The independence of these two countries, Buenos Ayres and Chile is secure. Peru is yet in an agitated state, and will remain so for some time to come. - From Peru, including the coast of Guyaquil a new Grenada and Chocco to Panama all the countries are independent from the Isthmus of Darien to the U. States boundary north, except the Russian settlement and Monterey. - In Mexico there are three parties - one is for an Imperial Gov=ernment - one for a Monarchy a King with a Bour=bon on the throne, - and a third for a Republican Govt similar in [illegible] to that of the U. States.

* Captain Downs, acted as the Chile National ship, or Frigate Lautaro for 2 years, after a solemn promise had been given by the Captain, that there were none on board.

A congress was to be called together, and the Provinces of Guatemala and two or three others adjoining them had named their deputies or members, the inhabitants of those provinces had determined in case that the plurality of votes should be for Monarchy, in any shape to declare themselves an independent republic upon the principle of the United States — Lord Cochrane and the Chile Squadron were there. The Independencia sailed a few days ago from there and California. — At Acapulco the Chile state Brig Araucano — deserted the squadron and has become a Pirate, she mounted 18 twelve pound medium double fortified guns. * The Spanish flag was admitted at Acapulco and treated with respect which prevented Lord Cochrane from selecting the independent flag. —

*Araucano was formerly the Columbus.

A difference may arise between Generals San Martin and Bolivar about Guyaquil as each of those chiefs have large parties there, and both wish to hold that point. The former would sacrifice every thing excepting his power in Peru to obtain it and it is believed he will attempt it if his affairs terminate favorably. —

The Contest in Peru is very interesting, from it having been a war of opinion and necessity, it has become one of force necessity and repulsion or physical force. — San Martin is not liked and rules through force and fear. — That Peru will

finally become independent there can be no question, but not absolutely so as soon as is imagined by many if the difference is not settled by treaty. —

Some time since San Martin heard of the

* This act finds its advocates among the friends of a retaliatory system who say that the Spaniards are treated as we treated the Spaniards. I cannot find an excuse for a part of the conduct in those seasons. The patriots ought to have held themselves above the Spaniards. — The General pretended to justify the step on the ground that he was afraid they had arms concealed and would convey information against him and his army.

approach of the Spanish army — He immediately issued orders that every european Spaniard in Lima, about 1800 in number should be assembled, conducted to Callao, embarked and sent to Chile. The order and its promulgation were simultaneous. The Spaniards were seized in their beds at midnight, forced to Callao on foot, deprived of their clothing and property, and stowed on board of ships. after they were on board their money was demanded by an officer of the Marine Guard, which was delivered to him. The next day, their property in Lima was all confiscated, amounting to little short of a million of dollars. They were most of them old and infirm, and some of them quite helpless. They arrived at Lima almost naked and starved, and the money which they had given to the officer in trust on their embarkation, was not returned. — Some of them have been allowed to go to work on the streets and in the arsenal others are retained prisoners in irons, — whilst some about four hundred have been sent to a village near Santiago, and provided for several died on the road exhausted by fatigue and want of food. — These men were inoffensive not one in one hundred could have become enemy. Yet this has been the treatment they met from the liberator and protector of Peru. *

This act was one of absolute cruelty and ingratitude as it involved many families in the deepest misery. Such barbarous conduct was shewn in the first steps of the revolution by the Spaniards, but I cannot but consider as made an example for imitation by the Patriots and especially by the Protector who by his professions twelve months ago taught the world to believe that it might safely repose unbounded confidence in his liberality, clemency and magnanimity. — Don Pedro Abadia has been banished to Panama, there to reside, on in violation of that condition to forfeit 100000 dollars, for which sum his friends in Lima have entered into Bond. * It is said by Lord Cochrane and his friends that San Martin has been exceedingly rapacious and both his Lordship and others, solemnly declare that San Martin did actually propose to Lord Cochrane and the Buenos Ayres officers to change their flag and colours. —

* His property it is said has been confiscated.

The inhabitants of the Brazils are happy under the constitution. They have their Congress in session & deputies — one for every fifty thousand. The trial by jury has been proposed, but not yet adopted. The Prince is popular. Changes nevertheless will take place, notwithstanding the Brazils is considered an integral part of the empire. Perfect independence, alone, will ultimately satisfy that people. — Liberal institutions and seminaries of learning have been adopted there. The Lancastrian system here has thus far succeeded well. —

the commerce of this coast and the countries bordering on the Pacific is not so great as has been estimated, and will not be until the people change their habits, so as to require the fine manufactures of other countries, and by their industry, acquire the means of paying for them, and their numbers augmented. — What I have repeatedly stated, that the U S cannot have much trade here in her own products, and only a limited share of the carrying trade; since France and England will profit in the highest possible degree by it. The trade to Asia is good and increasing, especially to China. — That to Calcutta is carried on by the English, and to China chiefly by citizens of the U States. The plan proposed of cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Darien — or Costa Rica Tehuantepec or Choco will not answer the contemplated object in a National point of view. — Goods can be carried as cheap from Europe or the U. S. States, round cape Horn, as from China and by common navigation, as with steam, and probably a freight or two cheaper. — If a deposit is to be made, it alone will give to inhabitants of these countries on this side the Andes, all the carrying trade on this coast, whereby foreign enterprise would be checked or circumscribed, and both the U. States and Europe the losses by it, in as much as a great number of hands, ships and capital, would be thrown out of employ — That the people of these countries, especially near the Canal, would be benefited

a doubt cannot exist. But if the owners of such
cannot impose a tall duty it will in a degree check
the ardour of enterprise, and destroy fair competition,
because it will be in the power of the possessors to
exact their own terms, whereas by going round
Cape Horn, or the cape of Good Hope the competition
would be equal. As to distance and time, a saving
might be made, if navigable by large vessels, but
but the expence would be greater and much
greater, if the vessels were ~~propelled~~ impelled by
steam. — Perhaps, indeed it is almost certain,
if a passage was opened, that the two oceans, the
Atlantic and Pacific, if left to their action, on
it would widen it sufficiently for any vessels
to pass through.* It could only be eventually
useful to the U. S. when the western country
is thickly populated, and the north west territory
inhabited, and there inhabitants more or less a
a manufacturing, as well as an agricultural
people. — Provisions will be supplied by Chile.
particularly flour and bread stuff — and wines,
sugar, and Cotton, Spirits Cocoa Tobacco
&c will be from Chile, Peru Guyaquil
Chaco — California & Mexico.

The United States, in ordinary times, will not be
able to vend many commodities of her own produce a
manufacture, or ingenuity on the coast, in opposition to
the competition from Asia, & Europe. The whole

of the ~~any~~ this year have been lost by reason of mildew Latitude: = city, city or reduce: = dont, and would supply all the coast

* The depth is the most problematical. Would or would it not be deep enough. — Hence if not deep enough it could not be like the British channel or Gut of Gibraltar, but must be connected, or closed with locks, sluices and gates. —

Fishery will also become less profitable, a tonnage duty has been already laid on all vessels entering into the Patriot Ports. Perhaps that regulation may be temporarily removed by treaty, but not permanently, the enterprize, ingenuity and capital of this people will finally supplant us in every branch of commerce in this part of the world. For a time it will be carried on by alien foreigners resident among them, and by those who by services, marriage residence & other causes become naturalized thereby in these countries. From their example the germ of enterprize will shoot forth, and overshade the parent stock. — to the Islands in the Pacific, and between them and China, and the North West coast and China, in furs, in beche-le-Mer Sandel Wood, and birds nests we have a better prospect of success and at present almost an exclusive enjoyment of it. —

The Franklin is absent at Peru as is the Dolphin — and all the English and French ships of War except the Atalanta B Brig of War. — The Franklin was at Africa, a small dangerous port for a vessel of her class. — Ilate is now a very flash port and one of the principal only, where Spanish Goods, money, Gold silver &c have been and continue to be shipped on board the neutral vessels of whom as they are called but which are the ports of agents of War in disguise & so far as respects the rights of the Patriots entitle to them. The Franklin has

on board the frame of three small vessels, which he took on board here, and has contracted to take them up, he is to have one for so doing. I will suggest a letter it would not be as reputable and profitable that vessels bearing the U. States flag, should be built in the U. States, as that the men of war on foreign stations, should be employed on that duty. This circumstance has suggested many remarks and speculations, not very favorable either to the naval service, or, the Government which permits such transactions. *

Information of the message of the President to Congress recommending an acknowledgement of the independence of the independent governments of Spanish America was received here several weeks past. But no measures will be taken by the Government in relation to that act until after a confirmation, or the formal act of recognition is received. — Preliminary steps respecting it will however be made. —

With great respect
I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obdt & very hble Servt,

J. Robinson.

To
The Honorable
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State, at
the United States of America.
Washington.

* There has been a ship here from New York called the Canton with provisions on board, which is said to act as a kind of convoy to, and is called there the Franklin. Some illiberal remarks of her having some illicit connexions with the Franklin are circulated in which the Commodores name has been disrespectfully mentioned.

Jeremy Robinson

Read at the Department of State May 24th 1823.

42

Santiago de Chile August 8th 1822.

Sir

[illegible] at the President to Congress on the subject of the recognition of the independent Government of Spanish America has given the greatest satisfaction and both the Government and inhabitants have manifested it by public rejoicings in anticipation of the formal act. This most important measure will tend to counteract, in a degree, the effects of the conduct of the Commanders of neutral vessels of war, in violation of belligerent rights and their own neutral character, on this station, which had excited emotions of disgust and indignation, and upon which, those of the U States who have been here are far from exempt.* It must also correct the pernicious consequences of commercial and collusive prostitution on the part of citizens of the United States, and some of her subaltern civil officers, which has been carried to an alarming & ominous extent, at once derogatory to the character and dignity and disgraceful to their flag and country. The differences in the interior province of Buenos Ayres, unhappily remain unsettled. The last mail brought information of a battle fought

* Some of them have sacrificed every principle and consideration to that of the promotion of their own, & individual pecuniary gain.

near Cordova between the different patriot-parties in which four thousand men were either killed wounded or taken prisoners. It is hoped that the recognition of their independence, by placing the patriots under the safe guard of the laws of nations, will induce a more correct and an oblivion of those bad & manitic which have now the lawn of the social compact - and create man in some parts of this hemisphere almost to forget his nature, and retrograde & degenerate to a more primitive civilization. *

* The conduct of that people as I have before remarked, is driving them to anarchy and barbarism. ——

The Government of Chile is now secure and the country tranquil, & prosperity spreads since the death of General Jose Miguel Carrera, having nearly subsided. the present Direction is more popular than he has ever been before. —

It is meditated to send an Agent to the U. States and a small maritime and military expedition to Chiloe. The expedition, it is understood, will be placed under the command of Admiral Lord Cochrane. —

For more definite information respecting the political and commercial affairs of this part of the world I beg leave to refer you to my letters to the Honorable Secretary of State, and permit me to use the occasion Sir, to renew my application for an appointment under the Government of the United

States

on this occasion.

With the greatest respect I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient and very humble servant.

J. Robinson.
[illegible]

P.S.

The war in Peru is active and will be prosecuted another year unless settled by treaty between the parties, or the interposition of some third influencing power.

Most respectfully Your most Obt.

J. R.

To,

His Excellency,

James Monroe

President of the United States

of America &c. &c. &c.

Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson
Read at the department of State.

3/3

Valparaiso August 15th 1822.

Sir,

I take the liberty to communicate a knowledge of a few facts which may be useful to the Government upon subjects interesting to the nation.

Several vessels originally belonging to the United States have been sold or transfered in this part of the world some of which have really belligerent owners notwithstanding they ostensibly appear to be the property of citizens of the United States – they sailing and trading under the protection and colours of the US in contravention of her laws.

In many cases alluded to the Consulor Consular Agents have given official documents covering those vessels as American vessels under which they have performed voyages, been protected by the commanders of the US vessels of war and the Agent for Commerce and Seamen. It has happened that the vessels have been sold and the Registers retained in the vessels. In that case the Master ought to be proceeded against – suffer the penalties of the law and a forfeiture of the amount of his bond given at the custom house to return the Register.

– In other cases the Consuls have themselves become the owners and the vessels have been navigated either under the original papers or such as they the Consular Agents, have furnished themselves. One vessel in the short space of one year, bore three different flags – viz – of France Chile and the United States – and was when under the latter the property of a spanish subject, a royalist residing at Lima. — That vessel the Ocean, commanded by Mr. Alexander Pinckham of the US Navy sailed three years under the protection of Civil and Naval officers of the US on this side of the continent with documents obtained from Henry Hill acting then Vice Consul, chiefly engaged in carrying supplies, provisions and contraband of war, from the royalists to the royalists. Mr Hagan

way

well acquainted with the character and circumstances of the Ocean. — Yet he allowed that ship to hoist the American flag nine months after he assumed his official functions at Valparaiso, where she was laying at the time, and for three months after and specially invited and abused the Government of Chile for having seized the Ship and Captain at Talcahuana.

The real Owner then came forward, claimed the vessel, took the oath of allegiance became a citizen of Chile and put the ship under the Chile flag, a second time, and which flag she now bears. — That ship, on one occasion, in the face of the Patriot army at Talcahuana, entered the port of Arauco, with munitions of war for Benavedy, under the U States colours. — The same Consul, who then commanded at Talcahuana, Feliz Blanchal Freire, afterwards visited the Ocean at Talcahuana, in which caused the angry and intemperate correspondence and conduct of Mr. Hogan, respecting her. —

The Brig Stranger, a Portuguese bottom built her Captain. Mr Hogan hoisted out the Mate who by the death of the Master became the legal Master, forcibly took the management of the vessel out of the hands of the Consignee and sold her. The real purchaser owns a Chilean — But that vessel has performed several voyages since under the U States colours. Several well ascertained rights and important principles were in that case violated.

The Brigs Emerald and Eleanor are likewise carrying papers and receiving protection in circumstances somewhat similar. The former was purchased by Mr Horatio Gould, and neither of them are entitled to papers, except for a direct voyage home, supposing they belong to citizens of the U.S, but with respect to the Eleanor it is doubtful whether they are American property or not. The Ship Flying Fish is another flagrant instance of commercial corruption and political collusion. — The Flying Fish has been several years trading in the Pacific, and recently sold apparently to an American but is owned by a Spaniard at Lima, and wears the U.S. flag. These vessels have been repeatedly in this port within the last year, and all trading under simulated papers or surreptitious papers. Mr Hogan has been spoken with upon the subject of these vessels, but he has supposed them to pursue and continue their traffic unmolested. —

The Brigs Canton and all accessories have for more than three years constantly violating blockade, neutral and belligerent rights, and supplying the royalists. The latter even cruised under the Spanish flag, and whilst under those colours, assisted in capturing the Chile privateer armed Brig Callao, for which service the respective Corso Mr Francisco Coffin of Salem who was also

part owner of the Canton, received emprisonment on the principle of charter from the Vice Roy of Peru, Senor Don Joaquin de Pezuela. That vessel has left the Pacific, but it is very questionable to what nation she belongs. —

The Brig Macedonian and Cargo, of Boston, was originally bona fide property of citizens of the U States, but it is suspected she has forfeited her claims to U S protection. At the time Lord Cochrane first captured her, and Captain Smith's money, I had no doubt as to her identity of character, but her subsequent employment into the intimate connexion between Captain Smith and Don Pedro Abadia, and the Philipine Company in Lima, indicate change or corruption of character.

The Ship Beaver of New York, after her restoration by the Captors at Lima, was the whole time down to the hour of her departure from the Pacific, engaged in conveying provisions and munitions of war to the royalists, and in conveying obsequious passengers. The Macedonian also carried Osorio, the Captain General or royalist President of Chile, and son in law to Pezuela, from Lima to Panama. —

The Master of the Beaver Mr Richard Cleveland, was the ostensible owner of the Ocean, that ships papers granted by Mr Henry Hill & Co. were in his name. The name of the real owner is Don Antonio Sosa. —

There are a great number of other American names do not occur to me now, which might be added to this list, and an immense number of instances of commercial fraud, and political or official corruption, equally or more glaring. —

David Deforest the Consul for Buenos Ayres in the U S — the commercial House of Lynch Zimmerman & Co at Buenos Ayres and Lynch Hill and Co in Chile and Peru, are all connected and closely united. — Both Mr Deforest and Lynch and Zimmerman, are known to have been engaged in piratacy, and that too, when Mr Zimmerman was acting Vice Consul for the U S at Buenos Ayres, and that he sanctioned the reduction of the crews of American Merchant vessels to assist the privateers of this place. — Messrs Lynch Hill & Co are known to have been prize agents for the Chile and Peruvian squadrons when the former was our Consul for the U S in Chile, and since Mr Lynch has been acting Vice Consul or Agent for the U S at Lima. On the departure of Mr Hill, for the U. States, Mr Horatio Jerauld succeeded him in office* and as a

* It was shortly after that he purchased the Emerald and furnished her with the Flamer and Letters.

and as a partner in the house of Lynch Nicholls & Co in business. — These Names have always had the most warm patronage and decided protection of Mr Provost the Special Agent of the U.S. from whom they all hold, or hold, directly or indirectly, their Consular appointments, and at their homes Mr Provost has uniformly lived. He has considered their interest with as jealous a zeal, as if he had been a partner in business with them, and he has been imputed of being concerned in some way, in their commercial transactions; at least he is a decided enemy to all persons & all persons engaged in business, or who wish to engage in it who do not act under their influence or patronage, and they in several instances persecuted individuals in a most unwarrantable manner, for difference of opinion or contract with him or them, relying on his intimacy with the arbitrary Governments of Chile and Peru, with impunity and security, knowing that no foreigner or american who wished to reside in the country dare openly resent his oppressive injury and insult but he should use his influence to have them expelled their countries, which he could have always have effected. The results of these commercial and political combinations within the last three years, have been inconvenient to many persons and occasions to some. — Mr Provost by intrigue, duplicity falsehood and bad faith, has opposed me in every thing and injured me in every way in his power. — By his offer of an appointment in Peru or at Grenada last year, and the oral communication delivered to me by Mr Hogan from the President — I was induced to disembark and remain here, in expectation of a permanent appointment at this port, and as neither of them have performed their promises, I have lost more than a year of time and incurred and myself in that contingency, in pecuniary affairs. — Both Mr Provost and Mr Hogan ridicule my credulity in crediting their assurances of proffered services. — Mr Provost never had the inclination to oblige me, and Mr Hogan after conversing with Mr Provost his brother had the inclination now ability. Mr Provost has not hesitated unsparingly to create and propagate calumnies to my injury, and has instigated similar conduct in others. Mr Hogan Captain Ridgely and many others have been most grossly deceived by his misrepresentations respecting me, and I apprehend that he has likewise exerted himself to ruin me, directly or indirectly, in the estimation of the President and Cabinet. His great intimacy with the inhabitants and officers of this country and Government — has been prejudicial to his own, and his countrymen, and is a subject of serious regret and criminal dereliction from the principles of public duty, individual and political good faith and integrity.

Mr Hogan acting under the influence of Mr Parrott by connexions and solicitude has arranged me most essentially.

I have lived great part of my life out of the U. S. and have been so long absent from home, that I have not the immediate facilities, or benefit of many personal friends in Congress, to counteract the effect of their nefarious proceedings. — My love of country, and veneration for her institutions and distinguished men, cannot be surpassed by any one, neither can my desire to be useful. I have also many patriotic political friends, who would act in my behalf if I asked, but I prefer making my grievances freely known to you Sir, and to the President and do so, in the full confidence that you will give me an attentive hearing and a just decision, and likewise in the hope of patronage, protection and support. — I have been ambitious of serving the government of my country, and remain animated with the same inclination. No important facts have fallen under my observation, or been produced in this part of the world, (South America) which I have not from time to time, communicated, and endeavored thereby, to convince both yourself and the President, that I did not merit the severity exercised on me on a former occasion, and also, that nothing can alienate me from a watchful attachment to my country and government, or the execution of any trust which may be confided to me by either. The independence of these new governments having been recognized, I expect, that the U. S. will appoint various offices for this part of the world, and I beg leave to tender my services again to the Government, as a candidate, for some of those appointments.

I am ignorant what charges or representations have been made in relation to me, and consequently cannot anticipate explanations or defence to meet and repel them. — and solicit the Government, to have the goodness, in case the president should nominate me, so to dispose the minds of some of the Senators towards me, that the nomination may be supported, and confirmed in the senate.

The office or appointment of Special Agent or Consul General for Chile, Peru, Buenos Ayres, Mexico or Columbia would be that to which I aspire, or some office correspondent to those. In case neither of these can be given, I would wish to leave the election of an office, or appointment in this part of the world for me, either to yourself or the President, it being understood that it should be respectable, and

independent in its character, and one that would raise me beyond the reach, or fear, of mendicity.

Having made known my wishes, [illegible] explained the character, and exposed the principles of a political and commercial contexture against me, which has its foundation in jealousy under which I have been acting, and could not resist a comparison, I wish to suggest, whether it is not eligible to revise the code and principles of the Consular establishment of the U S, and to put Consuls on a more respectable footing.

A Consul who is a mere merchant, often neglects, or does not always know, the duties of his office. Having to seek a subsistence by trade, he often sacrifices his official duty to his private interest or if he be a patriotic spirited, he sometimes becomes the sacrifice of his patriotism and integrity. To avoid these consequences, and to induce men of talents to seek for Consular appointments, I would suggest the advantage that might arise, to the nation, from paying them moderate salaries, or by giving them a perquisite a commission, on all goods or effects which enter or go from the port. [illegible] or country where he resides under the flag of his nation, friendly, adequate to his respectable support. Merchants, generally speaking, acquire ideas and habits from their pursuit, not very favorable to their being good Consuls, especially so in situations where the temptations to cupidity are so strong, as they have recently been in South America. On the present establishment a Consul is dependent, and in some cases must be reminded, to promote & maintain a name. He must consult the caprices of Merchants and Masters of vessels and conform to them in almost all cases, or run the risque of losing his popularity and This conformity is frequently incompatible with his official duty, subsistence or business, in that determine, between the alternatives he usually chooses the lesser evil, and provides for his interest. On the other plan, respectable Consuls with independent pay, or salaries could often, or at least in some cases, do the acts, and supersede the necessity of resident Ministers, — So that in point of economy, on a large scale, this notion would gain by a liberal provision in their favor. — At the present time, nothing can be more mercenary, corrupt and servile than the Consuls and Consular agents in most parts of South America, and it is also a little mortifying to see those Agencies in the

your

most respectable governments, or countries, held by foreigners, ... but one of whom is a naturalized citizen of the U States, but two of whom have been there, and but one of whom, know our language or any thing of our institutions, national character, laws or government. *

From this circumstance, and the fact of Commy not being paid the native inhabitants of this country, who have not travelled, and are not much enlightened, form an unfavorable opinion of our abilities, and national resources.

Upon the subject of the conduct of the commanders of the U S Ships of war I have already said much, and might with justice say much more. It has been extremely reprehensible. That of Captains Biddle, Captain Downs and Captain Ridgely has been at once mercenary, anti-neutral or hostile to the patriots, and injurious to themselves, to their character, and that of the nation and government they serve, and have partially represented; and I am sorry to be obliged to add, that that of Commodore Stewart is questionable if not positively censurable. - So far as relates to his visit to Santiago, and made a tour of the Spanish provinces of the Director, it is decided by so. I have in an antecedent letter, informed you that he is now at the intermediate Ports of Peru, as they are called, Arica &c constructing vessels, and aiding Captain Smith of the Macedonian, and the ship Canton, of New York, in which last vessel, he is supposed to have a particular private interest. - These ports are the great smuggling ports of foreign goods into Peru, and of the Peruvian mostly out of it. They are in the possession of the royalists - General San Martin has lately sold out to a company of English and South American Merchants, a special licence to trade to them. This have given him an eminence sum for the privilege, and he is to aid them with some of his vessels of war.) The war in Peru remains suspended in a nearly equally poised balance. The royalists have their head quarters at Guancamonga &c and are in a country full of resources and provisions. Indeed they occupy all the best part of Peru. The Patriots have only the county about Lima, and a strip of the Coast a county bordering on the sea

Genl San Martin is concentrating troops, money and provisions at Callao, and Chile is making an effort to send him a reinforcement of troops.

His Squadron is in good order, but badly officered and manned. That of Chile is in bad order, cannot be repaired here, but is well officered and manned. Lord Cochrane will soon go with a small expedition to Chile. →

Genl San Martin by military incapacity, political oppression and extortion, has lost much of his popularity. ↓ He is not content with destroying Spanish dominion and expelling the Spaniards, but delights in persecuting them also. — In one day and night he exacted one thousand Spanish dollars, confiscated their property, worth a million of dollars, and sent them beggars into banishment. * Six hundred of them arrived in Chile penniless, and remain so, obliged to maintain themselves. — The Govt permits nine of them to work the mines in Peru will be protected, unless recalled by the interposition of some third power, for a long time. The enmity of San Martin has helped the Spaniards in the opinion of the people. —

A restless ambitious spirit still exists in the Peruvian country, destructive of civil institutions, and tending to Montonism, and if peace is not soon cherished, will through the agency of a banditti called the Montoneros convert those once harmless herdsmen, of those beautiful plains, into a people resembling the warring Arabs. — The City of Buenos Ayres, has good Government, but the Provinces are not yet united.

The act of Congress acknowledging the independence of Spanish America, has diffused very general pleasure and satisfaction throughout Chile and Buenos Ayres, but its value and importance to these people, they do not fully understand or appreciate. — Every demonstration of public joy has been manifested.

The Director of Chile is now popular, and would, probably, in a general suffrage, have a large majority over any other candidate who should run for the Directorial chair; but General suffrage is not known, neither is popular democratic election in any form in Spanish America. The Director is amiable, but not firm, and has no will or determination of his own. — or in other words his Ministers govern him and the state, and there is no dependence to be placed in their

* The Marquis of Torre Tagle the acting Supreme Director of Peru is a well disposed man, without power or ambition and a mere instrument in the hands of San Martin which he wields at pleasure. — Hipolito Unanue, the minister of Hacienda, the most learned South American, also acts a subservient part and Monteagudo the Minister of War is a man of acquirements of talents but the blackest heart and worst principles. He is an unprincipled tyrant. And Guido with fair talents is a political and military fop.

I crave your indulgence, Sir, for the excessive prolixity of my two letters, into which I am betrayed by the grandeur of the theatre, and the events of the political drama, now acting, & to be acted with their importance to the rest of the world, and particularly the United States. The progress and results of the institution, and that of the character of the principal actors in it, produces a sort of contagious excitement and interest, from which a mere spectator, can scarcely be exempt — inducing correspondent emotions and opinions. Besides this, one writing as a spectator, wishes to divest himself of emotion, and delude to facts & failures, and judge coolly, as if isolated and independent of party, and to avoid being thought partial, it often happens, (considering the distance and how little correct knowledge there is in European the U.S. reputies [illegible] at the present day) that he supposes he distinctly understands & gives a clear, concise and impressive, & go into a an examination of dates, and give copious explanations. — I have strove to attain that object, but fear I have not succeeded, and fallen far short of my aim. But if what I have written has not been deemed important, or interesting, I hope at least, that it has not been offensive, and will be considered as evidence of my good will, and good intentions.

With the greatest respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obed[ient] & very
humble servant.

J. Robinson.

To,
The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State of the United
States &c &c &c
Washington City.

P.S. Permit me Sir to inclose this letter, and to ask the favor of you to forward them to their destination. My apology for using this liberty is that I write by the way of England, and the conveyance of letters by that route, through mercantile hands is very precarious. —

With great respect I am Sir,
Your most obdt hble servt

J.P. —

2.

2 sheets missing letter of Aug 25, 1812

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prospect in life to join and follow him. —

British officers and subjects are treated by him, with more attention and respect than American officers and citizens. — That partiality is not surprising, he has been amongst them only a few years, on a short time, in the U States, and the causes which induced his domociliation, are neither honorable nor creditable, if some speak truth, — But a relation of them I will reserve for a future opportunity to be used only in case of absolute necessity. —

I am mortified and distressed at having become the organ of exposing the misconduct of publick officers and once upon Sir, and the Government — an apology for pushing this subject at a moment when I am myself a candidate for office, but the fact and circumstances under which I am acting seem to warrant me: and I also consider that evils and abuses cannot be corrected until they are known and that the Government will be rather obliged than offended by any designation of them, whereby, or their occasion, it will be enabled to apply a remedy: — Yet I frankly own that I should have remained silent, if I had not been driven to this extremity by necessity, in self defence and preservation, and that the task is notwithstanding a most irksome one, which I would willingly have avoided, if I had not been attacked — and one which I have been, and am still, most reluctant to perform. — As a duty I felt

10. I shall not shrink from it.
Most of the grounds of my allegations or charges
are to be found in my antecedent letters, and I
trust in the magnanimity of the Government
for a liberal construction of the facts, and of
my motives.—

With great respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and
very humble servant.—
J. P. Robinson.
Lt. U.S.A.

To
The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State of the U States
&c &c &c
Washington City.

Jeremy Robinson

Valparaiso August 21th 1822.

Sir,

I beg leave again to offer my services to the Government, and to solicit an appointment as Special Agent from the U States for Buenos Ayres, Chile or Peru, and in case that cannot be granted, as Consul General for some one of those countries, or otherwise some other respectable appointment to the independent Governments of the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, such as the actual relations with them, will enable the Government of the U.S. to bestow.

With great respect,
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obd. and very
hble. Servt.
J. Robinson.

To,
The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams.
Secretary of State of the U.S.
of America.
Washington City.

P.S. Permit me, Sir, to offer for your acceptance, the accompanying pamphlet — the first number of the Biblioteca Columbiana, the contents of which may be interesting, and worthy of your perusal. —

With the greatest respect,
I have the honor to be Sir,
Yr. Mo. Ob. Hb. Sert.
J. R Obenson.

Jeremy Robinson

Recd 8 April 1823.

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Valparaiso September 2d 1822.

Sir,

Information has been received here from Peru, that the people of Lima were persuaded by the conduct of two of General San Martins Ministers, Monteagudo and Alvarez* had demanded the the head of the former which induced him to abscond and embark clandestinely at a place called the Bonillos near Lima, and that the General was himself absent, as it was supposed, to avoid the effects of popular excitement on the occasion. It was confirmed by same persons that he had gone to Guyaquil to concert measures with General Bolivar but that Junction seems to be destitute of solid foundation.

It appears that the Marquis of Torre Tagle 3 dis gusted with the oppressions which he was compelled to be the instrument of inflicting on his countrymen in character of Supreme Delegate under pretence of illness, temporarily retired from office.

These facts evince the diminution of the influence and popularity of General San Martin, and that a perseverance in the course he has pursued will, inevitably lead to the destruction of his power. — The cause is secure, but he must change his system or loose his command — Both the Peruvians and his own officers and troops are dissatisfied with him, and he has been accused of cupidity and tyranny —

The Convention of Chile continues

*

in session but has related from the profession of liberality made by the Government at its commencement. — The proceedings are rather reserved or secret than open and public, and instead of discussing the great principles of government preparatory to the choice and adoption of a form, it is occupied on topics of minor importance some of which are trifling and insignificant. — Yet with all these characteristic defects it is preferable to absolute arbitrary power. — From this example the people will learn that they have interest in attending to rights and qualify themselves to exercise them, or at least to discountenance undefined unlimited military power.

Some independent minded men although inexperienced, & perhaps even ignorant, will resist abuses in Ministers and despotism in rulers, and thereby prepare the way to amendment and ameliorations of the condition of the governed. *

It may be necessary to send small military and maritime forces to Peru as auxiliaries and to Chile as liberators, but nothing can warrant to make large fleets and armies requisite which have often, as the history of civil society tells us, proved fatal to civil liberty. —

With the greatest respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and very
humble servant.

J. Robinson.
Of Philadelphia

* Such results are rather wished for than confidently expected from the present convention or its present plan of organization. Should a man in the Executive will act independently. That body is entirely devoted to the executive, and will be altogether an automaton. Another succeeding set of men may do better. The Convention has been only useful to the Director and Ministry but not yet to the people except that it is an example and a nucleus of hope. —

&c, &c, &c.

The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State of the United
States of America &c, &c, &c,
Washington City.

P.S.

octo 9th 1822. -

From information received from Lima since this letter was written it is understood that whilst the Marquis de Torre Tagle was indisposed the Ministers and both the Marquis of Trujillo did acts public acts in their own irresponsible, unknown sets do by General San Martin and that some of them were extreme arbitrary & obnoxious and offensive: the Marquis de Torre Tagle having resumed his functions as Supreme Delegate, - the people assembled en masse repaired to the Palace and demanded Monteagudo in an order by best determined manner the Marquis by arguments and promises endeavored to pacify and dismiss them from the place. - they were not to be appeased and Monteagudo was compelled to appear before them and renounce his employment. All Lima was agitated and the people not satisfied with the humiliation exacted made to them through the Delegate and Ministers insisted on the latter being imprisoned in the Moreal Chamber until their further pleasure should be manifested. He was accordingly conveyed there. The popular ferment increased and not satisfied with the ignominy inflicted, the people demanded the life of the Minister. To attempt saved him by committing at his suicide - after he had gone they issued the authority to prosecute a formal act of banishment - prohibiting his return to the country. At this crisis the conduct - character, measures and motives of General San Martin underwent public criticism and censure. He is accused of over height of his authority limits, and of having used or remitted to other countries an enormous amount of money and accounted for and of having taken a considerable quantity with him. The Peruvians are determined not to submit to dictation or foreign domination and on having a government of their own suitable to their circumstances and situation. This spirit has struck a fatal blow at the root of the popularity of San Martin.

Nothing could exceed the good order moderation and firmness of the people in relation to Monteagudo.

The royalists had retaken Pisco. The Patriot cause is in no danger in Peru and many persons will fly from the ranks of the royalists to the Patriots when they see a Peruvian Government established having a Peruvian policy and the welfare of Peruvians for its basis. - They are tired of oppressive colonial system and absolute despotism, whether it emanate from the Cortes of Spain, or General San Martin, under the high sounding titles of Liberator or Protector

* No people on earth American understand the value of their rights, or the nature of government better than many of the native Peruvians who have had better opportunities of informing themselves, than most others, not even excepting those of Colombia and Chile. Monteagudo is probably absolute - All colonists persons or slaves who serve in the regular army attain the emancipation. Monteagudo's great qualifications as a statesman and philosopher have partially misled the people, & his continuance

It is stated that ten in the thousand of General Bolivars troops have landed at Paita and are marching towards Lima. The General Bolivar having placed Guyaquil under the Columbian Government is directing his movements to bring Panama also under the Government of that Republic. Peru has sent an envoy to Mexico and the meeting of the Mexican Government have been published at Lima. — I consider the late occurrences in Peru as the commencement of a system of reaction and reform favorable to the Patriots and injurious to the royalists. The Peruvians who are now with the latter are, a little enemies to Spain, to dissimulation, and to anarchy, but friends of liberty.

September 14th 1822. —

H B. M Frigate Doris arrived 4 days from Callao and has brought information of the return of General San Martin from Guyaquil where he went to visit General Bolivar the latter having left Guyaquil for Quito his former residence that only twenty four hours and returned to Lima. At Lima and in Peru generally he was badly received with every mark of dissatisfaction by the public and coldly by the army. But two of his own officers went to receive him viz Colonel Miller an Englishman and a French officer. Since his return he has shut himself up in his house or palace and doubles his guards. —

Immediately after the return of San Martin Torre Tagle resigned by commission of Supreme Delegate and as the former has resumed the title and functions of Protector of Peru. — Don Louis Coro Governor of Callao and who was left in command of the Chilean in Peru and his son in law a Colonel have both been suspended in their commands and are not allowed to leave the country. It may be done by the public will keep the return of San Martin. It does not appear that any auxiliary troops from Bolivar has arrived in Peru. — He, Bolivar, has taken measures to bring Panama under the Government of the Republic of Columbia. Should he succeed that power will be one of the most extensive on America equaled by none excepting Mexico — the Brazils and the U States. — That country will then have within her own territory the choicest productions of the world and all other varieties, besides some of the most magnificent Rivers and [illegible] harbours, embracing as it were the Atlantic and Pacific oceans & Europe — Africa — America and Asia by her local situation. Under the existing state of things General San Martin must yield to popular opinion and conform to the wishes of the Peruvians. If he attempts to compromise by means of the coloured population and govern by physical force it will be necessary to him. — He has no alternative but compliance with public sentiment. If he has any enemies to that his command and the glory which he has acquired, and probably he or any traitorous will be lost. Supposed that he will return home. His army from Lima, thinned all the colonies

Jonny Robinson

1.
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Rec.d 11 March 1823.

Valparaiso October 15th 1822.—

Sir,

The Peruvian national Brig of war the General Belgrano arrived in this Port the 8th of this month with General Jose. San Martin on board.—

The Belgrano it is stated, sailed from Callao the 21st of last month somewhat precipitately under circumstances which indicate that General San Martin acted and determined under the influence of strong necessity of some kind, or peculiar policy, the character and extent of which have neither been penetrated nor publickly explained. — One inference, however is to be drawn from the sudden appearance here of the Chief of the Army and late Protector of Peru, which is, that both his popularity and power have declined; if not absolutely or entirely, at least in a considerable degree. — Two motives for his visit have been assigned. One to visit the Director and Body of Chile, the other to ask for succour. — It has also been said that he has retired altogether from public life and the command of the armies of Peru. Amidst the various and contradictory representations which have been made, it is difficult to form a correct judgement on such an equivocal data, and therefore becomes necessary to travel back, and take a retrospective view of antecedent events and circumstances, before a just opinion can be formed.

In my last letter I acquainted you of the violent removal of Monteagudo the Minister of State and of War from office, and of the effects of that period of public excitement and indignation which subsequently manifested itself by an attack on the Palace* and an attempt to destroy a part of it. —

*Palace at Lima

On the return of General San Martin from Guyaquil, where he went to procure troops from General Bolivar, he found the public mind silent on the establishment of a Congress, and acquiesced in the measure. Immediately after he sent in his resignation of the office of Protector

which was accepted
and was elected or appointed Captain General of the Patriot
armies and marine of Peru. — The Marquis of Torre
Tagle about the same time likewise resigned. — The Congress
had no President, and two persons were proposed as eligible to
that situation, General Blanco la Mar and a Padre, or
Priest. — The former will probably be the successful candidate
if either of them are chosen.

General San Martin to retrieve his standing and reputation amongst the people, with a new greater portion of the army from Lima, and projected this military expedition. One to act on the Royalists by sea through Arica and the other to attack their lines at Pisco and Nova Pasca, or Paya, leaving in Lima only a few troops of the line and civicy, or Chalitis, under the command of Don Luis Cruz who is Mariscal de Campo and was recently Governor of Valparaiso. — He, Gen San Martin endeavors to exonerate himself from reproach by attempting to throw all the odium and blame of the anterior events during his absence, on Torre Tagle, and to ingratiate himself again with the army, which had become in a measure disaffected he appointed General Alvarado second, and General Arenales third in Command of the armies. — The division destined for Arica and after Peru by the route of Arequipa consists of five thousand troops. The other of equal or three thousand, most of whom were veterans. These two armies had commenced their movements. — The results of these movements are problematical. The Patriot Peruvian army were better paid and clothed than they had been for some time before, and were in good spirits under their two favorite chiefs Arenales and Alvarado. —

The Royalist army is also well paid fed and genuine, and is scarcely deficient in any thing necessary to a protracted conflict. They have able & renowned commanders and occupy a country abounding in resources and fastnesses, and which from its physical character in many parts is almost inaccessible to an invading enemy. Should these armies come in contact, the contest will be severe, but the probability is that the war will be carried on exclusively by desultory partizan warfare, and by one of demonstrating and maneuvering rather than by open battle, and that moral causes will have greater influence in the settlement of the difference or termination of the war than Physical force. —

The enthusiasm which actuated the Patriots before the entrance of General San Martin into Lima was destroyed by the impolicy and severity of his Government which in every subsequent stage of public affairs have retarded the patriot march and given supporters, character and consistency to the Royalist cause. + The Lima army or undisciplined Peruvian army called themselves

* The Royalist army called themselves Cazadores de Fernando 7th army.

question, what are we to gain by the change? and among the evidences of avowed facts, by the Patriots, determined to maintain the antient order of things in preference to encountering the risque of encountering a worse. — On the entrance of the Patriots into Lima a general amnesty was proclaimed which induced thousands to join them and take the oath of allegiance. That amnesty was broken both in relation to the unfortunate Spaniards and some of the Peruvians, both of whom, in many instances, under these circumstances had their property confiscated and were themselves seized, imprisoned and sent into banishment, without a cause, to warrant such violence and injustice. — There ably alienated and exasperated many of the well disposed patriotic Peruvians and confirmed the enemies in power of the royalists, they preferring a known despotism to one which bore the character of caprice and evil which they were unacquainted. — The motive to change of government in the Peruvians was an expectation of liberty and ameliration of their condition, and as they found in their independence greater oppression than they suffered when dependent, they were disgusted and enraged, — resisted the arbitrary rule of San Martin and his Ministers & followers and determined on having a government of their own creation, adapted to their wants and happiness. — Hence it was that a Congress was incited and moderation and responsibility in rulers. — Perhaps no people ever had higher expectations of felicity from a change than they entertained, and probably none were ever more egregiously deceived and disappointed than they were, by their change. — Nothing was sacred to the legislators of the Barony they were called and their despotical thirst for power and insatiable avarice, could neither be limited nor appeased by absolute domination, dictation, confiscating, sacrificing and almost implicit submission and obedience of the governed. — There were the causes which made the Peruvians resolve on defining, limiting and limiting power in their governments and of establishing their government on a popular, and of practicable, solid basis. — Some difference of opinion occured respecting the number and qualifications of the members of the Congress, and the former is small, but, perhaps as large as the remains will admit of or require. —

Peru has received three thousand auxiliary troops from Bolivar and her squadron was laying at Callao. + General Alvarado was left commander and chief of the Armies by General San Martin. —

Ostensible objects assigned for the visit of General Pay Masters are not altogether satisfactory. * If he wanted recruits or an augmented force why did he not raise

+ Commanded by Com. Admiral Blanco Encalada.

* The first question asked by Sam

Martin may refuse any let from Epenia in Buenos Ayres and being told that he had been gone four days to Lima he exclaimed that the object of his assistance was defeated. Epenia has the management of his funds. —

them or it in Peru? — If his political career is closed why does he hold out an idea of an intention to return to Peru, and if he is a fugitive, as some persons think he is why did he come to Chile, knowing as he must have done, that he would meet enemies and prejudices here?

In answer to the first question it may be urged that the army of Chile is very small, not exceeding five or six thousand men, and that no part of that force can be spared the Araucanian Indians having very recently reappeared in the Province of Concepcion, commanded by the Spanish Colonel Pico and that the squadron of Chile cannot be wanted, that of Peru being amply sufficient for all the purposes of defence transports and protection. — Besides this the Government of Chile is at this moment so embarrassed in its pecuniary affairs that it is not even pay off its squadron, the officers and crews of which are in a state of resistance little short of mutiny for their pay, two of the vessels having refused to proceed to sea until they are paid, and all the officers and crews having entered into a combination not to perform further service until they are paid and every promised mark of public approbation bestowed on them by the Government. — The Admiral is not apparently compromitted in this resolution, but he is a common sufferer with the others, and is the organ of their remonstrances and complaints. Two months pay was offered to the crews, and one to the officers who unanimously refused to receive any thing until they received all their arrears of pay and prize money which are due to them, and who treated the proposition with indignation. — They remain on board their vessels in this state of insubordination to the Government, and coercive measures may be resorted to if their claims and demands are not satisfied and promptly complied with. Some of them have not* no pay for the last two years and a half. Their irritation and inquietude is excessive, and they are in a situation which at once excites sympathy, claims attention, and can compel justice. The Forts of Valparaiso could not resist them and they might put the town and the whole coast under contribution. — Necessity and despair may drive them to that extremity if they are not conciliated. How then can Chile or its Government if it cannot pay its navy* set about furnishing General San Martin with auxiliaries unless he brings the means of paying the expenses of their outfit and the arrears of the squadron? — His not having paid the squadron (which it was absent, and his attempt to put it under the working of some in his name to whose degree is)

Peruvian flag and Government has given birth to angry emotions, in the bosoms and minds of the people of Chile, which must be allayed before he can hope for success.

The Peruvian Government has manifested no intention of remunerating

*Chile could pay it along by the means of treasury notes discredited at the Custom House in payment of duties which the officers and crews could pass to the Merchants & the Merchants at the Custom House.

remunerating Chile for the expences of San Martins former
expedition, & liberate Peru from Spain. Chile has been at
all the cost, and San Martin, his ministers and friends, and
the Peruvians have derived all the benefits. Immense
sums of money have been raised and expended, or rent-
out of Peru by San Martin, of which no account has
been yet exhibited, and both he and those officers and
friends have been accused of arbitrary schemes and of
enriching themselves at the [illegible] expence
of individuals and the public. His conduct has made
him unpopular both in Chile and Peru, and may defeat
his plans here at present. He wants or ought to have, an
army of veteran troops of that class Chile cannot spare.
If Chile had means, or rather money, she could give him
an army — without, she cannot, except it be an army
without clothes or equipment. Hitherto she has raised all
her troops by impressment, and the arbitrary power of the
Government is strong enough to do so now. The Convention
being only a subservient body created for special pur-
poses & devoted to the administration.

If General San Martin has not finished his political
career, (and he most likely has not) having disposed of the
Armies in Peru, his next object is to reimpose them on
the Maritime frontier, and to procure an army or
Armies in Chile and Buenos Ayres, to attack the royalists
in their rear in Upper Peru. This he could effectually
do, if he has money and influence in Chile and Buenos Ayres
by marching the Chilenos over the Andes and unite them
with the Buenos Ayrean allies at or near Mendoza.
Supposing that to be the object, the question then turns on
his means or money and influence. If he has the former
he will acquire the latter. But supposing for a moment
that his influence has diminished, can the Government of
Chile which was, and is a work of his creation, be indiffe-
rent to, or refuse its author almost any thing which he
may want or ask. In all the intercommunications has
between the Governments of Chile and Peru the former
shewn the utmost respect for and circumspection towards
the latter, and this Government will in a degree direct
the opinion of this people, and dictate measures for it is as
near absolute as possible, the convention being only a
shew of representation, destitute of independence.
The views of this Government and San Martins policy
have been as similar as it is possible for two different
things to be. In fact the similitude is such that they may
well be taken for one and the same thing, or as the Direc-
tor of Chile said on one occasion these bodies with one
soul. Opposed to San Martin will stand

Admiral

Cochrane and General Ly Ayres* and some of the officers and priority of officers, who accompanied him to Peru, but whether their united weight can be alone his security and the friendship of the Government of Chile — is at least questionable. Supposing them that he succeeds, what is to be the end of these operations. Is it merely to drive out the Spaniards or is it to dictate to the Peruvians. If the former he may succeed. If the latter he never can. An army may be beaten and navies may be destroyed, but what power on earth can conquer opinion! — He has already nearly lost himself by his despotism and ambitious attempts at his own individual aggrandizement — will that experience, can he have the madness to make another similar experiment? — Will the past be no criterion for the future, or will he blindly infatuated persevere in utopian views? —

Since his arrival here a paper has been handed about purporting to be his farewell or valedictory address, in which he professes to feel great interest in the Peruvians and wishes them every possible prosperity and happiness. — That speech breathes the spirit of moderation, justice and magnanimity and may have been made for the purpose of aiding the accomplishment of his objects but, if it was not endited by necessity and the adversity of fortune. —

The vessel which brought General San Martin has no officers on board except the Captain and three Midshipmen and is very deficient in men to navigate her, and the General has only a few soldiers, not more than twenty of his own regiment and one officer to accompany him. — On his arrival he immediately landed in the first boat went to the house of the Governor, where he has remained ever since. — It is reported that the vessel has brought a large quantity of money

He has been partially received, or, rather surrounded by the vessels of the squadron that she cannot escape if such a wish or intention exist. —

The General himself walked publicly accompanied by the Governor dressed in citizens dress, and very soon afterwards went on board the British Frigate Doris which ship is to sail to day or tomorrow for the Brazils and England. —

The Supreme Government of Chile has sent the Director's carriage an escort to attend on San Martin, commanded by a Mariscal de Campo, a Field Marshal, and this morning the Supreme Director's guard and escort commanded by one of Col. O'Connel's Aide de Camps has arrived from the capital to do him public honors.

* Ly Ayres has married into the Lambert family and his influence over that people must consequently be great with him. — That part can be favorable to San Martin and is already communicated to Lord Cochrane, but his attempt to subborn the squadron and the consequent treatment of Chile, Chile officers and the Port of Chile. —

† and to show to the people how good a republican he can be and if the first speech be insufficient here made great capital and been actuated only by Patriotism without any interested motives whatever and cheerfully with the money he receives he was above the pecuniary of a fortunate military chief, who has in his power the standard which Peru brought to enslave the empire of the Incas exiles perhaps from it a native state where he is annoyed with seeing that he must himself a king absolute. he avows the Peruvians to avail himself of the opportunity to proclaim to people of his intent. — Pro to. — ‡ Ed. O'Connel

If General San Martin has with draw from public life as by does the Government of Chile pay him those public honors, or who does he bring with him a part of his own Guard and escort and an officer to command them — if he is a mere private individual he only come in a national vessel of war so completely under his command! If he had resigned his command, and that resignation was accepted by the Congress or his splendid speech indicates only come away so precipetately, and how could he bring a public vessel of war — and his escort. + If he has not resigned, nor relinquished his command, and a visit to Chile is for the benefit of his health, motives of policy, or to clear his reputation from the imputations, and as he says calumnies of treachery of Lord Cochrane, why did he not come in a more formal and imposing manner? As the head of the Government of Peru his visit here should have been marked with candour and dignity, and not with subterfuge, mystery and intrigue. As a man who has lost all power and command, he appears with more show of both and public honor than it decorous for him to assume, or the Government of Chile to bestow on him. — If his object is to circumvent and destroy Lord Cochrane, he certainly should have come with a greater appearance of power and importance. If his circumstances are desperate, and he is a fugitive seeking an asylum, the Government of Chile could afford it, but in that case these distinguished marks of honor might be better omitted, as their misapplication will excite censure, and these honors imply more than mere protection. — Doubtless he will do all in his power to injure Lord Cochrane in the opinion of the people of Chile, and the Admiral will recipricate. Cochrane and his officers have determined to effect the ruin and sacrifice of the General and to coerce payment of their arrears, whatever it may cost, if by the consequences they are not paid spontaneously. — These two chiefs can never cooperate, and I fear that their reciprocal enmity has attained a height which menaces the public tranquility of Chile. —

The friends and partizans of Cochrane affect to believe that the troops and officers sent to attend on the General are designed to secure him, not from injury, but to keep him, as it were a prisoner, in the power of the Government until he shall have satisfactorily answered for his public proceedings. — This opinion or speculation is futile and unfounded, for this Government has already in the most public manner, — in a letter from the Director, approved of those proceedings. — His visit is at present an enigma and both occupies agitates the public mind. — If the General has retired from political life and is seeking protection only, he misjudged to come here, for this people are as execrating and execrable as any other, and also extremely mercenary. * They having taken the expense of the Peruvian expedition, will be clamorous if Peru does not recimburse them. San Martin and the Director and people of mere contentments of his worst and placed several of them in employments only because he relied on their fidelity and subserviency to him. That begins to be seen through — and of it is understood

+ If General San Martin is a fugitive he must have run away with the amount of the Contributions collected by the Captain to persuade weight that might mutiny reason will lay and side of the 8th of January and the day following dropped down to Arica to complete as well as he could the arrangement for the more which the Gen[l] made the address to the Peruvians that address is back a traitor and further quere will here considered by all who know San Martin and his motives his disinterestedness never only be credited when he is unknown and his appeal to future generations is unavailing to present.

* He has sent his letters home to Europe the 11th July.

But united the policy of the Director, who wished to rule.—

by creating dissatisfaction in independent minds. The Director some of his friends and many others feel grateful to Gen Alvear for the liberation of their country and for personal favors conferred on them.— Others are animated with perpetual hatred and vindictive passions for his persecutions— their own ruin, and that of their family, friends and fortune.* — neither is he popular in Buenos Ayres. His father-in-law by marriage one of the most influential men there and all his family are his decided and implacable enemies.

*Among st these may be classed all the friends of the Conservador Rodriguez and the banished persons.— I mean those Patriots who were banished for their liberal sentiments and a fervent zeal for free Government

Should he succeed in obtaining the friendship of Chile and Buenos Ayres and their active support with the fleet of Peru, the army and resources of that country he could and most likely would, coerce them into his views, or under his domination, or at least he would attempt it.—

The sort of valedictory speech or address before spoken of was dated at Lima the 20th of last month and the Balcarce sailed the 21st from Callao. In that address he states that having given liberty to Chile and Peru he returns to the walks of Private life for repose, but reserves himself for the services of independence whenever the cause shall require him again, but intimates that he has done with military affairs. †

† That short address being strong marks of irritation and powerful to whom and from whom it comes, does not allow the mind to suppose that his sentiments compelled him to make it.

To morrow or next day he will proceed for the Bath, and the Capital.—

Here are all the facts known respecting the visit of General San Martin, and the above seem to me to be the most natural and rational deductions which can be drawn from them.— The Doris will sail to day, and I have, therefore thrown together in a loose manner as much information as the time and data would permit, and trust to your liberality for a favorable construction of my intentions and motives.—

He has himself better than all other persons the means of knowing what he has done it, when he says that he had no choice and was forced to some measures the address was written on board of an English whale ship at the moment from calling to make slight alterations for the voyage.—

By the next opportunity I will communicate the results of measures generated by and proceeding from this new and interesting state of things, which they shall have occasioned

With great respect I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your Most Obed.t Hble Servant

J. Robertson.

The Honorable,

John Quincy Adams,

Secretary of State of the U. States.

Washington City.

P.S. The new Tariff of duties has not yet passed into a law by the Confederation. When it does I will forward it.— It is rumoured that the Diplomatic and ministers will await the proceedings of the convention on that

P.S. Since writing the preceding letter Captain Prunié who commands the Belgrano has asserted that San Martin retains the command of the Army and Marine of Peru in character of Generalissimo, and that his visit-here had no known object beyond that of seeing the Dereter and another priest, and the use of the Bath. His health was never better than it was when he came and left this place for the Bath and Capital, and it is a novel proceeding in the Commander and chief of the forces of a country engaged in active, and dubious war to withdraw at the moment the campaign was opening if he has any confidence in his officers or troops or they have any in him. — Nothing has transpired which satisfactorily explains this enigmatical visit.

October 26th 1822.

It is now made evident by the disclosures of General San Martin that he has withdrawn from the public affairs of Peru as is indicated in the accompanying speech wherein he abdicates or resigns the office of Protector. That resignation was accepted by the Congress which conferred on him the command of the armies and navy under the title of Generalissimo which he declined accepting, excepting the title, and that he reserves as a testimony of the good will and friendship of the Peruvians as a distinguished honor. In his last communication to the Congress, he sets forth his reasons for retirement as does he in his farewell address to the troops, and clearly intimates that his absence is necessary to good order and the happiness of the Peruvians. Doubtless he has yielded to the pressure of circumstances. He reproaches his ministers and especially Monteagudo, whom he says he would give up for punishment if he was in his power. — Probably San Martin could not prudently have acted otherwise than he has done. Opinion and necessity have driven him to the adoption of that alternative, as the most eligible.

Olivera is President of the Congress, and all due courtesy was manifested on both sides. — Riva Agüero is, or was, commander in Chief of the Army, and Guise of the Navy under Vice Admiral Blanco. —

A part of the speech has been published and will

* Alvarez is second in command. —

injuriously affect the trade of the U S, in articles of her growth & manufacture entering to this part of the world. — The whole tariffe will be here in a few days. —

The address and correspondence of San Martin to the people and army, and with the congress of Peru, together with his mode of retiring, may be justly considered as intended to produce division in the opinion of mankind in relation to his real motives, and as much to conceal his own mortification, from which he expects to acquire reputation in some eclat. —

October 27th 1822. —

Events crowd on each other in rapid succession. The Chile Frigate Lautaro, arrived this morning from Valdivia. Chiloe and Talcahuano are in a state of mutiny. The Captain, Master and all his officers were under arrest when the ship entered Port. want of Provisions, it is stated, has been the cause of this violent proceeding on the part of the crew. — A notice was posted up a few days ago, which apparently originated from the petty officers, seamen and Marines of the Chile Squadron, stating, if they were not paid in ten days from that date to scuttle and sink the ships of the squadron except the Lautaro and that with those in condition for sea to blockade the port and coast of Callao. Valparaiso. — The Spirit evinced in these times caused a postponing of the Chile Government not to longer temporise or act on principles of bad faith and subterfuge. —

The squadron could be easily paid in Billy redeemable at the Custom House, which might be passed to the Merchants at a small discount. —

October 31st 1822.

The Supreme Director of State is expected here in a few days to adjust the affairs of the squadron which had become menacing and formidable to public tranquility. Admiral Cochrane with accompanying troops and ordnance continue to emigrate from the Capital, and several of the ships of war have been deprived of part of their sails, rigging, — Water, Provisions and ammunition by order of the Government, to prevent or render unavailing all coercive measures on the part of the squadron. — An effort will be made to send a small expedition to Chiloe. It cannot possibly succeed with out the concurrence of the inhabitants. General San Martin it is understood is at the Bath. —

Nov 1st 1822

The Peruvian Brig of war Belgrano is preparing for sea and it is understood that Genl San Martin will not leave this country in her. It is apprehended that there is an embargo in Peru as no vessels have arrived for several days. — Letters since the General Belgrano. The tariff has not arrived. Several of the Ministers and other members of the Congress are intently engaged in speculating in different articles which have [illegible] to make operations of the tariffe [illegible] moment

and which implies that the measure will be tempo-
rary. and limited by the intent of parties commenced. —
Nothing satisfactory has transpired in relation
to Iowa Mexico.

To

The Honorable,

John Quincy Adams,

Secretary of State of the United States of

America &c &c &c

Washington City

D.C. of Columbia.—

Jeremy Robinson

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Santiago de Chile December 14th 1822

Sir,

I had the honour to write to you a few days ago in relation to the recent political changes of affairs in Peru, the actual situation of the contending parties there and to the late public measures and occurrences of this country. - but as the letter containing that information was sent by the way of England, through the medium of His Excellency Mr. Rose, it may not reach Washington so soon as this, I take the liberty to recapitulate some of the most important facts referred to, and also to make some remarks on the present events. -

The letter alluded to, stated that several Sanguinary events occasioned by public opinion, and compelled by necessity or precedence and policy, had taken Peru precipitately the day the Congress assembled at Lima. - Shortly after his arrival at Lima, Don José de la Riva Aguero the Chief Magistrate of the Patriot Government, and early on the morning of the 29th October announced to the populace in an harangue at the theatre, that the Spanish royalist army under the command of General Canterac was advancing on an aid within twenty leagues of the capital, and that the embarkation to be prepared for the evacuation of the city, of which many of the Spanish chiefs and their followers, a good reception. - More recently that army fell back, and the Patriot army under the command of General Arenales and Alvarado marched against it. The result of that movement is not known in this country. About the same time a combined military and maritime expedition sailed from Callao for Africa. - The former under the command of Don Luis Cruz whose courage has been doubted, the latter of Admiral Guise and Beaumont.

While these movements were making in Peru an officer was sent here by Bolivar, and the independent Congress on the Eastern side of the Andes influenced the government of this place to raise

the best act on the rear of the royalists in Alto Peru through some of the passes in the Cordilleras, and a simultaneous attack of all their frontiers, centre & flanks would reduce them to submission. — This plan is certain, and may possibly prove feasible; but from [illegible] knowledge of the different chiefs and parties interested on the other side of the Andes, I am inclined to think it's success at least problematical. The rivalry and jealousies of their chiefs and people are excessive, and in many instances angry and implacable feelings exist between them. Could the plan be executed it would be fortunate and happy. — Yet even if it could, it would not immediately induce the surrender of the royalists who are, as I have pointed out in former letters, in the midst of a country abundant in [illegible] and resources, and who have evinced no disposition to [illegible] state. From Arica even the patriots cannot conveniently penetrate the interior to Arequipa a distance of forty or fifty leagues, over a barren desolate and [illegible] country, destitute of water and provisions. I [illegible] could expect that they have, when [illegible] would encounter a fierce army and a [illegible] population ready and willing to defend themselves. At this point Arica there are three thousand five hundred troops and the efficient part of the Peruvian Marine, which with the Chile Marines have the supremacy of the Coast of the Pacific Ocean — with General Arenales or Alvarez in Puno — Cantera, there are upwards of four thousand [illegible] These last mentioned troops cannot advance into the interior beyond the Pass of Sicasica or Patapata where they will be indubitably checked by the royalists which I [illegible] they attempt it and back of which they have all the warlike resources as well as riches of the interior of Peru. * The royalists have arms, ammunition, clothing, money and an ample supply of provisions, and occupy positions from which they cannot be driven by force, unless united with treachery or fraud; and the late misconduct of General San Martin who is a deist in principle and an [illegible] in politics has tended to reconcile the inhabitants to the royalists who would now prefer the old order of things or almost any thing else to the capricious denunciations and wanton exactions which the inhabitants of the [illegible] have experienced from the Chile troops. — [illegible] and cupidity of that chief has unfortunately and unfortunately [illegible] on the Limenians, and the

=tries in Peru which have a bearing on the question. — Hence it appears that the change wch on a great measure depend on the adoption in practice of a better system of Government on the part of the Patriots, and more or ~~opinion than force~~ the Government of Chile has sent a few recruits to Peru, and is making preparations for some battalions of cavalry. — A Congress has been established in Peru; the majority of the members of which are ecclesiastics or Priests. The Congress and a triumvirate, or three Presidents, composed of the Conde de Florida Blanca, Count de la Clara and Thomas Gay Govern. — From the best information at the present moment attainable it appears that the affairs of Peru are on rather a fluctuating than permanent basis; and that no wise system is likely to be carried speedily into operation. — At best the war remains in balance. The forced loans and contributions were a subject of discontent. The principle of those loans and contributions had been resisted with spirit by the foreign merchants, and particularly by the British so far as relates to the latter accommodation had taken place; but no molestation had occurred in the case of the natural born citizens of the country. What abatement may made in the case of the latter, was the result of the energetic interference of the commander of the British Frigate Andromache who resisted the principle.

The Convention of Chile during its session rejected the Director — made a system of tariffs or revenue laws and regulations respecting the importation and exportation of goods — and a new Constitution. By the descriminating & prohibitory regulations and duties, foreign commerce & industry of the country rather impeded than facilitated. The descriminating and burthening duties with the weight on the articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States — the merchants both native and British have remonstrated against the paralizing effects of the principle of the regulations and endeavored to demonstrate the injury done by them both to foreigners and citizens of Chile. — In some respects both of them are correct on principles of political economy, and especially so those restrictory provisions in favor of the produce and manufactures of the country which the legislature intended to check. —

The Constitution which is binding until the ~~framed~~ and ~~repeated~~ or twelve years ~~count~~ ~~thereafter~~ is on the whole most ~~excellent~~ ~~critical~~ ~~?~~

and impracticable. — The Central effect of that Government, as Government is abandoned here, & to place all efficient power in the hands of the Director and Ministers. * It is but natural that it should be so, for the Director and Ministry dictated to the Convention how the constitution should be framed and it was accordingly made to suit their wishes & interests. By it it is decreed that Chile shall be entitled a Republic, governed by a Chief Magistrate and a legislature. — The title of the former is to be either the Executive or Supreme Director, and the latter the Honorable Congress. The Government is to be divided into five or six branches — viz the executive, legislative, judiciary, Ecclesiastical and military. — The first consists of the Director and his Ministers — the second is to be divided into two branches — the house of representatives & Senate. — The representatives are to be chosen in the ratio of one to every fifteen thousand by electoral colleges, and to sit three months every two years. — The Senators are also to be elected by the electoral colleges. The Senate is to be composed of seven members, some of whom are to have their seats for eight years without the power of re-election. — As for example the Church has a representative, and the national College of right to the Military and some other classes of men — it is to be made up of men of all professions — for example — Military men — men in clerical orders, lawyers — Planters or farmers, Merchants &c each a certain specified number. — The judiciary is to be nominally independent, but trial by jury is not dreamed of in Chile. Colleges & education have been granted. The Director has a right to convoke the Congress at his pleasure, and until after the election of the first Congress, which is to be a Constituent Congress & Senate — seven members is to be in Ecclesiastical service to aid the executive. Four of the members of the present Senate were members of the Convention, and the whole seven are the personal friends of the Director and Ministers, placed there by their influence so that in fact after having travelled a wide circuit to deceive and impose on weak, short sighted men and money, and peculiarly well adapted to deceive foreigners, Government & Politicians, the whole round ends, after eight months consumed & it, as they will term it, into that out of which they commenced the assistants of the Director and Ministers and the whole

power of the Government and country precisely where it resided before the convention met. — viz in the hands of the Director and Ministers. — All of whom are wholly irresponsible. — The only difference is, that before the Convention met the Government had a permanent Senate consisting of five members, and now it has a subservient one devoted to its interests and well composed of seven.*

The Chile Squadron has been paid off, the crews disbanded and ships dismantled, excepting two or three which are in commission or active service. The influence of the Director [illegible] officers, some of whom will retire on half pay. —

Field Marshall Don Ramon Freire, Governor General & Intendant of the Province of Concepcion, exasperated by the neglect, the sufferings and the complaints of his army and the inhabitants of that Province, has resisted some of the late orders of the Chile Government, and made specific demands for redress of grievances in behalf of himself, that army and people. — It has been stated that he publickly burned the commercial regulations in the public plaza or square in an ignominious manner: — that the inhabitants have chosen a Junta, declared their independence on the Chile Government and sanctioned the march of the army towards the Capital. — The army is on the road and report makes it amount to 7000 men. — Colonel Beal a brave and distinguished French officer in the Chile service was directed to watch the movements of Freire with a battalion of dragoons, all of whom deserted him and ranged themselves under the orders of the General. — Other regiments and troops have either acted in a similar manner, or manifested a disposition to do so: which evinces both the popularity of Freire, and the slight hold which the officers of the Government have on the affections of the soldiery and people. Nearly the whole of the populace will voluntarily join him if he wishes it, and no successful resistance can be opposed to him. — He is the favorite and most popular man or chief in Chile, and can assume the head of the Government at pleasure. — His military career has been short, brilliant and chivalrous. His amiable equanimity of temper & prudence has excited military glory and kept pace with his heroic patriotism. For five years he has maintained the war against the Spaniards and Araucanians, almost without succours from the Chile Government and acquired resources by his conciliatory manners [illegible] and that too without having called on the [illegible]

* [illegible] reputed [illegible] and practised in the country, [illegible] in this part of South America the mass of the people have neither [illegible] which the consequence. — [illegible] the governments possess the name without the forms or spirit of Republics and in fact have much of the order & spirit of monarchies without their name & title and in some instances under the disguise of republicanism have been despotic and oppressive.

the Province for a large contribution. During that time for months together his troops have been but half fed, half clothed and kept in the open air in an inclement rainy climate, either on their arms or been a very whole night successively. This campaign I have attended at a period when the troops had not been paid for two years. — The people of the province of which he is a native spontaneously offered for his use every thing they had which they deemed he required — that way receiving to the independence of their country. — They therefore defended himself often against a force double his own, and rescued the integrity of the Province. I have lend him my to his soldiers that they must not expect from me or the military common soldiery but the liberty of the country that they were not fighting for slave or hire but independence and protection. — He is a brave and valiant but not a statesman. with him is Don Juan de Dios Rivera who is an ally politician

Lastly he has observed that his services were not duly appreciated by the Ministry and understood. — It was their intention to remove him from the seat to be held. He is not ambitious of Government but he will not see his country in danger and in slow contumacious hands. No man or men have done more towards the establishment of the political independence of this country than he and they know it. It is understood that he requires the officers and troops under his command to be paid — the corrupt ministry dismissed, the commercial regulations rescinded and the Constitution altered. — The Ministry of War and Hacienda, by whose Cabal request he made his complaints subsequent to his pecuniary interest. He had served the old Spaniards during the latter part of their dominion and during between the first and second revolutions. He was connected with several of those who are in office and is now in pecuniary adversity and speculation by which circumstance a number of these Europeans have place in all the departments of the government and one military corps, the guard of honour is one of the finest both officers and men composed of these Europeans in the dismissal of these men and those Europeans satellites which revolve round him. — It has been stated that the Danish [illegible] in relation to Prince Regent and

that he has determined on this occasion to support the Minister notwithstanding the personal friendship existing between him and Freire. - Both Carrera and Rodriguez are inimical enemies of Freire and of the former is living at the country house of the Director it has been reported that the former has influenced the Directors resolution in relation to Freire. That suspicion if not speedily counteracted will wrongly injure the Director in the estimation of the people with whom for character is very unpopular. But as the Director may consider that he is under greater obligations to Carrera than Freire it is apprehended that he will support the cause of Don Alcalde. Should he do so in a manner hostile to Freire and respected citizen patriot and true friend to the cause of freedom which I consider Don Alcalde to be in support of personal accusations, annihilating agencies minions the movement may assume a formidable character and terminate in a civil war and the Director by his office, through imprudence in drawing to a mind man to extremities in defence of his power. In fine I believe that Freire could place himself at the head of the government merely by a pronunciamento such has been adopted in favor of Freire for no man in Chile is so universally beloved and respected as he is. - When I say this in general terms I do not include Santiago. Her party here is not so strong as in any and every other part of the country. * However however as I do the parties personally and the strong friendship which subsists between the Director and Freire I have no doubt that the difference between them will be amicably settled. But reform must take place, system must be remodelled and grievances redressed or a civil war may result. Some an opportunity for an enjoyment of equal rights on fair & honorable principles that the movement has appeared been made and without that Freire and his patriots will not be satisfied. The people complain that the Director is too much surrounded by his Ministers and

respectable
and decided decision judgement or action. — He will show
[illegible] want to me — Friend — to ascertain his views and wishes.
The [illegible] of the mediated intervention will be [illegible]
53 a compliance with his request for payment of his
and dismissal of the ministers and his enemies in the
Government.

At Tucuman there has been
a mild revolution rather for men than principles
or for the benefit of the governors instead of the
governed. — The destructive effects of the earth-
quake seem to have been confined to Tucuman and
its neighborhood. The most probable cause of this
phenomenon on this occasion is that it proceeded
from the decomposition of water or its conversion
into hydrogen gas which expanding or having met
with resistance from other gases or inflammable
air caused concussion and agitated the earth while
seeking for vent. — This is the first day since the
events have been on the 19th ultimo which newspapers
inform us that no disastrous has been felt.

The Franklin under Peruvian one of the
Schooners built here, Commodore Stewart on
Contract is in Port and the Franklin is daily
expected. — The commodore has built two
other vessels of the same class and is to have
one of the three for his trouble. — The Govern-
ments of Chile and Peru are offended with
him for having aided & smuggling trade in
violation of a declared blockade of the main
ports of Peru in articles contraband of war
wherein they assert that he has both offended
belligerent right and the Law of nations. This is
he hopes (other than allegations are not founded on fact)
In case of commercial treaties being made
with the Governments of countries bordering on the
Pacific ocean an article could be introduced
to [illegible] the whole [illegible]
to guarantee to their engagements of the boats belonging
of their ports exemption from tonnage duty and
other vexatious impediments to their commerce.

I have the honor to be, Sir with the
greatest respect, Your Mt Obt Hble Servt

The Honorable
John Quincy Adams
&c &c &c Washington

P.S.

Decem. 17th 1822.
64 64

Since writing the within Letter information has been communicated that Field Marshal Don Joaquin Prato is to march out of this capital & lay with three thousand troops to meet General Freire. Both the Director and Freire are popular and the people will reluctantly engage in a civil war between them. Should this difference be unhappily brought to that issue it is understood that Freire's party will be the strongest.

The Director has said that he will open no communications with the Government of the U States until after it has commenced official communications with the Government of Chile. — A few days ago this Government had not received any official notice of the acknowledgement of the independent Government of South America by the U States. —

This state of things corroborates my anticipations expressed a year and half ago.

With great respect
Your Most obed't Hble Servt

JR —

Nantucket, Mass. April 1823. Received, unsealed, at the office of the Nantucket Inquirer, copied & published (with some omissions) by special permission of the author, and forwarded by Your very Hble Serv.t
The Editor.

To,

The Honorable,

John Quincy Adams.

Secretary of State of the United States

of America &c &c &c

Washington City.

District of Columbia.

Per. Ship Atlas — Capt. Robbins

MANCHESTER
4 NOV 17
MASS.

Jeremy Robinson

55

Sir, Valparaiso January 21st 1823. —

Since the inclosed letter was written, information has been rec.d here that the Minister of war & Hacienda Rodriguez has resigned. — That the Director Freire has withdrawn his support — That General Freire's proclamation worrants an expectation between him and the Director and that a Congress will soon assemble which will guarantee their respective rights and safety. — The prospect of the session of this Congress gratifies the feelings, pride and unity of the people, by whom it is ardently hoped it will be elected. Two persons have been proposed as Ministers of war — viz. Don Miguel Zenarte, and the Padre Camillo. the former late Minister of Chile at Buenos Ayres, the latter late Secretary of the Chile Convention. the former is of Corruption the other of Buenos Ayres. * San Martin is dangerously ill, as report states at the Directors country house, a league from Santiago. Lord Cochrane has taken leave of the people of Chile in a publick printed address. —

* Neither have yet been appointed.

Don Antonio Arcos an European Spaniard who has become obnoxious to the people through his intimacy with the late Ministry & influence with the Director, together with his monopolising commercial projects is also preparing to retire from this country. — He gave promissory notes to the Government which is passed to the officers and crews of the Squadron in payment of arrears. He now declines paying them. — He is the person who gave the outline and projected the principality of the privileged order in Chile known by the title of Legion of merit. — This is the only firm formidable stand which has been made against the arbitrary power exercised by the Government of Chile since her independence. — Most respectfully — J.R.

P.S. If the above information is all founded in truth and the intentions of the parties are honest, some favorable consequences may be expected to flow from the measures taken by them.

Robinson Jeremy – Habeas Corpus
11 Jany 1823 – Rec'd 25 ditto

Jamaica 12th 1823

Ja. Standish Esqre Attorney
Genl. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have
received a Writ of Habeas Corpus directed to
me from the Supreme Court of the United
States, commanding me to bring the body of
Jeremy Robinson, a Citizen of the United States
detained in my custody as it is said under
colour of the authority of the United States,
before the Judges of the said Court at the
City of Washington in the District of Columbia
on the first Monday in February next, to do
and receive what shall then and there be
considered by the said Court concerning the
said Jeremy Robinson in the premises.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Ja. Standish

To,

The Honorable,

John Quincy Adams,

Secretary of State of the United States
of America &c, &c, &c.

Washington City

Dist. of Columbia.

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Valparaiso January 14th 1823. —

Sir,

The annexed is a copy of Vice Admiral Lord Cochrane's farewell letter to the officers of the Chile Navy. —

Allow me, Sir, to repeat your attention to my letter to the Honorable Secretary of State, for correct information in relation to the actual state of public affairs in this Hemisphere, and to renew my solicitations for an appointment under the Government of the U. S. either in Chile or some of the independent states of South America. —

With the greatest respect —

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and

very humble servant. —

J. Robinson.

To,

His Excellency,

James Monroe,

President of the United States of America

&c. &c. &c.

Washington City. —

July 14. 1823
Mrs Robertson

Jeremy Robinson

To the Captains and officers of the
Navy of Chile. —

Gentlemen,

As I am now about to take my leave of you, at least for a time, I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction at the cheerful manner in which the service has been carried on, the unanimity which has prevailed and the zeal which on all trying occasions you have shewn. — These have compensated me for the difficulties which I have had to contend with, and which I am confident have been such as never presented themselves in any other service. Your patience and perseverance under privations of all kinds have been such ..... as Chile had no right to expect, and such as no other country experience can from its own subjects. In all Maritime States the strictest attention to the necessities of officers and men, regularity of pay, and adequate rewards for services, are deemed necessary inducements to perseverance and the achievement of effective Service exploits, but your exertions and performances have been independent of all these inducements. —

Gentlemen, by our united exertions the naval power of the enemy on these seas, though superior to our own, has been annihilated, and the Commerce of the Pacific is every where carried on in security under the protection of the independent flag. —

To me it is highly gratifying to reflect that these services have not been sullied by any act of illegality or impropriety on our part — and that while you have asserted the rights of Chile and maintained and confirmed her independence, you have so conducted yourselves as uniformly to preserve the strictest harmony and friendship with the officers of the ships of war of all neutral States.

The

The services which you have rendered to Chile will, however, be better appreciated at a future period, when the passions which now actuate individuals shall cease to influence, and when your honorable motives shall no longer be felt as a reproach by those whose selfishness has withheld the rewards of your fidelity, and whose jealousy has denied you even the official expression of public approbation. —

Gentlemen, the best approbation is that of your own breasts, of that none can deprive you. However if it be any satisfaction to you to receive my assurance that your conduct on all occasions has merited my warmest applause, I can say with perfect truth, that I have great pleasure in rendering you that assurance, and in conveying to you my heartfelt thanks for your uniform cordial and efficient cooperation in the cause in which we have been engaged. —

Towards the brave men under our command I entertain similar sentiments, which you will oblige me by communicating to them in terms most gratifying to their feelings.

In taking my leave of you and them, I have only to add that if I have not been able to convey my gratitude so fully as I ought it has not been owing to any deficiency of zeal, but to circumstances over which I had no control.

I remain,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful, and faithful friend and Servant.

Valparaiso. 10th January 1823.

[Signed] Cochrane.

Lord Cochrane to the inhabitants of Chile.

Chilians! My fellow Citizens. the common enemy of America has yielded in Chile. Your Tri-colored banner waves secure in the Pacific at the expence of sacrifices of your own. Some disturbances agitate the interior of Chile. It is not for me to investigate the cause, nor either to accelerate or retard the effects, but only to desire for you all the most happy result. You have expelled the enemy of your independence, do not stain the glorious deed by fomenting discord, and producing anarchy which is the greatest of ills. Consider the dignity, to which your heroism has elevated you, and if another step is necessary to establish your national liberty, judge for your--selves, according to reason and justice.

The sacred cause of your independence called me some four years ago to Chile. I have assisted you to establish it, I have seen it obtained, it only remains to preserve it. I seperate myself from you, for a time in order not to interfere in matters foreign to my duty, and for reasons which I wish to keep suppressed, in order not to excite a party spirit. Chilians, you know that independence is gained at the point of the bayonet. Beware that liberty commits in good faith and in the principles of honor and that the violators of these are your only enemies, amongst whom never shall be counted

Cochrane.

Quintero January 4th 1823.

Translated
From the Lithographic Press.
by Wm Eliot Lieut. U.S.

Valparaiso January 30th 1823—

Sir,

Annexed I have the honor to hand to you a copy of the Admiral Lord Cochrane's address to the Merchants of England and other nations trading to the Pacific, and likewise accompanying of his valedictory address to the people of Chile.

As these documents embrace several principles of general, as well as particular interest, I conceived that they might excite your attention, and merit that of the public.— In a former letter, I sent you a copy of his farewell address to the Captains and officers of the Chile navy.—

Lord Cochrane sailed from Quintero, his seat, about twenty four miles from this place, the 18th. of this month, in the British merchant vessel, the Colonel Allen, destined as it has been stated, for Rio de Janeiro, where it is understood he meditates joining the Brazilian service.

Yesterday information reached this place, that Sor. Don Bernardo O'Higgins, compelled by necessity, had resigned the office of Director of State, and that the civil and military Governor, Guzman, was acting Director pro tem.e The Coquimbo troops occupy the towns of Aconcagua and Quillota commanded by Concepcion officers.* General Jose de San Martin has been stopped by them, when on his way to Mendoza and Buenos Ayres.

It is at present understood that General Don Ramon Freire is on his march from Concepcion towards the capital, with an enthusiastic

* Besides these places, they occupy all the province of Coquimbo, to the northward of Valparaiso, whilst those

of Frieze
occupy them
to the South.

army, and the good wishes of nearly the whole
population, of the southern provinces attending
him. All the inhabitants are zealous in his
favor, and clamorous for reform, and a general
Congress, to be chosen by the free, fair, vote of
the citizens, upon the principle as far as it prac-
=ticable, of a general and equal representation.

these movements indicate a degree of
sanity in the political body, but from long
experience, and close observation, I must can-
=didly confess, that I do not expect an essential
change of system, principles, and measures with
a change of men, and Government, owing to
the backward state of the human mind in this
hemisphere, the effect of despotic education,
and a corrupt despotic Government. A gen-
=eration, or two, must first pass away, before
they will be sufficiently enlightened, to under-
=stand the science of Government, and political
economy.

The late Ministers of War, Rod-
=riguez, and Don Antonio Arce, an European
Spaniard, who have been engaged in specu-
=lations with the Director, in the public money of
the State, are both in disgrace, and it
is supposed on board of one of the French
vessels of War. A party of Cazzembo troops
were sent day before yesterday to intercept
a quantity of money sent from the British
merchants on loan by the Chile Government,
and sent to the capital, Santiago.

For particular information, I beg
leave to refer, to my letter of yesterday, date,
to the honorable Secretary of State, and have
the honor to remain, Sir, with the highest
respect, Your most obed.
& very humble servt.

J. Robinson.

To,
His Excellency,
James Monroe,
President of the U. States of Amer.
&c &c &c
Washington City.

To the Merchants of England and other nations trading to the Pacific —

Quintero Chile
January 4th 1823. —

Gentlemen,

I cannot leave this country without expressing to you the heartfelt satisfaction which I experience on account of the extention which has been given to your commerce by laying open all the trade of these last provinces, to which Spain formerly asserted an exclusive right. The squadron which maintained the monopoly has disappeared from the face of the ocean, and the Flags of Independent South America, waves every where triumphant, protecting that intercourse between nations which is the source of their riches, power and happiness. —

If for the furtherance of these great objects some restraints were imposed, they were no other than those sanctioned by the practice of all civilized states, and though they may have affected the immediate interests of a few, who were anxious to avail themselves of accidental circumstances, presented during the contest, it is a gratification to know, that such interests were only postponed for the general good. Should there however be any who consider themselves aggrieved, I have to request them to make known their complaints, through the public press, in order that I may have an opportunity of particular reply.

I

I trust you will do me the justice to believe, that I have not determined to withdraw myself from these services, while any thing remained within my means to accomplish for your Benefit and Security—

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen;
Your faithful humble Servt,
(Sd)— Cochrane.

Quarters of Lieutg. Gen.— Pres.—

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Valparaiso January 31st 1823.

Sir

Since I had the pleasure to write to you yesterday, the Governor of this place, has been elected by the cabildo, and this evening accompanied by that body, went out to a place called the Veinte de la Mar, two and a half leagues distant, where he had an amicable interview with the advanced guard of Freire, Coquimbo troops.

The revolution is now complete. A new organization of the Government must be immediately made, but I apprehend that will not be done, before Freire arrives in the Capital, or without his concurrence. This revolution has, though popular, been chiefly effected through the immediate agency of the Militia, consequently it is perhaps not extravagant to infer, that the contemplated system, will, in a degree, be placed on a basis to suit their views and interests.

Commerce, in all its ramifications, will, probably be more favored than it has been, and the duties on foreign merchandize it is understood will be reduced. A corresponding reduction on the produce of the country, or of the internal taxes, I have been informed.

4

likewise negotiated.

The mass of the population, and all the military have favored this revolution, or change of Government. Happily, but few, little blood has been shed, and it is hoped, from the order which has hitherto prevailed, that none will flow. General Prieto has the whole population devoted to his wishes, and all the military subject, when he pleases, to his orders. Of active and trained expe=
=rienced Militia, he could probably assemble in a short time, fifteen thousand good effec=
=tive troops, independent of the untrained and undrilled militia. —

For more detailed information I beg leave, Sir, to refer you to my letter of yesterday, which together with this, I have taken the liberty to send, open, to the Presi=
=dent, for his inspection, with a request that he will hand or forward them to you, under an impression that you might possibly be absent from Washington, and because I had not an opportunity of either copying it, or of transcribing the inform=
=ation it contains, owing to the expected sudden departure of the vessel which will convey them to the U.S.

I fancy things further transpire

before the vessel sails, I will endeavour to communicate it.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed.
humble Servt.
J. Robinson

To
The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State &c. &c. &c.
Washington City.

60.

Letter No 5. Valparaiso February 5th 1823.

Sir,

The Director of Chile, Senor Don Bernardo O'Higgins, was deposed by the inhabitants of the capital Santiago, in open cabildo, the 28th day of last month. — The same day the cabildo appointed a political body consisting of three persons, — Senors Don Enjenio Portales and Fraxeros which immediate it styled the Supreme Junta & conferred the honorary title of Captain General of the Chile military forces on O'Higgins, and ordered him under some personal restraint. The next day that title was repealed, and a Junta of thirteen members was appointed. In these two bodies the supreme authority was vested by the inhabitants of Santiago for the ensuing six months. At the expiration of that term of time, it is contemplated by the principal citizens of the capital, to assemble in congress under the last Constitution.

Having assumed the title of the Government of Chile the Supreme Junta proceeded to arrest and dismiss several of the public officers and functionaries, appointed others in their places, and to give positive orders and decrees to the Intendents, Governors and people of the distant towns and provinces, and likewise to address dictatorial letters to General Freire, stating that as the Government of which he had just reason to complain had been overthrown, and another established, that it might conduce to the public welfare, and be compatible with his views to acquiesce in the actual order of things, by conforming to the wishes and acknowledging the existing Government, & to desist from further prosecution of his original intentions, and to lead his army towards the completion of a meditated military expedition to Peru. These arrogant pretentions and propositions of the capital, excited the indignation of Freire, who in a dignified but exasperated strain reprobated the Junta for its presumption and replied that he could neither

view — nor treat with that body, in any other character or capacity, than that of the corporation, or government of a town or city, and that he should not consider or respect it as the Government of Chile — He even accused the inhabitants of Santiago with pusillanimity in having so patiently and long endured the oppression and abuses of the late administration, and for their want of spirit in not having dared to express any disapprobation or whatever of the arbitrary and ruinous measures of the ministry and much more, for not having resisted those measures until after his (Freire) determination was known — his combinations with Valdivia and Coquimbo and other provinces completed — the whole population roused into action — and that part of the troops from those provinces, and some of his own had commenced their march towards the capital to demand justice and reform: That although he condemned many of the public acts of General O'Higgins, and that he especially blamed him for having resigned his independence and authority ——— with implicit confidence into the hands of designing, corrupt and self interested ministers — for following their counsel in opposition to the obviously true interest of the country, Government and people, and for his partiality to individual, local and sectional interests — as well as for sanctioning a policy which directly tended to the destruction of his (F.) army, together with the loss of the provinces of Valdivia and Concepcion, and the total ruin of their inhabitants, through want of arms, provisions, cloathing and money — when hunger — by famine, and an inveterate half civilized or rather barbarous enemy, (at the most inclement season) and superior in force, that notwithstanding all these and other inconveniences — it having been clearly demonstrated that he (Freire) had been misled and as an object for sacrifice, he could not fully approve of the violent deposition of the Director without having spirit, on so important a procedure, consulted all the towns and provinces, and urged that they had struck a blow at legal government by acting as they had done. He also urged that as O'Higgins' Government had been, at least apparently, established by the whole country — confirmed by several years duration and submission to it, its head was entitled to be treated with decorum until tried, proved guilty of crimes and regularly dismissed by the unanimous voice of the people. That by (F.) principal difference was with the Ministers — that punishment ought not to precede investigation, nor fall heaviest where it was

but merited — and that he disapproved in toto of a self-created Government which claimed the obedience of the whole State without the consent of the people and provinces —

Here candid, independent and just sentiments, from Spain, who is the pope and the pride, the hero and the idol, and of late has been, as it were, back in the field and the council the saviour of Chile, increased her popularity and inspired — — enthusiastic feelings and confidence in her favour at once universal, sincere and actual, except amongst the wealthy aristocracy and some of the principal inhabitants of the capital who fancy they see in their efforts, danger of an annihilation of their long exercised influence and control.

Ever since the Spanish domination has been destroyed, the capital in conjunction with the military chiefs and ministers, has exercised prerogatives decidedly hostile to general good, and the rights both of the people and provinces, particularly those of Conception and Coquimbo, which have been retained in their political, natural and commercial rights and advantages, by laws and usages, descending from former times and Valparaiso, which places have been made the centre and emporium of the whole trade of the State. This has been proved by the late tariffe of duties and commercial regulations. They a few men, and the capital have in fact governed all Chile. Of late this domineering influence has been most obnoxious to the people of Conception in consequence of their country having been the theatre of a most ferocious war, which they have maintained themselves almost unaided by the Government of Chile whilst every other section of the country has enjoyed uninterrupted tranquility and prosperity. To maintain the independence of their country they have prodigally devoted their lives and sacrificed their fortunes * having now nothing left to console them under aggravated insult and injury, amidst the miserable wreck of general ruin but the conscious satisfaction of having defended their country. When we reflect that that people have been thirteen years surrounded by incessant war — that their country has been frequently overrun by the Araucanian Indians, and their equally barbarous allies, the Spaniards, who have committed every depredation which can affect humanity or excite horror, — that they were last year during the severity of winter and for six months menaced by that enemy, and daily famishing for want of food, hereby being subjected to every species and degree of privation and distress, — that they are the most light

* Before the revolution many of the inhabitants of Conception formed immense fortunes by the sale of it and their firm adherence to the cause of their country. There built the city of Conception in spite of the earthquakes and it was the seat of the Government of the whole country. There built the finest houses when the Spaniards were there but the Chilenos on the return of the Spaniards to Chile, found the city in ruins.

spirited and honest people in South America, their patience, forbearance and perseverance call into action wonder and admiration. — Admiration of their patriotic virtues — wonder that they so long remained passive and faithful, and that they have not sooner asserted their rights or avenged the wrongs, multiplied without end, by an unfeeling, unjust Government which they have supported by their arms, their fortunes and their lives. For three years they received comparatively no succors from that Government, whose independence they have sustained. — That Government which has appropriated the abundant resources of the country to its own — — — benefit — to remote and minor objects, and which has been pampered by the spoils and at the expense of the misery of three hundred thousand people.

It would be difficult to find on record in the history of society examples of more virtue, or constant patriotism and elevation of soul superior to those — — displayed in the course of this tedious war for independence by the people of Conception. No sacrifice, exertion, or cost have been thought too great for the attainment of their political freedom, or which they have not cheerfully made. It is believed they will be as tenacious of their civil liberty, and defend it with even greater zeal and vigor.

Some of the most distinguished men engaged in the contest between Spain and her late colonies are natives of Conception. No people possess stronger, brighter or more vivacious intellectual powers. — None have more inherent spontaneous courage; — none are more courteous, nor more violent when stimulated to action by a strong sense of injury — more constant in purpose or generous in principle. Their ambition & their aspirations for liberty and for human fame keep pace with their other qualities, and will lead them to glorious renown.

With all these natural endowments it is a lamentable truth, that through want of education (or defective education) the actors of the present day in Chile, and many other parts of Spanish America, have made, and will make great mistakes in their public conduct, and in the management of their political affairs.

Many of the most influential men of the present day are ignorant of forms; — most of the male population are soldiers; and there are very few sound politicians. The science of politics and government are yet to be learned, and of the art they people understand the practice better than the theory. The rising generation, it is hoped, will be better educated and grow up under systems, moral and political, superior to the men of the present day. But in the actual state of the human mind here, changes of men cannot produce immediately essential changes of principle or measures of Government. Yet to one acquainted with this people at the time, of

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at a future period, a delightful theme of contemplation will be found in their progress in improvement. The provinces of Concepcion contain about three hundred thousand inhabitants. Coquimbo sixty thousand. Chile proper, where the capital stands, one hundred thousand, and the whole state, a population of one million.

The people of Coquimbo possess a milder genius than those of Concepcion, but they are neither less amiable nor less brave. These two provinces united, and acting in concert, situated at the Southern and Northern extremities of the country, can coerce not only Santiago but all Chile. — On this occasion all the other cities and provinces, except Santiago, are with Freire, and a majority of the metropolitans are anxious for national reform. In the latter the deep rooted long cherished habit of dictation is so inveterate that it can only be changed by coercive means. The citizens of the Capital possess these traits of character in a high degree — Indolence, egotism, politeness, scarcity in their judgment on character, — bravery, and proficiency in the arts of dissimulation and intrigue.

Freire and his friend Colonel Rivera who had long witnessed with pain the unhappy consequences of the assumed superiority of the capital, determined to resist the pretention and attempt reform on the broad principle of equal rights and elective representative government, which should secure to each and all the provinces union, the free exercise of rights and influence, correspondent to their population. To attain that end, obtain pay for his army, which was three years in arrear, and to demand redress of some other grievances, he moved some detachments of his troops towards Santiago. — The principal inhabitants of that city, foreseeing that he might succeed if not indirectly circumvented, anticipated the effort which his army might produce, and endeavored to counteract them by deposing the Director before it could arrive, intending to claim all the merit of the change for themselves, many of whom expected by that stroke of state policy, to retain their former influence, and render Freire, if not odious, less popular in the opinion of the people, and govern the whole country as they have done heretofore.

Freire in his proclamations pointedly censured the government for having aimed to obtain permanent power. In other documents he announced a wish that representatives to a congress should be freely and fairly chosen by the unbiased vote of the people, for the special purpose of forming a constitution and government which should guarantee reciprocal rights, privileges, responsibility and duration.

Such

principles, and such a state of things were fatal to the monied aristocracy and the pride of superiority in the capital, and it will be, therefore, secretly opposed by both — but such is the popularity of Freire, and the republican character of his avowed measures, that opposition to him will be relatively feeble, and if provoked in, temerarie in defeat.

This is the first great reaction on the arbitrary enactments of the Government, and may induce freedom of thought and expression favorable to true republicanism. Hence it is probable, under these circumstances, that the capital will offer Freire a compromise. If that should not be accepted, the former will have to succumb or oppose to the latter a successful rival. No such person can at present be found. No individual is either inclined or able to enter into such a competition as the dispute for popularity and power with him would be. But it is near the less true, that this revolution has given a new impulse and direction to reflection on political topics, and may be the parent of future revolutions. This revolution, thus far, owing to judicious arrangements, has cost but little blood and few lives, though much altercation. The people were both tired of the last government and war, and were therefore ready to submit under an apprehension of justice only than they had suffered. No good opportunity before offered to remove the administration. The public mind begins to acquire composure, and further violence is not immediately dreaded. — At the time the Ex Director was deposed, he made every effort in his power to secure the will of the people. His infantry and cavalry, two regiments, were ordered to act against the populace. The artillery station[illegible] in a fort on a hill in the centre of the town, fired a few cannon and killed some citizens. These troops, all of them, shortly after refused to obey their officers and to act either against Freire or the people. They expressed an wishes to be placed under their old favorite commander Freire. Several of the battalions which deserted are now ransacking the country, committing all sorts of excesses, more — like banditti than disciplined troops.

The ministerial Gazettes of Chile and Peru would lead persons at a distance to believe, that both O'Higgins and San Martin voluntarily resigned or abdicated their authority. Nothing can be more true than that both of these were coerced by circumstances to retire. O'Higgins resisted to the last, and was for a time confined in the building where the Congress holds its sessions, where he was compelled to sign a renunciation of his authority.

Since

has been joined by the Governor of Valdivia, Colonel Beaucheff with seven or eight hundred of the best troops of his garrison which has augmented the force at Concepcion, and on their way to Santiago, to between nine and ten thousand veterans, independent of the Coquimbo troops, the battalions which deserted from O'Higgins, & the provincial militia, which is numerous and almost as efficient as troops of the line, it being performed much hard service against Benavides. — The Coquimbo troops from the vicinity of La Mar* directed their course towards the capital. —

* Five leagues distant from this place.

There is a rumour of collecting vessels at Talcahuano. If that statement is true, he will be able to move his forces simultaneously by land and water without risque of encountering opposition on either route, unless he should meet it at this place.

In fine he is master of the destinies of Chile. Near ten thousand veteran soldiers, besides the whole of the organized militia, amounting to at least fifteen thousand more throughout the country are ready to obey his orders. — Affairs are nearly at a crisis. A little time will develope his intentions, or enable us to form a more correct judgement of his plans than it is possible to do at present. So contrary to each other are Force's ostensible views, and the spirit of domination which characterized the late Government, and which is still conspicuous in the capital, that their adjustment may be both slow and precarious. He is hourly expected at the capital. After his arrival there, some difficulty may arise in the establishment of order & pacification of highly agitated feelings, and conflicting interests. — Be that as it may, it will soon be seen whether he will act the part of a Cæsar or a Washington.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your most obt &
very hble Servt,
J. Robinson.
By Capt Ord

To,
The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State of the United States.
Washington City.

P.S. I have not mentioned that commerce is at a stand, and that the regulations and tariffs in relation to it, must be abolished or many respectable men and merchants will be ruined by their operation

This place exhibits a most melancholly spectacle of ruin and distress, caused by the earthquakes, which continue. Some families, are living in tents and huts on a level, others in huts and tents on a hill, or temporary huts formed out of the ruins of their former habitations, and all persons are making active preparations against the approaching winter. Fears are entertained of a great degree of suffering in this and many other places in consequence of the earthquakes and the unsettled state of public affairs. — The wheat crops are tolerably good, — the vintage promises well, — fruits are abundant and cattle in good condition, are plenty. Last year many died for want of food. This year the people have not suffered. — Last year more than four hundred persons starved to death in the Intendency of Concepcion.

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Valparaiso February 15th 1823.

Sir

Important events have, in this country and quarter of America, lately ensued upon, and are now following each other in rapid succession. —

At about 10 o'clock on the morning of the sixth instant, the Ex Director, O'Higgins, attended by his guards and aid de camps arrived here from the capital, Santiago, when apparently active preparations for his departure were made, as it was understood for Peru, in the State Frigate Lautaro — and at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day General Freire entered this port in the in the Chilian State Corvette Independencia, with five transports in company having on board two thousand five hundred troops. *

— Two detachments of the troops immediately landed and took possession of that of the principal Forts, whilst a third consisting of one hundred and fifty or two hundred men, arrayed and placed under guard the Ex Director, in the house of the Governor (who is living in the arsenal) and on whom some temporary restraints were also imposed. — The main body of this division of Freire's army soon after disembarked and occupied a position in the square of the barracks, where with the General and his officers, it encamped for the night in the open field, and air without tents, the barracks having been destroyed by the earthquake. Freire's entrance into this place was in every respect bold, confident and imposing. Three Frigates, a corvette, two Brigs, two schooners and a Sloop, all government vessels were laying in port at the time, yet no opposition whatever was offered to him. — He landed with Colonel Rivera, one aid de camp, and about fifty of his cavalry guard, with whom he preceded the army as it were alone to the place designated for the encampment. His guard was not mounted — and carried their arms, saddles and seat furniture themselves. —

* Zenteno the Governor dissembled, and all the hurry of apparent preperation was deceptive, — he having previously received a request or order from the Intendent of Santiago not to permit O'Higgins to embark, to whom he had pledged himself to comply with the wishes of the citizens of the capital, and to act on this occasion with the popular voice. —

The troops are veterans bearing marks of severe service, — are ordinarily clad and barefoot, but in a high state of discipline and inspired with dauntless intrepidity. The officers full of valor and resolution, are better cloathed, and animated by a strong sence of injury, are equally distinguished for valor, experience and devoted attachment to their chief. The order, determination and propriety of deportment observed by the General and his army cannot be surpassed.

At night after having been visited by the Governor and cabildo, from the former of whom the arrest had been removed, Freire received the Ex Director at his encampment. He assured O'Higgins of his personal private friendship, but animadverted with much freedom and warmth on the impolicy and injustice of many of his public acts and severely arraigned great part of his public conduct.

— He Ex Director was upbraided with having been governed by his Ministers, — of having blindly yielded to their counsel and will, and of having pursued their policy when it was too obvious to every other person, that they were actuated by private interest and sinister motives, — of having engaged with them in utopian projects of aggrandizement — for the purpose of securing and retaining permanent arbitrary power, instead of promoting the general welfare; of having choked, or dried the sources of public revenue, and for permitting it to be diverted from its proper channels and application to proper objects, of having withdrawn and withheld troops and succors from Conception and Baldivia, at a period when the fate of those provinces, and almost that of the capital and country itself depended on his (Freire's) army, — of having, at the same time, sent an army to the river Maule, the northern frontier of the provinces of Conception, when Freire was pent up in Talcahuana by a four fold force of Indians and Spaniards, commanded by Benavides, who loudly menaced destruction, with positive orders not to cross that river, nor afford other aid than that of acting on the defensive, in case the enemy should cross over to the northern bank where it was posted; — of having through orders of the Ministers of war and Governor of Valparaiso detained two vessels destined to Freire's relief with arms, provisions cloathing and money on board in the port of Valparaiso, when he was blockaded by sea and land, until he was reduced to the necessity of subsisting an aliment unknown to civilized man, his army (and people of Concepcion) on ten thousand fugitives from the Spaniards, daily perishing with hunger, and which ultimately compelled him to fight that enemy, so superior in force, numbers and resources, when he had but one half days allowance of food in his garrison, of having

permitted and sanctioned the unmerciable persecution certain individuals who were known take the best patriots in the country, by fines imprisonments, banishments, confiscations of their property and even death, through jealousy of their influence or merely an suspicion of their supposed opinions in relations to independent free government. The ministry especially the ministers of war and Hacienda, or Treasury, Rodriguez, was accused of embezzlement of public property and inhumanity. In evidence of the truth of the first allegation, there cited a case in the public accounts wherein the ministry of war in one item had robbed the people of more than one hundred thousand dollars, - and in confirmation of the latter, that when Freire last winter in his letters strove to impress on the mind of that minister, the absolute necessity of prompt supplies of provisions and other resources, - that the minister in his official despatches knowingly replied, that the government could not afford them, and that if he (Freire) wanted, he must seek them amongst the araucanian Indians. * the same minister was also reproached with not having furnished the troops for the Chiloe expedition cloths nor pay nor performed its engagements with officers and other by which united neglect and delinquency, an intention was manifested by the government to sacrifice Freire, either by reason of an incursion of the enemy, discontentment of the inhabitants of his dependency, or a mutiny in his army.

Freire repudiated the late Government, which by false pretensions and political legerdemain, under a mockery of representation, had unfairly procured its reelection, - unauthorizedly caused the formation of an antirepublican or aristocratical constitution, and illegally made and promulgated a burthensome set of commercial regulations and restrictions, hostile to most trade with foreign nations, - destructive both of revenue, and onerous to the domestic commercial interest of the country. +

He also stated that having sensibly felt and deeply regretted the sufferings and impositions to which a vicious administration of ministers had subjected a majority of his countrymen, the former of whom had enriched themselves by oppression, use of the public money and partial commercial regulations for the benefit of individuals connected in pecuniary speculations with members of the Government, / and in which even some of the Ex Directors family were implicated and imputed of having been interested / by loans

* more than four hundred persons died in Concepcion at the time of hunger and want of food. + Whilst the Convention was making the commercial regulations that were merely provisional and to remain in force

discriminations which gave to some spaniards and certain of country, a decided superiority over others, which with their inhabitants were thereby made subservient dependents, little better than abject vassals. That these accumulated impositions had exhausted forbearance, — imperatively dictated forcible steady resistence to aggravations the most wanton, — a submission to which only invited to increased aggressions, — to injuries and insults the most glaring, and to wrongs no longer supportable; — that moderation was no longer commendable and that he had come to redress those grievances and avenge those wrongs — but only in the character of retributive justice, but not in the spirit of vindictive malice. — That having drawn his sword for these objects, and for a reform in the government, he should not again be sheathed until they were realized, and a responsible just government established — these objects attained, not having either ambitions of power or command, he should retire to Conception or private life, and not till then."

He concluded the interview with the Ex Director, by saying that he should always esteem him as a soldier, for his bravery in arms, — for his patriotism, and as a friend whom he should as he had already done, make make great sacrifices to serve; — but could no longer respect him as the head of a government or a statesman.

Freire during his stay here refused to receive orations or messages of any sort from either the Government or the inhabitants, notwithstanding they were offered to him by both. Neither himself nor officers interfered in the least with the inhabitants. They lived at the encampment in their tents. The troops were equally circumspect. — Prior to Freire's departure he borrowed money, chiefly from a few mercantile merchants, on his own individual responsibility to pay his current expenses and expedite the march of his troops towards the capital. — He also received a small sum belonging to an Indian Spaniard, Don Antonio Arcos, who had long been in concept mercantile connexion with the Government, and who had instigated restrictions monopolies and discriminations to promote his own interest, — that of his associates, the ministers and their friends. On the 11th of this month, Freire pressed a few horses for his staff officers, — moved his army towards the capital, and on the nineteenth took a position about five leagues to

only six months, when a new Intendente may be established, the customs have now near four months shut up, under pretence of revising the business of that department, and no business done at it, nor dispatch of any kind given, except clearances of vessels.

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the right, or South Eastward of Santiago, in a vineyard called the Espejo, (Looking glass) a place rendered famous in the annals of the revolution of this country, for it's having been the spot, on which the memorable battle of Maypo was finally decided, and which confirmed the independence of Chile. —

The Cagunchs troops, about fifteen hundred, are encamped on the north a left of the capital. Freire has about three thousand cavalry, part of which has actually joined him, and the residue is on it's march to do so, from Concepcion. These are the best troops in Chile — Besides these there are three thousand troops, Cavalry artillery and Infantry left in Concepcion. — He is on good terms with some of the Araucanian Indians. — One of the most powerful of the Caciques or Chiefs of that people is with Freire, but none of the troops or other allies. Neither are any of them in Concepcion. A friendly clan of these allies or nations, are near the patriot posts on the south bank of the river Bio Bio at or near Arauca, San Pedro, Santa Juana &c and a little further distant, are some hostile tribes. — These people have a strong and well founded antipathy to the Spaniards. — Neither are they much more friendly to the Patriots, but they are inclined alternately to join either or both as convenience, passion, appetite or cupidity preside over their actions. —

The arrest of the Ex Director seems to have been a precautionary measure, for the double purpose of preventing resistance, — his returning to Peru where he might possibly have obtained the command of an army, — to protect him from the violence of Freire's troops, and to ascertain some facts from him, in relation to public acts and the expenditure of the public treasure connected with a meditated investigation of the accounts and acts of the late ministry. — His opinion is inferable from the friendly intercourse which seemed to subsist between Freire and O'Higgins after their first interview. The former visited the latter at his lodgings the evening before he left town, and on the morning of his departure the guard and arrest were both removed. — The latter however remains on parole, enjoying all the marks of external respect. He retains his four aid de camps, guard and uniform, and was yesterday saluted by the French rear Admiral when he visited his the admiral's flag ship the Venus. He has petitioned the Supreme Junta" is styled for leave to go to Europe. The answer of that body has not been received neither will their consent avail if Freire is opposed to the departure of O'Higgins.

Freire continues to treat the Junta as a mere ephemeral government of a city, since he has been at Espejo he has opened negociations with the capital which does not relax fully into his views. The most influential inhabitants are using every caution which ingenuity or blandishment can suggest to employ towards him, true to their interest, and that he will be won there can be no

doubt if their propositions are compatible with Freire's great-ulterior objects. the new Junta, and city of Santiago, had invited Freire to a Ball and festival and intimated, that the former will comply with his demands, so far as relates to paying up of all arrears due to the army and Navy.

From several conversations which I had with Freire and Rivira, when they were here, (the substance so far as can be important to the Government of the U States I shall embody in another letter,) I am at present inclined to think that he will be as little disposed to agree to the assumed superiority of the capital as that is disinclined to enter into his plans. — Nothing short of a perfect equality of the Provinces and equal rights in the proper people will satisfy him. One of three or four things will most undoubtedly result from the stand Freire has taken. — Either a separation of the Provinces, and a division of power among them into several distinct independent Governments, probably three, — the Southern, Northern & middle, — A military consolidated Government — or a Government in which the people and the military shall each have a share of balancing power and certain nominal rights, — An entire military Government, — Or one which shall grow out of the people and not over them, as has been too often the case in these new independent States. — With respect to the first which Freire retains his present overwhelming influence, little is to be apprehended — it cannot happen. The second and third will be opposed by the people, and the last by the military. To prevent discord and anarchy Freire may find himself obliged to accept the Chief Magistracy and retain the power in order and union. He will not be likely to agree to a severance of the state which he is compromitted with Coquimbo, and several other Provinces, — holds arms in his hands — has the enthusiastic good wishes of the people, and an army which obeys him at his command. — Hence it is obvious, that in this state of things delegates may assemble, — a convention make a Constitution, and Senators & laws — yet whilst military habits are predominant, and the human mind remains in its present unenlightened state in Chile, with few exceptions, — that whatever may be the form or however free and liberal in theory, the efficient character of the government, as well as its essential character, may be found with, and will reside in a popular military chief. The Constitution and laws whatever they may be, will be violated and contemned when ever they may happen to interfere with the plans of the military chief. Civil liberty or a national free

Government, is neither known nor understood, but by few, and the great mass of people are totally ignorant of its principles nature and almost its name. — These people talk of liberty — civil liberty &c with much eloquence, but every day experience and their own conduct, prove that they neither feel the principles nor know their application to a liberal government, nor their own happiness. — The minds and capacities of men, generally, have no just conception of these genuine principles, and much less have to adapt them to a system of Government.

Gen. rejects all idea of being the Chief Magistrate or head of the nation. — He is the head of the army, and with a people circumstanced as are the Chilians, the popular head of the army, is in fact, although he may not be in form, the head of the Govt of the nation and Government whoever may be Chief Magistrate in name. — all influence power and control will be with the popular chief of the army. Things must remain in this state, a Government of men rather than principles and laws, until the people taught by time, example and experience, shall have more perfect views and sounder opinions of Government and its constituent principles. This progress in knowledge will be impeded whilst Spain pretends to a right of sovereignty over these states, which pretention creates the necessity of maintaining an establishment a standing army, and the chief power will be vested either in the hands of one man, or a few men until that necessity is removed. —

So long as there is even an appearance of war with Spain (and it is now rather negative than positive) so long a respectable a respectable military and maritime force must be kept up. The existence of this force for defensive objects will place great power in rulers who will give a military spirit, both to the Government and people. — Martial law will be paramount to all other laws, and force paramount to right and principle. — Hence it is deducible that the liberty and happiness of the people will be more connected with & dependent on the genius and character of the most eminent and most popular military commander. If he should be moderate and virtuous, the people may be happy and free; if ambitious and despotic he will have the power to oppress them consequently — will be called their idol or tyrant. The late Government of Chile was republican in name but a despotism in fact. Its measures principles and spirit bore more of a monarchical and absolute than republican character. So much influenced by foreign policy it led

not study nor pursue its own interest, nor that of their interest of the nation, and was eminent only in its enmity to Spain and the destruction of Spanish domination in America. San Martin and the Government of Buenos Ayres actuated by those principles gave a tone and direction to the politics of Chile. The merits of these can only be found in their hostility to foreign & rather European dictation and oppression. It is reserved for future, or perhaps the present generation to form good governments and pursue happiness. In Chile, the people were listened and disputed, reaction followed, and they, therefore, cheerfully acquiesced in a forcible expulsion of an odious administration by a popular military leader. The discrimination of this people relative to republican habits and principles is neither extensive nor refined. Yet they are not insensible to feeling, and are, alive to their private interest. Let their property be invaded and they will defend it. Their action will neither be prompt nor violent but certain and effectual. I have in preceding letters stated that no people possess superior natural intellectual powers and that none will make more rapid improvements, but that time must be given for these improvements, and the acquisition of useful knowledge. Many sensible men have expected too much from them, and others have asserted that they have advanced further than they really have done. That they have advanced no further may be a subject of regret, but ought not to be one of surprise, and when it is considered under what circumstances they have lived, their situation, in the benevolent mind, will excite commiseration, and disarm censure and criticism. Their talents have been either superficially or imperfectly cultivated under the worst systems of education and government and prejudices. As philanthropists the citizens of the United States cannot refrain from sympathizing with them. As politicians there is not the remotest point of resemblance.

The wise policy of the United States in acknowledging their independence (as of these new states) has already produced friendly sentiments and even gratitude amongst the reflecting portion of the Chilians towards us. That sentiment and habit of thinking may be easily cherished to the mutual benefit of both States. Tho' the recognition of their independence amicably has either impaired by an inactive, through the peculiar conduct of some of the U States publick officers, also have neither treated the belligerent rights of Chile nor Peru, with justice nor decorum, nor as they were bound to do in their neutral character, as public officers of punctiliousness.

If

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It is due to candor to state, that there has been a leaning towards European connexions and habits, English and French, particularly the former, generated in their extensive intercourse (manufactures, numbers and power) with this people. The English have now found powerful competitors in the French. That competition will be of short duration: the English will take the lead of every other nation. Since the act of recognition American interests and politics have risen a little in general estimation, and it is devoutly hoped will will ultimately pronounce all others. — This remark refers more directly to the people than the governments. — The trade of the United States to countries on this side of the Andes, will be very limited and comparatively very very inferior to that of the British. the British manufacture and can carry every supply this people require.

Things must remain in this state until the United States can manufacture and send commodities which this people want as cheap and as good as the European, especially the English. —

There's grand object is, ostensibly, to have a Convention called and a government and union established under the fraternal principle of equal reciprocal rights in relation to the provinces cities and people. Perhaps that may be effected. If it should not, I will most probably retain the chief physical power in his own hand to preserve the union of the state and avoid the horrors of anarchy. Rodriguez the late Minister of war and Marcial and Don Luis Cruz, former Governor of this place, are both prisoners. all the minister have retired from office, and the business of the department is done by Don Mariano Egania and Vial, assisted by the principal clerks of the offices under the direction of the supreme Junta. —

The ministry of war was offered to Colonel Rivera, Prince confidential friend and second in command, who declined it on the grounds that he was incompetent to the duties of the office, and that the authority of those who offered it was incompetent to confer it. Few men in Chile could fill that office so ably as Rivera. — It was then offered to Don Vial, who refused it because it was coupled with the office of secretary of the Treasury, and that both offices were too great a temptation for one man, whereby he held the sword in one hand and the national purse in the other, which he conceived incompatible with the idea and with the spirit of free government and republicanism. —

The office of secretary of state was offered to Senor Don Miguel Senicato, by the Ex Director, and subsequently by the Junta. Senicato is a native of Concepcion — has been lately the Agent or Deputy of the Government of Chile near that of Buenos Ayres, and will be an influential man in public affairs here.

&c

He will undoubtedly soon accept the appointment either from the Senate or a succeeding new Government. — Several other men of good talents and acquirements have been spoken of as persons who will be appointed to office. — The appointment of such men indicates a better order of things than has recently existed and an abler administration than the last. — Several men of note are prisoners and an active investigation into the fiscal or financial affairs of the present and last government is on the tapis. —

The business of the customs is now despatched with a little more regularity than it has been for some time back: the obnoxious regulations of the customs are rescinded. The import duty is now 36 p.c Cent. which the Junta says is to remain thus for six months. All foreign goods can be entered now, as heretofore, paying only a transit duty except Tobacco. — The mercantile aspect of the country is improving and a good trade in the produce of the country with Peru will be realised if the Patriots meet with no very serious disasters in that quarter. Many persons entertain fears lest the expedition under Alvarado should be beaten. Her army is certainly rather too small, unless he has the strongest assurances of the intentions of the people of the country to join him. — Even if he should be defeated and the Royalists take Lima it would not ruin the patriots, but would do more injury to the victors than the conquered. — In Lima an internal enemy would constantly keep the Spaniards in apprehension and Lima would require a much larger force to defend it than La Serna can spare without weakening his strong holds and the passes into the interior. If he concentrates his army at Lima he is lost — for the Patriots will instantaneously occupy the interior of Peru. At Lima an army cannot be maintained. Provisions must come through Callao and the ports of the Coast — some of those places and countries, and the patriots not only hold all those places, but are masters of the sea. The people of the country are tired of and dislike the Spaniards they would have expelled them long since if San Martin had been wise & not quite so severe and despotic. — Before he went to Peru he was hailed as the deliverer of the Incas — He is now execrated as the oppressor of the people. Peace will soon settle his affairs with the capital and when it is arranged Chile can spare five thousand veterans and her whole army without the Royalists inconvenience, except the expense of sending them, or even a smaller force and Peru would not hesitate to command its person if he should think the Pensioners or the patriot cause there in imminent danger. He would put every thing to hazard for the

came

of humanity and liberty — or perhaps. He would give O'Higgins the command of an army to go to Peru for he is a man who possesses true magnanimity of character. Some of Freires officers and troops and all the people of Conception and Baldivia and Coquimbo are kept exasperated against the last Government, but by address and uncommon equanimity he allays their irritation, and by firmness checks resentment and controls within reasonable bounds agitated feelings and refractory passions. — Several persons who have received injuries have urged vindictive retaliation — He disregards such counsel and restrains those who would act on such principles, for he is averse from cruelty. At present he has a moral influence over the minds of men in this country which he will strive to retain. In Peru and Buenos Ayres he is equally respected having served with most of the best officers of both those countries. General Balcarce could also spare a few troops and the province of La Plata might be prevailed on to send an army to regain upon the news of the royalists through the passes of the Andes. Lipe Lipe and other places. — So that under all views of the subject even if Alvarado should be beaten and Lima taken, I see no cause for despondency. The present Government in Peru is popular with the native inhabitants, and the worst that can happen, in event of the most unfavorable result of the Peruvian expedition will be ~~a battle longer~~ to protract the war a little longer with perfect security of final success. —

A brisk commerce is carried on between Lima and California by an exchange of the productions of the two countries, and several neutral vessels are reaping the first fruits of that harvest. United States Flour is sold at Callao on board of vessels at 9 dollars the barrel, the purchaser paying the duties, and less for 14 and 15 on shore, the duties having been paid. — By the late tariffe, american Flour was excluded here, except when Wheat was at 10 dollars the Fanega* and Flour above ten dollars the Quintal, when it was to have been duty free. That state of prices could not occur once in twenty years. Chile in common years produces wheat enough for her own consumption and to supply the whole coast of the Pacific. Conception could with modern culture, use in time of peace do the same. I have purchased wheat in Conception three years ago in the winter season for 8 reals the Fanega, and it has been sold for two. Last-

* the Fanega contains little less than two bushels English measure
@ Wheat — Beef &c &c for sugar, Cotton, Indigo — Spirits and money.

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ocean, owing to a failure of the crops, it was sold for from fourteen to forty dollars the Fanega in this place, notwithstanding its exportation was prohibited.

The Peruvian expedition landed at Quilca and Arica and is marching towards Arequipa, under command of General Alvarado with prospects of success.—

Measures have been taken for the payment of the officers and crews of the Chile marine, and for refitting the Squadron for sea: the majority of the former are already paid and the latter are nearly ready to sail.—

The French Frigate Armorée, a Sloop of war, and about sixty sail of Merchant vessels, most of which are English are laying in this Bay. The U States Ship Franklin has been gone, near four weeks, to the intermediate Ports of Peru, and Mr Prevost sailed a few days since for Lima in the Merchant Ship Kensington.

Several smart shocks of the earthquakes were felt to day. they fortunately did no damage.

I last evening visited the Ex Director, who seems dejected, though reconciled to his loss of power.— He spoke of General Freire in terms of friendship and respect, and with the great majority of this people, entertains the most sanguine expectations of good results from his known prudence, moderation and justice and popularity.

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient and
very humble Servant
J. Robinson.

Recd 17th June

To,
The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State of the United States,
&c, &c, &c,
Washington City.

Rec'd 12th June.

Letter N°. 7.

Valparaiso February 20th 1823.

Sir,

Having been several years acquainted with General Freire, when he was here, a few days ago, I visited him frequently, and was uniformly treated, both by himself and officers, with the most cordial respect.

In conversation the General adverted to the loss of the Province of Conception three years since, when I was there, by an incursion of Benavides and to the perilous and distressing disasters which befel his army and the inhabitants of his intendancy, through want of succors and the barbarous, devastating and desolating character of his enemy and that war. Freely descanting on that subject, he went into a detailed review of the causes which preceded, and the consequences which followed that event, together with the subsequent policy and conduct of the Government of Chile, — a circumstancial exposition of the powerful motives which impelled him to oppose that government, and of his views in relation to future government. The first I have already communicated in other letters. The last, his remarks relative to his intentions are worthy of particular notice and consideration. Viz "That

being neither ambitious, vindictive nor glorious he had neither personal nor private passions to gratify — and would sacrifice his fondest opinions to attain the interest of his country — should above all things, avoid the effusion of blood — That he should leave it to the wisdom of his countrymen to decide on what bases or principles a rational responsible system of Government shall be established, adapted to their circumstances and happiness — That he was decidedly in favor of a representative free government — That he shall positively insist on an equality of rights in the people and provinces* — on an abandonment of local discriminations, — and that whatever government may be determined on, its Constitution, or Charter or principles, shall guarantee free commerce, the observance of good faith in rulers and ministers responsibility in rulers, the right of instruction by the people or their representatives, and hold sacred the union of the country. That laws and rules shall be adopted or made which shall neither be lightly altered, unexecuted nor violated with impunity. That liberal toleration shall be extended to foreigners who domiciliate in, or become citizens of the country, and that the arts, sciences and learning be patronized and promoted. That to attain these ends he shall propose an assemblage of the representatives of the people, (fairly chosen) in a general Convention, to deliberate and decide on the best mode to adopt. That

* And that the Capital Commerce shall be placed on an equitable & well regulated and permanent basis, and that all prohibitions & restrictions to circulation.

he considers these views and principles accordant with good Government, consonant to the dignity of his country, and compatible with the wishes and prosperity of his countrymen. That he shall institute an investigation into the acts and accounts of the last Government in all their ramifications. That he shall not dictate or overawe, but retain a regulating power in his own hands till he sees a rational, just and durable government in operation. That the civil polity must be revised, amended or totally changed, and that the best talents in the country, whether native or not, must be encouraged, sought for, employed and rewarded."

The General remarked that he should inculcate, by all the means in his power, that it is both the interest and duty of these new States, to cultivate amicable relations with foreign neutral nations, and particularly with the United States whose Government had given a magnanimous proof of her generous friendship for the Spanish american patriots, in having, spontaneously, been the first power to acknowledge their independence. — He, the General, lamented that so little attention had been paid by the late Government of Chile to the importance of North American connexions, and added that he hoped to see all the new American States form the character of their Governments and institutions after, or on, republican models, assimilate in policy, and be equally distinguished for good faith, order and harmonious intercourse.

Colonel Rivera (second to General Freire, a man of good talents, who was often present during the conversations of the General,) on one occasion suggested whether the U States without derogation from her dignity or neutrality, or any inconvenient compromitment whatever, might not promote her own interest, benefit the cause of humanity and essentially oblige both the contending parties, Spain and these new states, by an offer to terminate their worse than useless & exhausting controversy, and in adjusting the terms of their future amicable intercourse, with her advice and good offices, in the character of mediator. Colonel Rivera drew an inference favorable to such a course, from a conviction on his mind, that Spain herself must see the hopelessness of perseverance in so unequal a struggle; and also, that it could not be offensive to the other European powers, especially the two most influential, England and France, both of them having extensive and increasing commercial relations with these States, which would be confirmed, by the recognition of their independence, by the parent State. That assuming the interest of those powers as a data of his argument, at least so far as the nations & people were concerned, his conclusion was irresistable, but coupling that interest with the prerogative of the crowns or sovereigns of those nations, which might interfere with their ideas of perpetual colonial dependence, and their aversion to republics involved questions of the highest magnitude and deepest

interest

as connected with the rights of man. familiar to the deliberations of experienced practical states= =man, but on the application, which to the present case, it was not, without a more perfect knowl= =edge of European politics so easy to judge correctly on the western side of the Andes.—

Both Colonel Rivera and General Freire expressed their admiration of the Constitution and Government of the United States, yet frankly confessed that it was difficult, indeed, impossible, for them to comprehend how a Government so essentially popular could carry on its operations without commotions, or how the representatives and executive, or President, could be so frequently chosen and changed without tumult and violence.* — They both said, to them it appeared that so pure a democracy was impracticable in Chile, and that the public mind was not sufficiently prepared or enlight= =ened to understand, or prize the benefits of our system, or act with facility on so genuine principles of re= =publican freedom. That habits and opinions formed under Monarchical, sacerdotal and military des= =potisms could not be immediately changed or eradicated. That—

* To that remark it was replied, that the Constitutions and Laws, clearly defined, so distinctly pointed out the duties and limits of privilege and power or right, that neither could be mistaken, and that hath the jealousy of freedom instinct, and dependence on popular favor, respect for the institutions or-der, as well as moral integrity, or a desire to do right, would result in the elector, candidate and incumbent to prevent encroachment and violent agitations. That—

that the clergy retain an incessantly operating and potent influence over the mind, which can only be diminished or destroyed by education, time and experience, and that the education of the rising generation with few exceptions is in their hands, or under their direction; that even in the Lancastrian schools the priests in most cases are the teachers; that until lately the reverance paid to the clergy approximated to adoration, and even now is profound (that is as far as relates to the great mass of the people) there are a few individuals who satirize and ridicule them, together with their forms and confessions and absolutions!

The political power of the church is controuled by law by reason of force, and the influence of the clergy is curtailed by a reduction of their revenue, but these restrictions are not complete. The former is invincibly too powerful, and the latter too numerous and wealthy a body and have too strong a hold on the affections, passions, hopes, fears and faith, widely to oppose or directly coerce. Hence sound policy dictates conciliation, whereby their influence may be made to subserve the cause of freedom and knowledge. As a class of men they are exceedingly ignorant* yet infinitely learned in comparison to the dependent mass and his more ignorant household. In Buenos Ayres the number and the means of the clergy have been circumscribed, or in fact limited without danger. There several of the convents and religious houses have

* To this observation it must be excepted, that many of the priests in Buenos Ayres, Peru, Colombia and a few in Chile, are very learned men and distinguished Patriots.

mediocrity of fortune gave independence to character, and which with the general eligibility to office, opened the door to aspirants, and the election of to day, for every thing changeable, might be the candidate or president of tomorrow, added to equal rights and reciprocal obligations

have been shut-up, and no more priests are to be ordained, at least of a certain order, and the revenues or livings have been taken away. a similar experiment, to the same extent, in Chile, would be as inadmissable as universal religious toleration. *

*which if proposed and listened to would not be conceived in. — Innovations will be slow and circumspect.

It must be the first object of the statesmen of Chile to make the priests patriots, and they may afterwards become men, and useful members of society. — Freire and Rivera wish them to marry as they did in the primitive Roman church. Freire has done what few other chiefs would dare to do on this side the Andes. — Having on one occasion taken several Padres (priests) prisoners, who were in arms with the royalists or abetting them, and who had been traitors to the patriots, he caused them to be shot. By the vulgar, in fact the mass of the people at this time, a person in holy orders was deemed sacred, & treated with awful veneration, and any one who offered them violence would have been thought a sacrilegious monster, subject to execration, excommunication and anathemas.

To the obstacles to a free, representative government cited by General Freire, there may be added, in Chile, inequality of fortune and condition in the people, a want of the old nobility, and a considerable portion of the aristocracy, which have reduced, and kept the lower orders of society in a state resembling feudal dependance, nearly allied to absolute vassalage. To these may likewise be joined a privileged order created by the last government, and the dark ignorance

and strong prejudice in the great body of the people — the last to be dissipated only by a slow and gradual diffusion of light and knowledge — the work of time, patience, perseverance and labour — for a taste for reading either limited or elass not exist — and is discountenanced by some parents. Instructive books are scarce, and the clergy — — principally direct their selection.

The power of the church having remained

* Political & foreign influence.

= led to dust under the new order of things, which has annihilated the hopes of aggrandizement in the old clergy, caused them to writhe under the change, and secretly oppose what they could not prevent. They have now no alternative but acquiescence. † The rapacity — to the young aspiring clergy, who embrace the cause of their country with ardour, the door to political and ecclesiastical preferment is open, as a tempting lure to virtuous emulation and a rich reward to patriotic ambition.

A popular representative government will give to superior talents and preeminent qualifications for usefulness their due weight in whatever rank or class they may be found, and in time regulate or level those distinctions, hostile to true republican liberty and to the dignity and happiness of man. — The sooner such a government is attempted the better — which will bring into light and action, talents and acquirements hitherto dormant, veiled by fear or concealed by despair, and elicit the enthusiastic fire of patriotism in the youthful mind. If mistakes, in that case, should be made, there will be a counteracting principle of correction which will enable both the elector and statesman or legislator, to derive advantage and benefit even from his errors. — Such a system might be easily made to comport with a contemporaneous of the most = any establishment indispensable to security, until

after Spain has acknowledged the independence of these States. Although Freire speaks of retirement, yet having commenced the work of reformation, he must see it completed. The perfection of that work by him, or through his agency, will depend in a great measure on himself. The people are now almost universally disposed to second and support his views. — If he persevere in just & liberal conduct he will preserve his popularity, and secure the suffrages of his countrymen. His army will probably be faithful & its attachment until some other equally popular commander shall appear in the political drama.* As few men have rendered so important public services as Freire, (perhaps none more important) the chances of his being supplanted are few. After Freire, Rivera is the next most popular man in Chile. He too has done the state much service, and stands high in his military character, higher as a politician. These men have been for years, and are now, most intimate friends. Both natives of Concepcion, — both have served and suffered six years together, and both actuated by similar feelings and motives, it is not probable that they — — will soon, if ever, become rivals, yet in the mutability of human concerns, such an improbable circumstance may happen — Don Miguel Carrera and Don Bernardo O'Higgins were intimate friends. — Through jealousy, or other causes, Carrera left O'Higgins exposed to imminent danger, and gave him no aid. — In that situation O'Higgins proclaimed his forlorn condition to the people, supplanted Carrera in their affections, and joined by the Larrain party, placed himself at the head of the Government. A policy similar to that which lost Carrera the Government, country, and ultimately his life,

*No such commander or comprise up so long as he acts prudently. Few men have more prudence.

practised by O'Higgins towards Freire, caused O'Higgins to be deposed, and if adopted by Freire may compel him to retire, to give place to a popular rival. —
Similar events to those which produced the differences between Carrera and O'Higgins, and between O'Higgins and Freire however, are not likely to occur. In those cases there was either a Spanish army in the country, or a royalist force hanging on its borders. Such a force will never again be seen in Chile. * If factions or sections should appear they will be domestic, and perhaps originate in the jealousy of the capital or ancient province of Chile proper and the inhabitants of Conception. The last being a high minded people, possessing the finest Province in all America and relatively more valuable and important than all the rest of Chile will not submit to imposition nor dictatorial control.

At present Freire is independent of, or rather unites, all parties. — The Larrain, Carrera and moderate royalist, who intend to remain in the country, as well as persons of no party are with him. — The aristocratical part of the Larrain party, and a few friends of O'Higgins may oppose his policy; — but their numbers are small and their interest or influence as weighed against that of the other great parties, and of the country at large, will not be felt. The most numerous and able branch of the Larrain party will support Freire.

Chile expects much of Freire and he has much to perform — no less than the creation of a new system of Government, suited to a people whose mental energies have been cramped by a foreign cutting despotism of the sword, and the grinding tyranny of the Church,

* The people glorying in their achievements, knowing their independence and confident both in themselves and the means and extent of their resources, will repel invasion and must of all Spanish invasion. Many of them are accustomed to the use of arms.

— but a people whose fertile genius, expanding with time and the possession of their political independence will soar into the regions of practical philosophy, and conduct them to the enjoyment of civil liberty. —

Terrified by the thunders of Spain and the excommunicating bulls of the sovereign Pontiff of Rome, they knew no principle but force and found no safety but in submission. The roar of the European cannon is no longer heard — the sacred bull no longer affrights, and on the ruins of the hateful inquisition a temple* is erected to freedom. The people respire. General Freire's and Colonel Rivera's free communication with me is attributable to an antient acquaintance formed at Concepcion and Talcahuano during almost a years residence at those places. The latter part of that time, was a most critical conjuncture in the affairs of Genl Freire, the province and all Chile, and exhibited both the ruin and loss of that country, and calamities the most afflicting to humanity. — Having obtained a Patent right from the Government of Chile for the exclusive use of steam Mills, for seven years, and also a licence to use any of the public property or confiscated estates in Concepcion for the purpose of erecting Distilleries, Mills and other works, I went there principally for that object — and to transact some Mercantile business, associated with an English

*A pillar dedicated to liberty is erected at Lima on the scite of the Inquisition, which is being has been torn down. — [illegible]

gentleman, a capitalist, and carried a letter of recommendation, and an order from the Director to Genl. Freire to deliver to me the property and places, on stipulated conditions & to promote my undertaking by all the means he possessed, a frequent and friendly intercourse between those gentlemen and myself was then carried which continued till the patriots were driven out of the province into Talcahuano, where Freire remained blockaded four months. At that time I lost all the property, machinery and implements for building under my charge, and even my personal baggage and papers. — The circumstance of having witnessed the misfortunes of Freire and suffered severely myself, together with the inhabitants of the country accounts for his frank conversations, for my knowledge of the events which then transpired, and the revolution which is now operating.

Freire is distinguished as a military commander for his valour, and military skill in the management of men, — for his modesty and good judgement, — for candour and simplicity of manners and firmness of character. As a statesman he is not eminent. Yet in his late combinations he has displayed both tact and acumen.

Rivera possesses in an eminent degree qualities and talents similar to Freire, but with a more courteous address, — a cultivated mind, and has paid more attention to the science of Government. *

Freire is about thirty-eight years old and Rivera forty.

An English gentleman of good talents,

Letter 1st 13

[illegible] capacity, classical education and comprehensive views of government is a confidential friend and counsellor of Freire and Rivera. He directs the press for Freire and his liberal sentiments indicate that he is a republican in principle, but as he performs this service gratuitously and temporarily it is presumed the will not reserve the exercise of his powers for a higher sphere of action, or retire from the theatre. The last surmise is the most likely to be correct - he being possessed of a competency invested in property in this country will reluctantly compromit himself so far as to become obnoxious to the ex-dictatorship, in case of a reverse in the fortunes of his friends. But whether he remains or not, in a conspicuous situation, good effects may be anticipated from his abilities and experience. He is not a monarchist but an advocate for free government and his ideas & sentiments in relation to the U States are more liberal than most of his countrymen here entertain. -

It is understood that Captain Guise late near Admiral in the Peruvian navy will be offered the command of the Chile Squadron. Guise is a Captain in the British Navy - an officer of merit and friendly to the U States. It is believed that Captain Wooster will leave the Chile navy. - The Chile Squadron consists of three Frigates - one large Corvette - one small one three Brigs - three Schooners and one Sloop. Two of the Frigates are out of repair, - the small Corvette is in ordinary, and one of the Brigs, the Araucanon, was run away with by the crew. All these vessels are in this port except the last; and several of them are preparing for sea. one Frigate, - the large Corvette, a Brig, two Schooners and the sloop are ready for sea. -

The

internal duties on the produce of the country and most of the direct taxes have been abrogated. The export duty on copper is reduced — The import duties on foreign produce and merchandize, for the time being is fixed at 36 per centum ad-valorem — or rather on a valuation made by an officer of the customs called a Vistar these duties will soon be subject to alterations, although it is not apprehended that so unfriendly or repulsive regulations will be agreed on, as were lately promulgated respecting foreign trade and merchandize, yet it is believed that some discriminations to encourage the manufacture of the raw material of the country as well as agriculture and industry will be made. — For example foreign spirits and wines — Tobacco, Wheat — Salted provisions and some articles manufactured from wood, wool and Leather will be heavily taxed. Perhaps articles made of Copper Gold, silver and especially jewelry will also be subject to high duties. The produce and manufactures of Spain will be burthened with prohibitory duties if not entirely excluded during a continuance of the war. — Books of all kinds mathematical instruments, philosophical and other instruments, appertaining to the arts and sciences or literature, arms — all kinds of machinery, implements for working the mines — music — musical instruments, exotic plants, seeds live animals, and many other things it is believed will be admitted free of duty. — Dutch vessels — armed vessels, & necessary to belligerent operations during the war will be also duty free. — In the interim or until new regulations are made, all goods (as I have stated in other letters No 5 & 6) may be entered at the custom house at the above named rates of duty for consumption, and for exportation paying a moderate transit duty, Tobacco alone excepted which

is now a monopoly of the Government.

The tonnage duty on foreign shipping is not exacted from vessels employed in the whale Fishery on sealing voyages. — Neither was it the intention of the Government that it ever should have been. —

About 200 vessels ships are employed by citizens of the U States in the Whale fishery on the Pacific ocean, about twenty in the sealing business — a smaller number in the Fur trade to the North west Coast and the Sandal wood trade between the Sandwich and other Islands and China, besides those engaged in other branches of commerce and the carrying trade of this coast.

The independence of these countries has already been of incalculable advantage to our whalers, furtraders and sealers, whereby they have been furnished with commodious harbours and supplies of refreshments, without being subject to the capricious detentions, restrictions and vexations severity of heretofore. Their benefits, hospitality and protection in port† will increase in a ratio with the extention of those branches of enterprise and mercantile adventure, the former of which is very active, and consequently greatly augment the importance of this port of the world to the United States.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your most obed.t & very humble Serv.t

J. Robinson.
for C. D. P.

To,
The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington.

† The patriot cruisers have swept the Pacific of enemies and pirates. — Two of the Patriot Brigs of war and one ship have also sailed and may become pirates

Note. If it should be necessary friend will assist the Persecans to expel the panionly from their territory. JR

Letter N° 8. Recd 12 June.

Valparaiso February 21st 182[illegible]

Sir,

Having in antecedent letters* taken the liberty to write copiously on the actual political state of Chile, I now beg leave, Sir, to be permitted to use this occasion to apologise for my frequent and great trespasses on your attention and time, and also to submit a few additional observations relative to Peru and some of the other independent states of this quarter of America.

The expedition sent by the Government of Peru to the royalist intermediate ports, as they are called, consisted of five or six vessels of war, several armed transports and about five thousand troops. The troops commanded by General Alvarado landed, in good spirits, at Quilca and Arica, (in Moliendo) and have advanced without meeting much opposition more than half-way to Arequipa. At Arequipa they may meet a division of the army of La Serna, the vice Roy, under command of General Canterac.

The prospects of the patriots are generally good, and of the final favorable results of the Peruvian expedition the best-founded expectations are entertained. A large majority of the inhabitants of Arequipa, and of all Upper Peru, since General San Martin has retired, are anxious for a change of Government and will most indubitably seize the first proper occasion to join the patriots.

The royalist army in Peru is estimated, by its friends, at eleven or twelve thousand well appointed troops.

* N°s 5 - 6 and 7.

the

whole patriot army of the line, there, including auxiliaries is about fifteen thousand strong. If to this the effective militia is added, the patriot forces are much the most nu=merous and formidable, and under any circumstances to be depended on. The existing Government of Peru is more popular than was the absolute Government of San Martin, and if it persevers in a mild equitable system of policy will soon disarm the royalists, through the medium of opinion, by its comparitive liberality and moderation.

The Government of Buenos Ayres has changed little, either in its principly, or measures or members for some time past. The provinces of La Plata are all indepen=dent of, and some of them at variance with each other.

Francia Governs Paraguay. —

Some disturbances occurred at Guyaquil which were soon happily settled. In Quito, Popayan — the countries and coasts of Choco and Panama the patriots are in undisputed possession, and tranquility reigns. —

From late information it appears that the Republican party was likely to triumph in Mexico. — the imperialists and Monarchists were loosing ground, — the span=ish royalists were expelled, and the spirit which animated them extinguished. An active commerce between the west Coast of Mexico, Panama, Choco and Guyaquil is carried on with Peru and Chile. A brisk trade is also opened between the Ports of Mexico — China, Calcutta and the Philipine Islands.

The Brazils are rapidly marching with steady pace towards compelte independence and free Government. Lord Cochrane left this country about a month ago, as it is understood, to join the indepenedent Brazilians

Colombia has three vessels of war on this side of the Continent, and Mexico has a few, besides privateers and and letters of Marque. The patriot flag waves every where

triumphant.

Spain has neither a ship nor a cannon afloat on the Pacific. Her once colossal power which bestrode half the world is (on this continent) destroyed. Of that mighty and mysterious force which for three centuries abased and oppressed humanity in the fairest, richest and most delightful regions of nature, nothing but the fleeting shadow is visible — and the spirit has gone.

There is not a Spanish soldier either in Buenos Ayres or Chile. — When it is considered that the Spanish royalists are in an interior country, the vast majority of the inhabitants of which are either disaffected or hostile, — that they are nearly surrounded by powerful enemies — (actually so, as relates to Peru), having the armies of Lima and La Plata in their front and rear — the Colombian army on their flank*, — that the patriots being in possession of every port, port and fortress on the Pacific coast and masters of the ocean, have cut off all exterior supplies, it is demonstrative that a war carried on under so many and so great disadvantages cannot be long maintained, but must be soon abandoned.

The interior of Peru it is true furnishes many resources, but it is equally true that of many others incapable to a prosecution of even defensive war, it is totally destitute.

La Serna — and his followers have made a spirited resistance, yet however energetic may be their future exertions to prolong the conflict and put off the final catastrophe, the former cannot endure, or the latter be avoided, and it would be their best policy by timely negociating to secure for themselves honorable terms of surrender, for they can neither avert the impending result, nor benefit the cause of Spain.

No, probable, human combinations — certainly no efforts of Spain to regain by force an influence in this hemisphere can avail.

Attempts of that nature will be as impotent in their effects as the councils which dictate them are unwise and imbecil in principle. Her only possible chance of acquiring an influence over the minds of men and country in these new states would be

* The Colombian army on one flank, and Chile on the other.

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* The Colombian army on one flank, and Chile on the other.

by a voluntary, at least prompt, acknowledgement of their independence.

A general and speedy confirmation of that independence, by sanctions and seals the most solemn, will promote the interest of nations and confer a blessing on suffering humanity.

The United States having heard the cry of the Greeks, and been the first to extend her sustaining hand to rescue and to save distant millions from the destructive grasp of corrupted despotic power, even if the value of the boon is not fully known or all its important effects immediately perceived and appreciated by all the receivers, yet the merit of the gift and giver are magnified, and the true enjoyment of benevolence increased by the blessing having been bestowed unseen, which demonstrates to mankind the liberality of republican principles, and will command the gratitude of posterity.

The recent changes and events in this country and Peru indicate amelioration, and the commencement of a new, more auspicious and brilliant era in the affairs of the patriots.

Peru has a Junta and Congress, and Chile is promised a free elective franchise, a Constitution, a Congress and a free Government. For these benefits the Chileans confidently look to General Freire, who is viewed as the pride and hope, the military saviour and political regenerator of his country and of humanity a friend.

If zeal to be useful, misjudgement, excited feelings or other causes, have on this, or any other occasion betrayed me into the use of improper communications, or censurable expressions or suggestions, offensive or injurious in their effects, on any subject, I humbly ask leave to retract them and for giveness of my errors, - for with the utmost sincerity and truth I assure you Sir, that in all I have written and done, I have been actuated by a good intention, and perhaps no motives may be attributable to me, in the hope of being serviceable to the Government.

Thought

Through inadvertancy I have not stated that Chile has neither acknowledged Chile nor Peru nor declared her independence. —

With great respect, I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your most obt and very humble servt

J. Robinson.

P.S. France manifests the strongest inclination to establish intercourse and connexions with these new States. She has at present in the Pacific two Frigates, probably the largest in the world, each mounting sixty six cannon, a sloop of war carrying thirty two guns and about twelve valuable merchant vessels. The cargoes of the latter are very rich. The French ocean Admiral also expects another Frigate or a seventy four gun ship to join him. —

England has in the Pacific two Frigates and three sloops of war and about one hundred sail of merchant vessels, whalers, sealers and Fur traders. It is announced that the British naval force on this station is to be soon augmented. Russia has four vessels of war in the North Pacific, and seems both ambitious of obtaining American possessions and tenacious of her assumed and real rights on the Pacific. She has interrupted some of the U States Merchant vessels. — Sweden has a few merchant vessels here but no ships of war. Considerable commerce is carried on between the British and country bordering on

To,
The Honorable,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington.

on the Pacific Chiloe professes loyalty to Spain —

1823 February 22nd

A rumour is circulating that a division of General Alvarado's Army has met with success check from General Canterac's cavalry.

Admitting this rumour to be founded in fact, (which is not impossible, as Valdes from the landing of Alvarado gradually retreated into the interior to meet reinforcements,) it cannot materially affect the ultimate results of the war, but will ensure a more popular system of Government for which the Peruvians have long sighed. Such a disaster however will undoubtedly retard the progress of operations and postpone the final events — conquest and peace but cannot prevent them.

The patriots are de facto masters, union will flow from disasters and common impending danger. A little time will demonstrate their physical superiority, as that the war on their part is one of resources and opinion, and that opinion is unconquerable except by moral agents. A few months will produce important improvements. Until lately the people have been restrained by rulers who in most cases have exercised absolute authority with great severity which has at once produced discontent — suppressed an expression of disapprobation and compelled silent, humiliating submission to flagrant wrongs. — Some of those rulers and parts of their policy are expelled and abandoned. Reaction has commenced with energy in Chile and Peru and will not stop till the people are in possession of their rights.

The capitals or Metropolis' must cease to dictate, and neither attempt to use an influence over the cities towns, provinces nor people without the full concurrence of the latter. Such attempts if persevered in will be inadmissible and lead to a train of the most serious consequences. Dictation on the part of the Capitals has been the most fruitful source of discord and anarchy which have ensued in independent South America. Equal rights it is believed will spring from

present agitations and restore Chile that prosperity and happiness of which she was deprived by a self-interested administration. Perhaps, however, these results may cost some additional changes of administration. By bad administration of Government, short crops and the earthquake, Chile for the last twelve months, has been a scene of distresses which have thrown her back ten years. Good government and uninterrupted peace alone may repair the evils caused by those misfortunes.

General Freire is a true republican possessing all the qualifications necessary to his success in reforms executed by him with other able military men and civilians.

Most respectfully your obedt servt J R

A List of the Patriot maritime forces on the Pacific ocean. —

Chile	3 Frigates	Peru	3. Frigates
	1 Large Corvette		2. Corvettes
	1 small Do		3. Brigs
	3 Brigs		4. Schooners
	3 Schooners		1. Cutter
	1 Sloop		
Total	12 vessels of war &	Total	13 vessels of war & about 3
	ten or fifteen gun Boats — 3		fifteen gun Boats — 3

Colombia	1 Ship	Panama	1 Schooner and six gun boats — 3
	1 Brig	Mexico	1 Ship
	1 or 2 Schooners		1 Brig
Total	3 vessels of war and at — 3		1 Schooner
Choco and Guyaquil from ten to 20 gun boats. —			3 vessels of war and at Acapulco and California a number of gun boats. —

Recapitulation Chile — 12
Peru 13
Colom.a " 3
Panama 1
Mexico 3

making an aggregate of 32 vessels of war and a greater number of gun boats. To this force may be added a large number of large well armed letters of marque and a few efficient privateers. Privateering is discountenanced by the Government and respectable individuals. The Brazilian squadron formidable before will be much more so when Lord Cochrane one of the greatest naval commanders and ablest of men, shall be at its head. It consists of two seventy four gun ships, several frigates and a large number of smaller vessels. The maritime force of Buenos Ayres is respectable in small vessels. Large vessels the Government has but few. Individuals own a number of large privateers and letters of Marque. One Privateer mounts upwards of forty cannon. —

with Jeremy Robinson's letter of 21 Feby 1827

18

Copy of a translation of a letter from the Governor of Santiago de Chile to the Governor of Valparaiso.

Santiago de Chile January 28th 4 o'clock P.M. 1823.

Excellent Sir,

The people have this moment in consequence of the force stationed at different points as their safe-guard, adopted the determination to expel the present administration, and the result is the deposition of Senor Don Bernardo O'Higgins who is confined. It is expected that Your Excellency will not obey the orders of the Tyrant, nor permit him or others to embark from the port, leaving it entirely to Your Excellency to use all necessary measures.

God preserve your Excellency many years. —

José Mª Guzman

To His Excellency,
Senor Don Ignacio Zenteno,
Governor of Valparaiso
General of Marine
&c; &c, &c.

Am=

=Answer to the foregoing Letter.

Excellent Sir,

I have just received the honor=
=able official note of Your Exy dated yesterday
4 o'clock in the evening, informing me of the peo=
=ple having united in the capital and resolved on the
deposition of Senor Don Bernardo O'Higgins,
(from supreme authority) and advising me not to
obey his orders, nor permit him to leave this; and
I beg leave to reply to Your Exy that it being
my highest obligation to obey and comply with the
orders of the legitimate authority, and to acknowl=
=edge no other than that of the sovereign people,
especially when in the exercise of their august func=
=tions, I feel extremely flattered that Your Exy
and the City of Santiago have thought fit to re=
=pose confidence in me, and I am with due
deference, as well as all Valparaiso, entirely at
the disposition of the popular voice.

I kiss your hands

God guard Your Exy many years

Ignacio Zenteno

Valparaiso June 29th
1823

To,
His Excellency,
Senor Don Jose de Guzman
Governor Intendent of Santiago
&c &c &c

Private.

Washington City
Sept. 21st 1823.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency, through the courtesy of Mr. Hay, with my recent arrival in this city from South America and that I have important information which I am disposed to communicate personally to the Executive, but which from its delicate nature, I am at present averse to impart to any other person, and therefore, await for an expression of your pleasure either to visit your residence in Virginia, or remain in the Capital until your return.

I am

the greatest respect. I have the honor
to be, Sir, Your most obedient
and very humble servant—

J. Robinson
U. S. D. C.

To,
His Excellency,
James Monroe,
President of the United States of
America —

to the President

Robinson Jeremy

Washington, 21 Sept 1823

Recd 8th October.

Mas

Important communications to

make to the President.